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OBJECTIVES: To determine the epidemiological disease burden of diabetes mellitus with these other specified complications in Hungary. METHODS: Data were derived from the financial database of the Hungarian National Health Insurance Fund Administration (NHIFA), for the year 2018. Data analysed included annual patient numbers, case numbers and prevalence of care utilization per 100,000 population according to age groups and sex. The following health insurance treatment categories were included into our study: general practice care, home care, in- and outpatient care, medical imaging, laboratory diagnostics, drugs and medical aids. Patients with other specified complications of diabetes mellitus were determined with the following code of the International Classification of Diseases 10th revision: M17. RESULTS: The highest national patient numbers were found in general practice care: 113,160 men, 227,934 women, in total 341,094 patients, followed by outpatient care (3,881 men, 3,917 women, in total 7,798 patients). Based on patient numbers regarding the use of pharmaceuticals, 40.5% of patients were men, 59.5% were women. In outpatient care 50.4% were men, 49.6% were women. PREVALENCE: Prevalence in the year 2018 was 1.34 times higher among women than among men. Life expectancy is significantly reduced in heart failure consequently, early diagnosis and adequate therapy are of great importance.

CONCLUSIONS: Prevalence of the disease was 1.81-times higher among women than among men and showed a significant increase with age. Increase in prevalence may be due to population ageing, increased physical work load and the growing rate of obesity.