

Sex differences in the risk of cardiovascular disease associated with diabetes.

M. de Jong, MSc¹, Rimke C. Vos, PhD.¹, M.L. Bots, PhD¹, Sanne A.E. Peters, PhD.^{1,2}

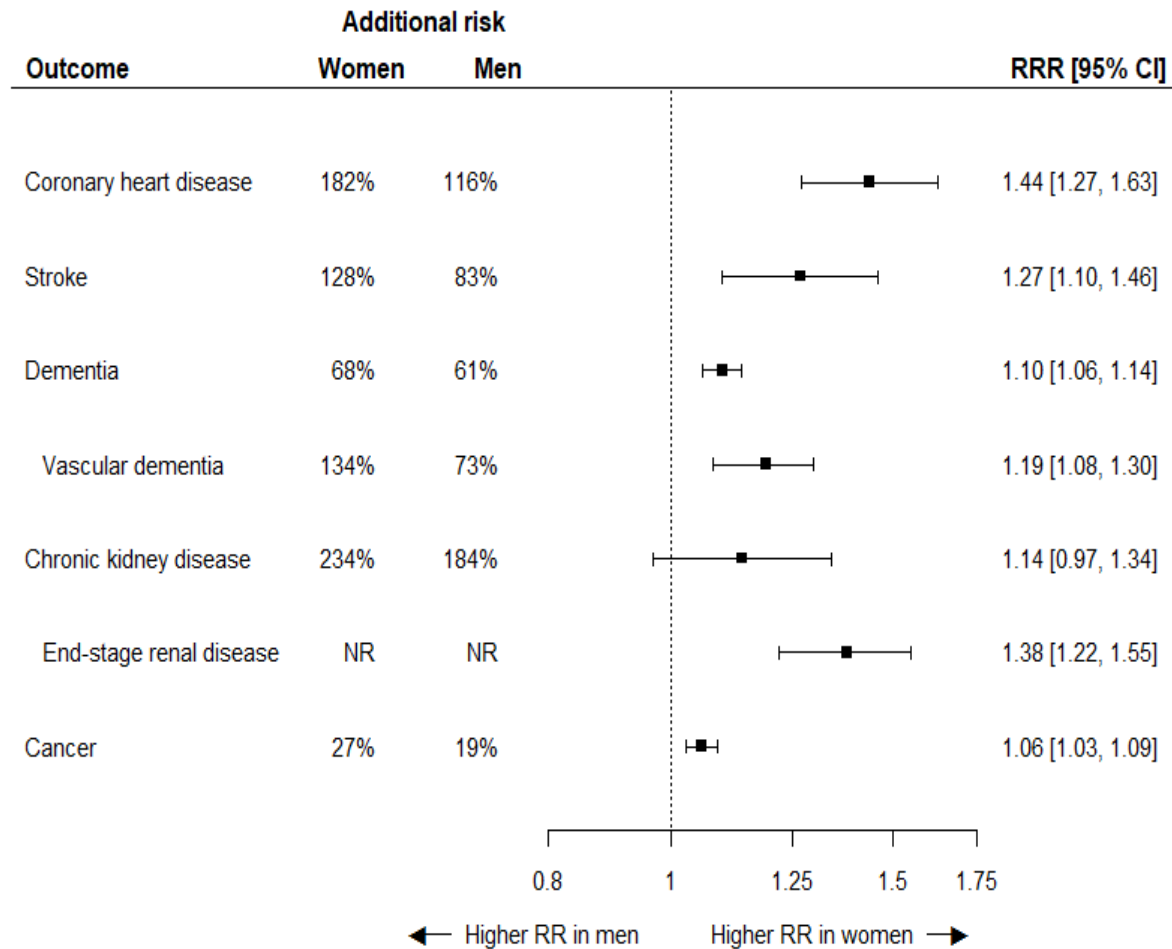
¹Julius Center for Health Sciences and Primary Care, University Medical Center Utrecht, The Netherlands

² The George Institute for Global Health, University of Oxford

Background

- Diabetes is one of the most prevalent chronic disorders globally
 - 425 million affected individuals in 2017.
- Individuals with diabetes are more likely to develop cardiovascular disease compared to individuals without diabetes.
- Diabetes is a stronger risk factor for cardiovascular complications in women than men.

Background



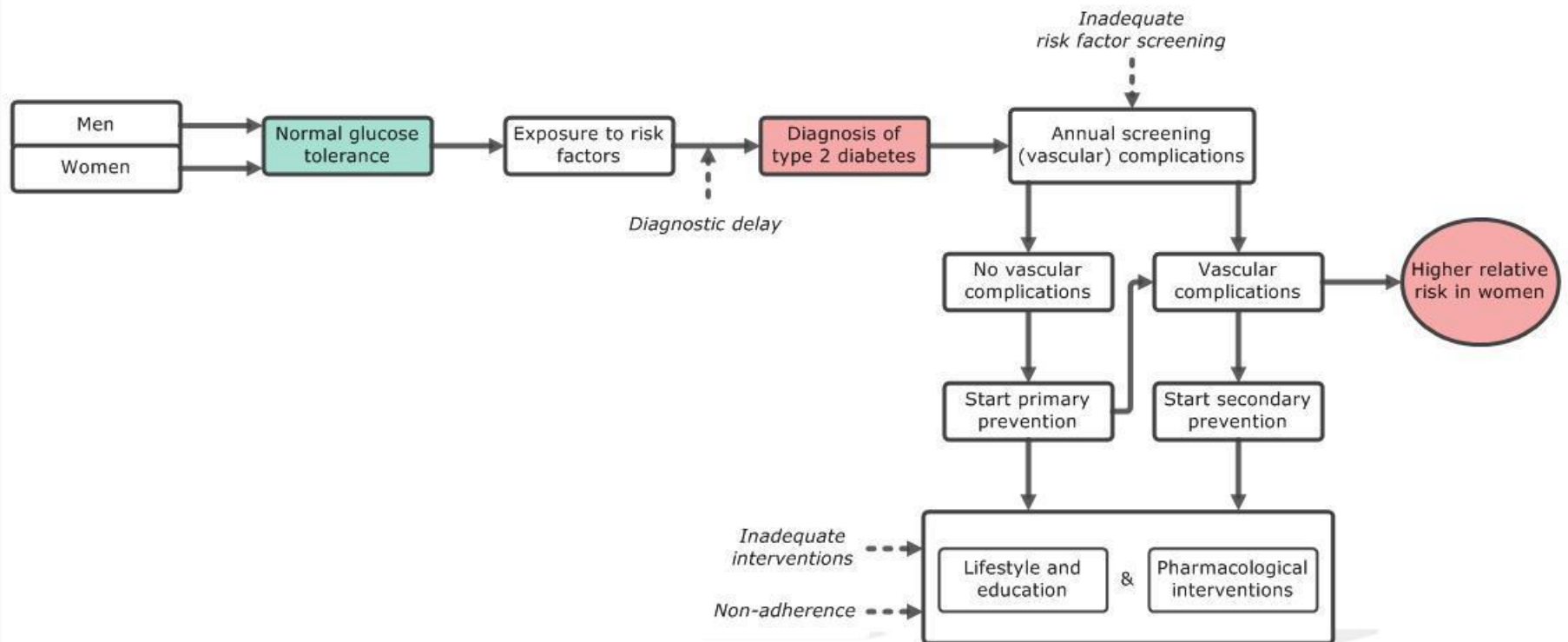
Background

No clear explanation for the greater excess risk of major cardiovascular complications in women has been identified:

- Biological differences?
- **Differences in health care provision – cardiovascular risk management?**
- **Differences in attainment of health care provision?**

Background

Potential disparities in the uptake and provision of health care; women versus men



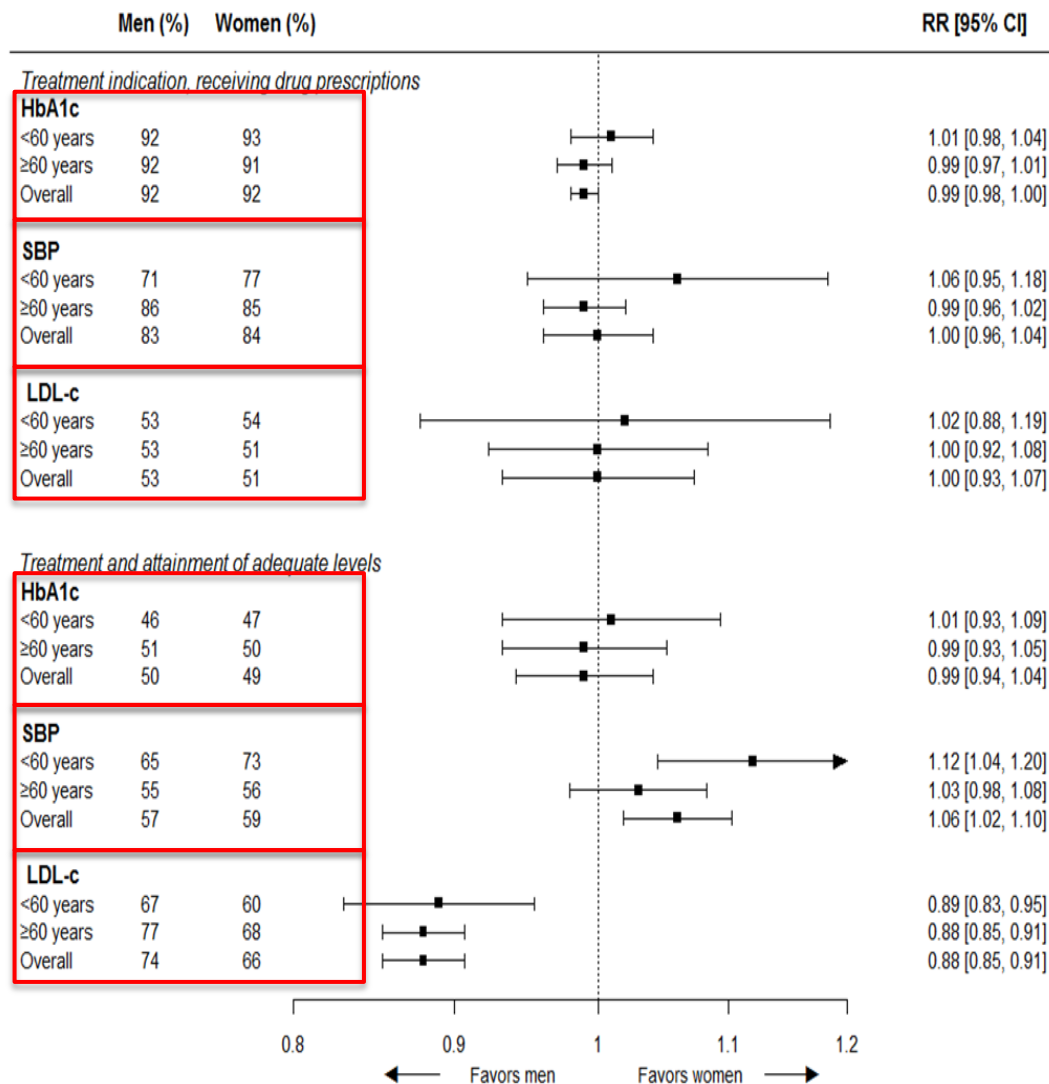
Project overview

To determine to what extent inconsistencies in health service delivery and uptake contribute to the sex-specific effects of diabetes on cardiovascular diseases.

1. Screening & treatment
2. Medication adherence
3. Hospital admissions

Patient factors & provider factors

Treatment and control of cardiovascular risk factors



References

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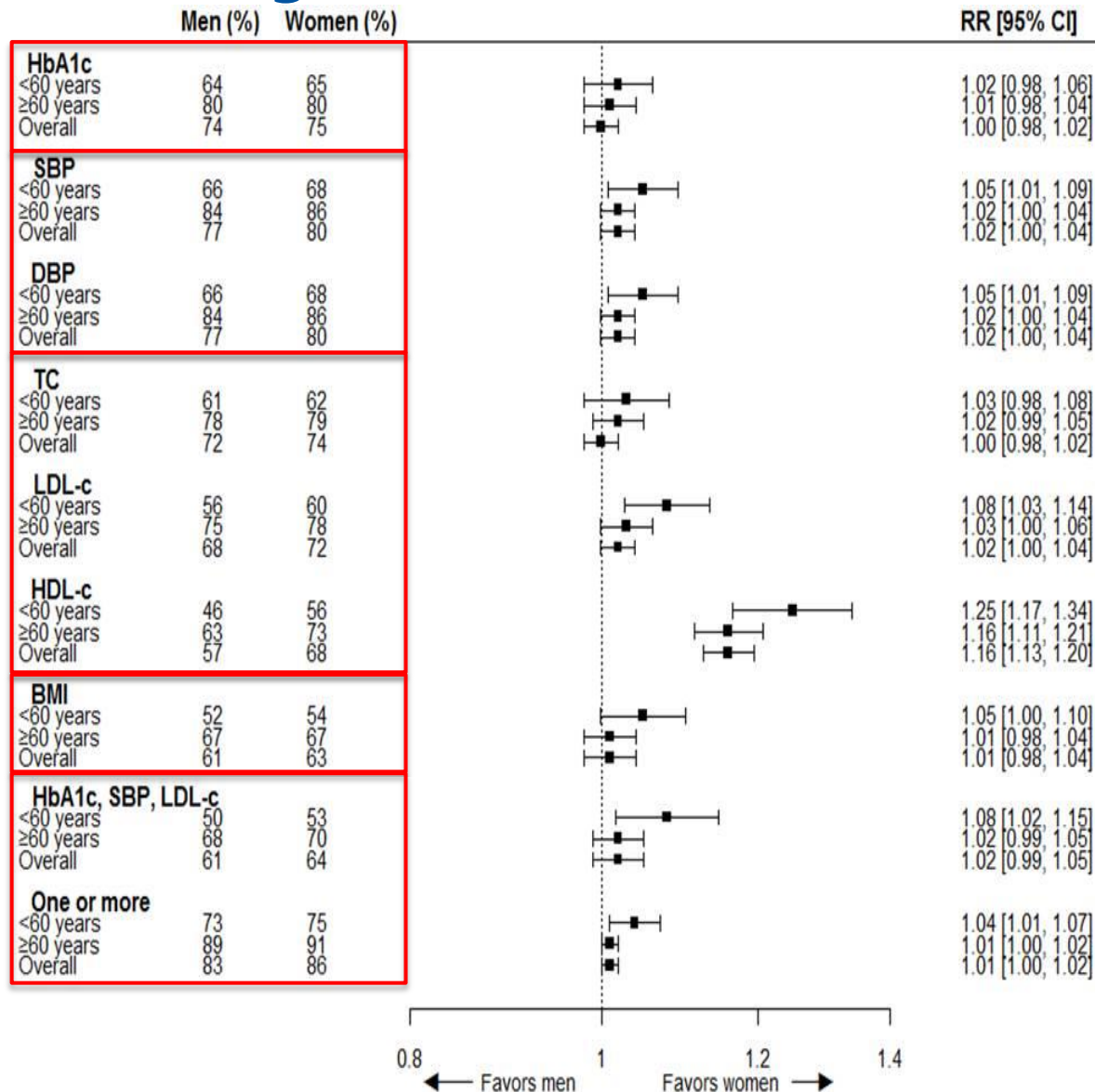
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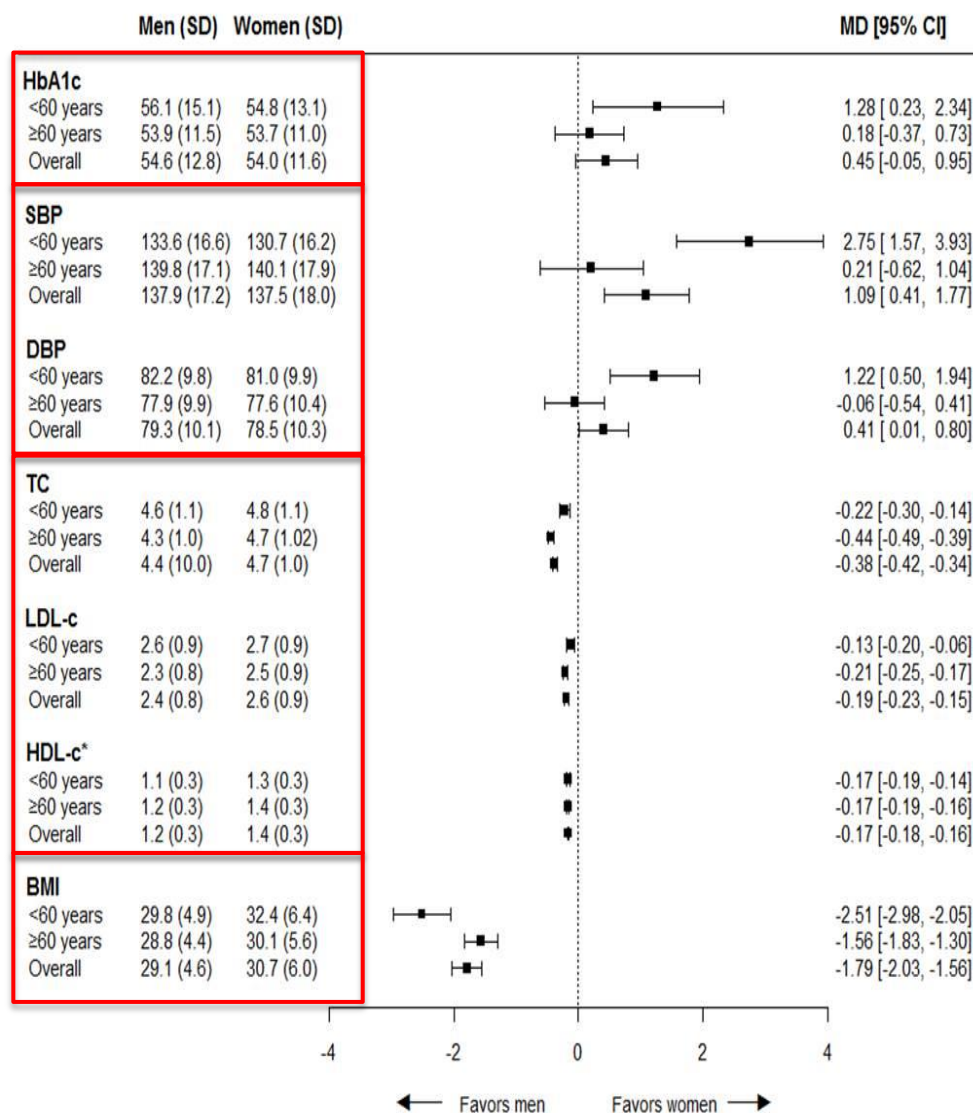
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Thank you for listening

Annual testing of cardiovascular risk factors



Measured values of cardiovascular risk factors



Background

Sex differences in adiposity in association with diabetes and cardiovascular disease; women versus men

