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Reduced complications of diabetes among female patients: A hypothetical strategy

Jewel Ahmed Chowdhury¹ and Rafia Rahman²

¹Bangladesh Medical Science Home, Bangladesh

²University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

A group of metabolic disease in which a person has high blood sugar due to problem processing or producing insulin is called diabetes mellitus (DM). DM is causing disability, loss of income and premature or early death. Nearly 80% of people with DM live in low and middle-income countries. There are currently over 199 million women living with diabetes. This total is projected to increase to 313 million by 2040. Two out of every five women with diabetes are of reproductive age, accounting for over 60 million women worldwide. Diabetes is the ninth leading cause of death in women globally, causing 2.1

million deaths per year. Women with type 2 diabetes are almost 10 times more likely to have coronary heart disease than women without the condition. Economic burden due to complications developing secondary to DM would be reduced with reduction of risk factors through increase knowledge, attitude and practice among the patients suffering from DM Type2. A hypothetical strategic framework was prepared which assist policymakers to create a behavior change communication (BCC).

bangladesh2001@yahoo.cpm