

SCOTTISH DIABETES SURVEY 2005

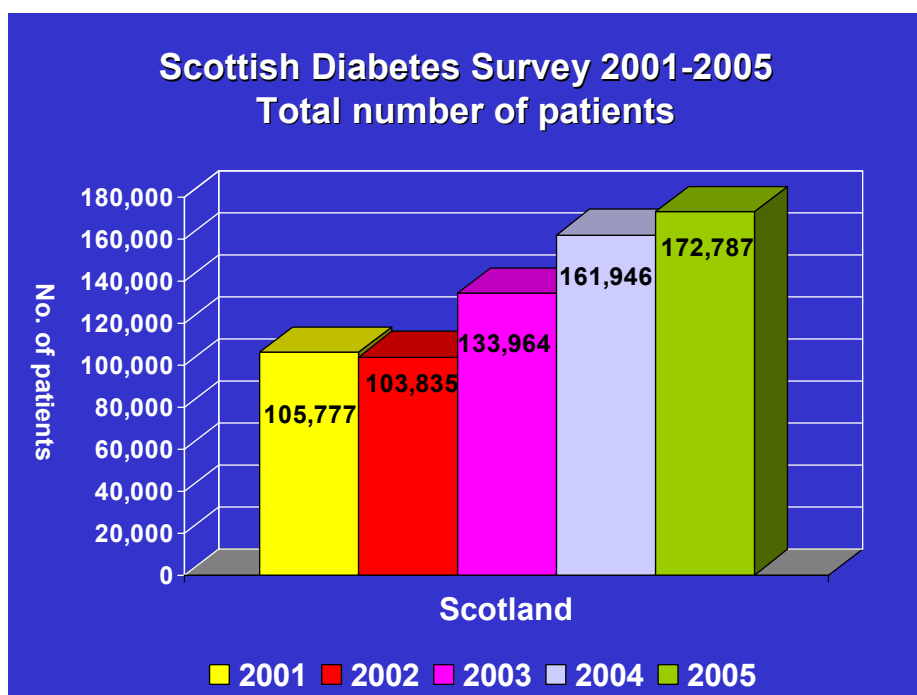
Executive Summary

- This report presents the results of the 2005 Scottish Diabetes Survey. Overall, the Survey shows a considerable improvement on previous years in terms of data quality and completeness.
- The survey collates data submitted by NHS Boards. In 2005 all Boards submitted data although data provided by Argyll and Clyde, Borders and Highland was limited.
- Full implementation of the diabetes clinical management system (SCI-DC) remains challenging although use of the system continues to increase across the country.
- This fifth Scottish Diabetes Survey provides the latest snapshot of the progress the NHS in Scotland is making to improve the delivery of care for people with diabetes.
- **In this Scottish Diabetes Survey 2005 we report:**
 - There are 172,787 people with known diabetes in Scotland recorded on local diabetes registers. This represents 3.4% of the population. This compares to 161,946 people (3.2%) included in the 2004 Diabetes Survey.
 - Registered prevalence ranged from 1.9% to 3.9% over NHS Board areas. This variation is largely explained by the completeness of local registers and the progress of SCI-DC roll-out.
 - Over 99.9% of records are now associated with use of the Community Health Index (CHI) number.
 - There are more males than females with diabetes (53.5% compared to 46.5%). This ratio is unchanged since 2001.
 - Almost half (49.4%) of all the people included in the Survey are aged 65 years or older.
 - Most registered patients have Type 2 diabetes (81.6%).
 - Date of diagnosis is recorded for 92.6%. Of these, 8.5% have had diabetes for less than one year. 8.8% have had diabetes for 20 years or more.
 - Body mass index (BMI) has been calculated for 145,776 people. Of these, 81.4% are overweight or obese.
 - 84% have had an HbA1c test recorded in the last 15 months. For 47.3% of registered patients, the most recent HbA1c measurement was ≤ 7.5 %.
 - 84.3% have had blood pressure recorded within the last 15 months. Blood pressure is controlled (most recent systolic reading ≤ 140 mmHg) in 63.7% of registered patients.
 - Total cholesterol has been recorded in 79.2% of patients within the last 15 months and is ≤ 5.0 mmol/l in 67.6%.
 - Serum creatinine within the last 15 months is known for 82.3% of patients.
 - Urinary microalbuminuria is measured in 69.5% of patients within the last 15 months. This represents a significant improvement since 2002 when the figure was 24.8%.
 - 1 in 5 people with diabetes smoke.
 - 67.7% had a record of eye screening within the preceding 15 months and a further 16.3% more than 15 months ago. Data are not available on the method of screening.
 - Two thirds of patients (66.9%) have had their feet checked (peripheral pulses recorded) within the last 15 months.
 - Over 14,000 registered patients (8.6%) have suffered a previous myocardial infarction. Over 8,000 people included in the Survey (4.9%) have undergone cardiac revascularisation.
 - Diabetes is more common in people from deprived areas. 16% of the registered diabetes population lives in the most affluent areas (Deprivation quintile 1) compared to 23% living in the most deprived areas (Deprivation quintile 5).
- The results of this survey show continued improvement on previous years. This reflects the enormous amount of work being undertaken to provide diabetes care in Scotland as well as improved data collection. Positive developments in diabetes care can be seen in all NHS Boards in Scotland.

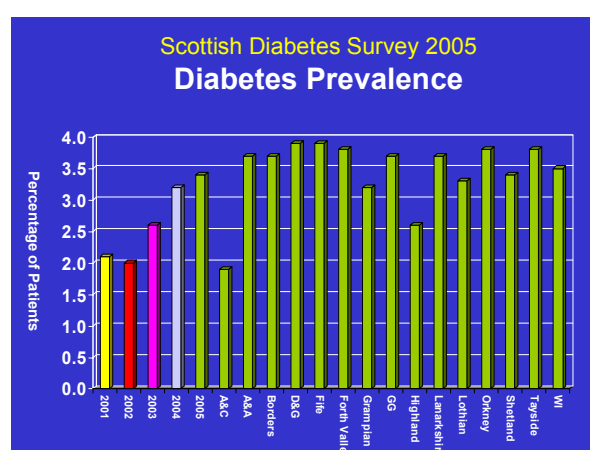
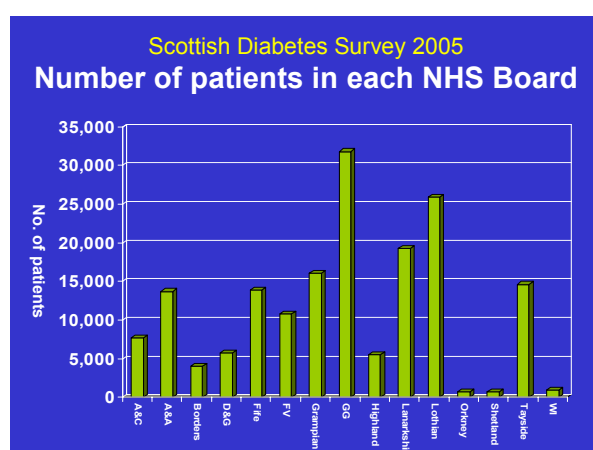
SCOTTISH DIABETES SURVEY 2005

The 2005 Scottish Diabetes Survey again shows a considerable improvement on previous years in terms of data quality and completeness. The survey collates data submitted by NHS Boards. In 2005 all 15 Boards were able to provide at least partial data.

- There are 172,787 people with known diabetes in Scotland recorded on local diabetes registers. This represents 3.4% of the population. This compares to 161,946 people (3.2%) included in the 2004 Diabetes Survey.

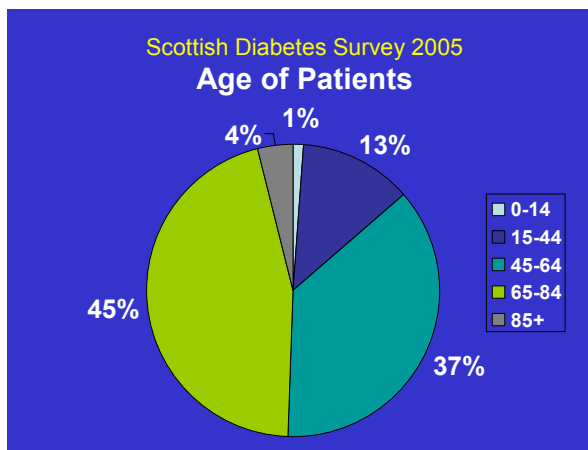
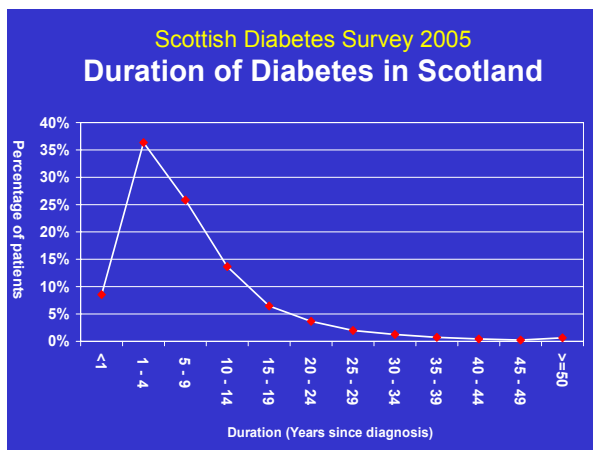


- Registered prevalence ranged from 1.9% to 3.9% over NHS Board areas. This variation is largely explained by the completeness of local registers and progress in implementing the national diabetes clinical management system (SCI-DC).

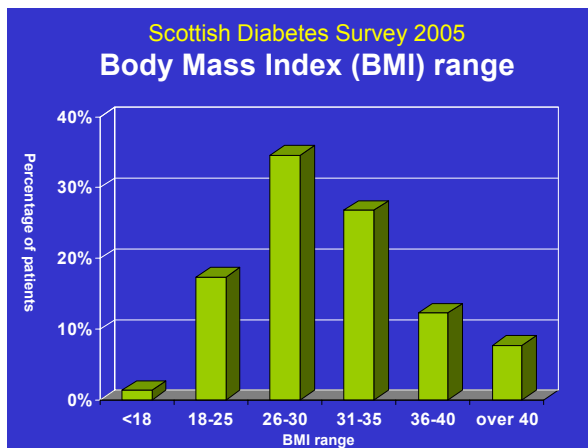
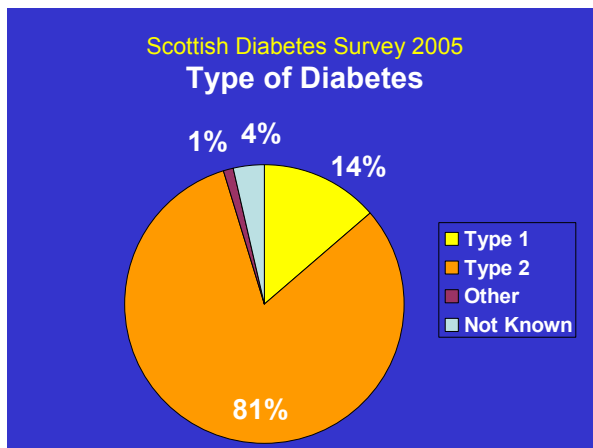


- Virtually all diabetes records are now associated with use of the Community Health Index (CHI) number. Less than 0.1% of records do not have an associated CHI number. There has been a dramatic improvement in the use of the CHI; up from 66.6% in 2001.
- In Scotland, more men than woman have been diagnosed with diabetes - 53.5% compared to 46.5%. This ratio is unchanged since 2001.

- Date of diagnosis is recorded for 92.6% of patients on the register. Of these, 8.5% have had diabetes for less than one year. 8.8% have had diabetes for 20 years or more.

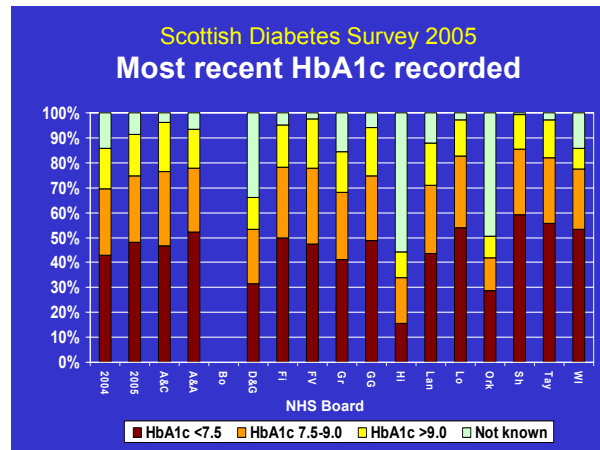
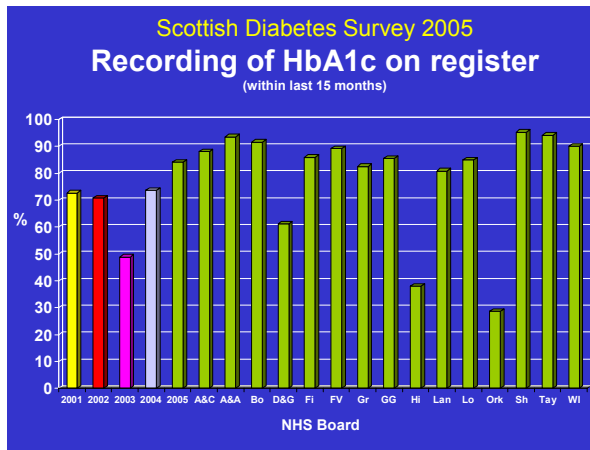


- Diabetes is more common amongst older people. Almost half (49.4%) of all the people included in the Survey are aged 65 years or older.
- Most registered patients have Type 2 diabetes (81.6%). The number of people with Type 1 diabetes continues to fall as a proportion of the total registered population, from over 18% of all people with diabetes in 2002 to 13.7% in 2005.
- Data about the ethnicity of people with diabetes is only available for around a quarter of patients. The Diabetes Action Plan (Scottish Executive, 2006) sets a target that all areas should have a record of ethnicity for over 80% of registered patients by December 2007.
- Body mass index (BMI) has been calculated for 145,776 registered patients. Of these, 81.4% are overweight (BMI 25-30), or obese (BMI over 30).

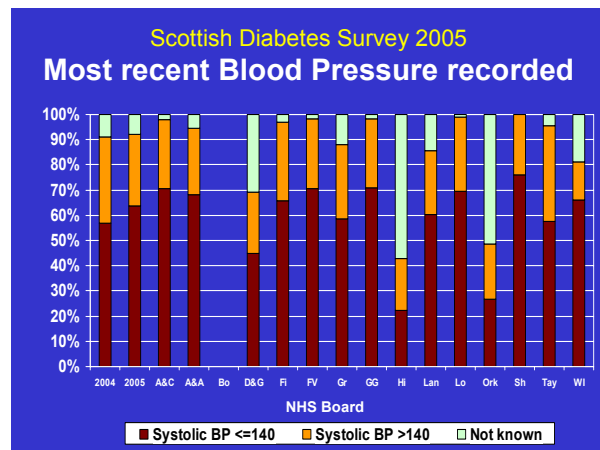
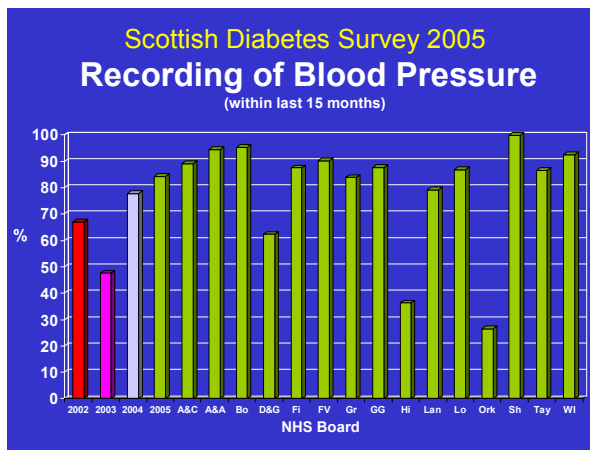


- The average age for developing Type 2 diabetes is 52, but the condition is increasingly occurring in younger patients and some very overweight children are affected.
- There is growing concern that the epidemic of obesity in UK children will result in an increased incidence of Type 2 diabetes. Type 2 diabetes is associated with greatly increased morbidity and mortality in adults and the prognosis is likely to be worse in those developing the disease early. People with Type 2 diabetes are three times more likely to die between the ages of 35 and 54 than those without the condition in the same age group.

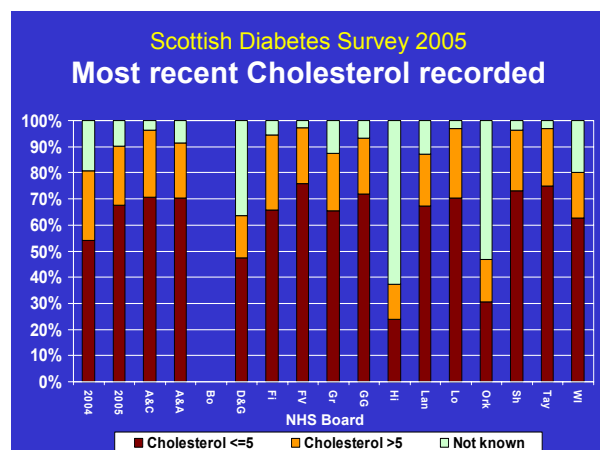
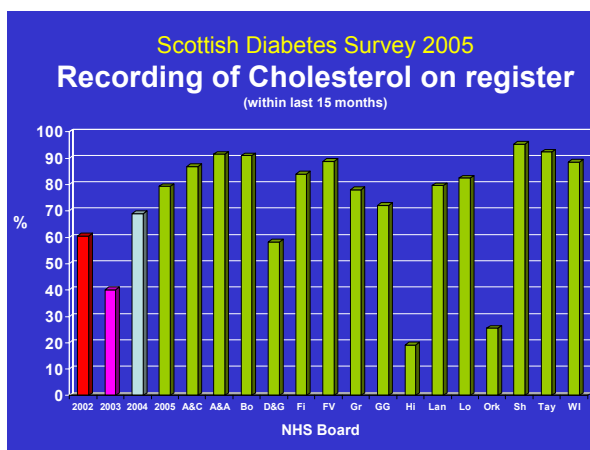
- 84% of patients have a record of an HbA1c test taken in the last 15 months. For 47.3% of registered patients, the most recent HbA1c measurement was $\leq 7.5\%$.



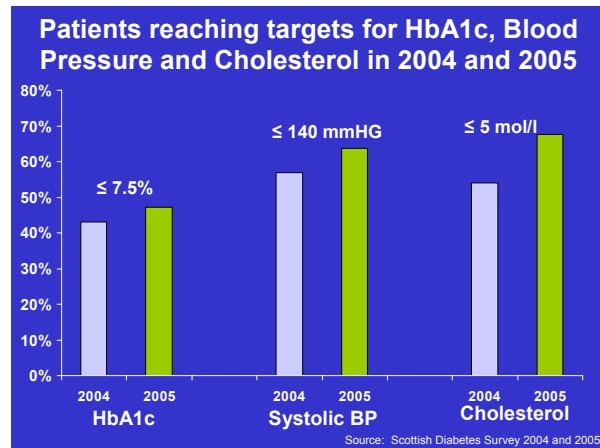
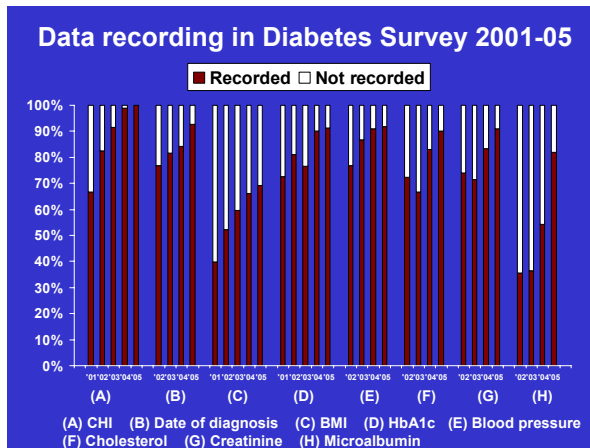
- Diabetes is associated with an increased risk of coronary heart disease. It is therefore important to address cardiovascular risk factors – blood pressure, cholesterol and smoking.
- 84.3% of patients were recorded as having had their blood pressure recorded within the previous 15 months. Blood pressure is controlled (most recent systolic reading $\leq 140\text{mmHg}$) in 63.7% of registered patients.



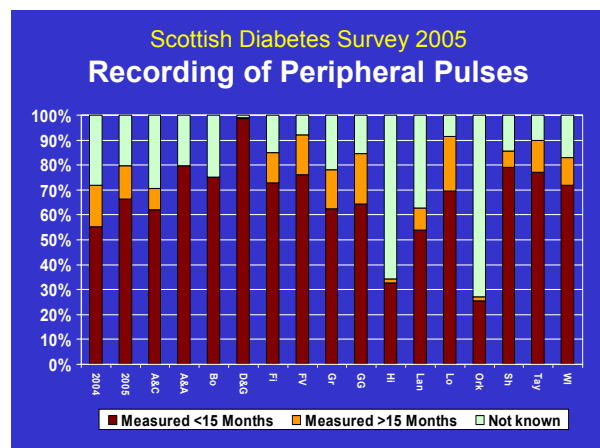
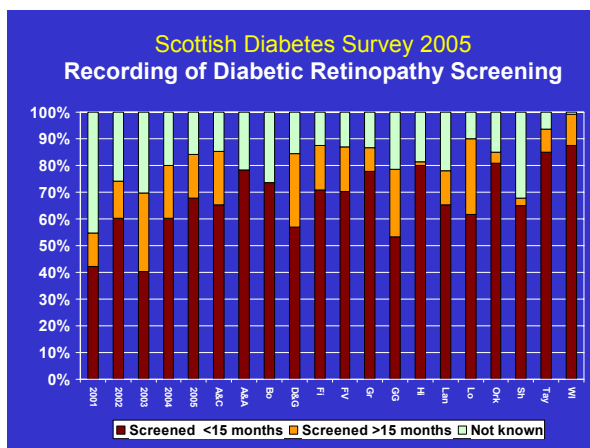
- Total cholesterol was recorded within the previous 15 months in 79.2% of patients. Total cholesterol levels should be below 5mmol/l. Cholesterol was found to be $\leq 5\text{mmol/l}$ in two out of three patients (67.6%). This represents a significant improvement on the 54% recorded in 2004.



- It is encouraging that despite the increasing numbers of people with diabetes, the number of people for whom only limited data has been recorded continues to decline.
- The number and proportion of patients reaching target levels for control of their blood glucose, blood pressure and cholesterol is increasing.

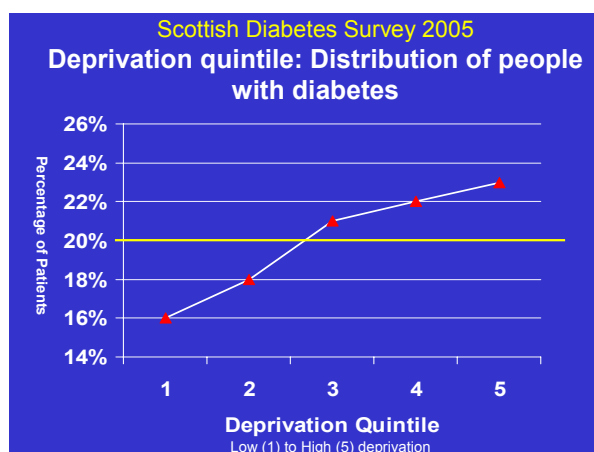
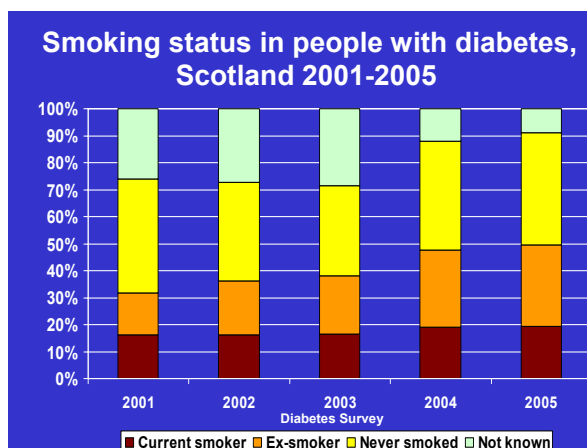


- Serum creatinine was recorded within the previous 15 months in 82.3% of patients. This compares to 69.2% in 2004.
- 69.5% of patients had their urinary microalbuminuria measured within the previous 15 months. This compares to 42.2% in 2004 and less than a quarter (24.6%) in 2003.
- Recording of retinal screening has increased from 54.6% in 2001 to 84% in 2005.
- 67.7% of patients had a record of eye screening recorded on the register in the preceding 15 months and a further 16.3% more than 15 months ago. Data are not available on the method of screening.



- One in 8 people on the register have some retinopathy present in one or both of their eyes. However, for over a third of patients in 2005 the register did not include a record of retinopathy status.
- Over 1,000 people with diabetes (0.6%) were recorded as blind in 2005. Not all of these patients lost their sight as a result of complications of diabetes.
- Recording of peripheral pulses on the register has increased from 72% in 2004 to 81.1% in 2005. Two thirds of patients (66.9%) have had their feet checked (peripheral pulses recorded) in the previous 15 months.

- Over 14,000 registered patients (8.6%) have suffered a previous myocardial infarction. Over 8,000 people included in the Survey (4.9%) have undergone cardiac revascularisation.
- Ascertainment of smoking status has increased from 73.9% in 2001 to 91.1% in 2005.
- It is disappointing that almost 1 in 5 people with diabetes continue to smoke. The risks of developing the health problems associated with smoking are much higher in people with diabetes than the general population.
- The ban on smoking in public places which came into force in March 2006 may help people with diabetes to give up smoking.



- Diabetes is more common in people from deprived areas. This is probably due to higher levels of Type 2 diabetes. 16% of the registered diabetes population lives in the most affluent areas (Deprivation quintile 1) compared to 23% living in the most deprived areas (Deprivation quintile 5). If diabetes effected all people equally, the diabetes population would be evenly distributed to each of the deprivation quintiles (i.e. 20% in each).

Robust and timely high quality clinical information is essential in order to provide patients with reliable and effective health care, to supply healthcare professionals with accurate and up to date information about their patients and to give the NHS the information needed to facilitate the planning, delivery, monitoring and improvement of services. Accurate and accessible clinical data improves patient care directly by supporting health care professionals to deliver care, but it also helps indirectly by allowing the delivery of services to be measured, thereby providing the evidence to identify gaps in provision and to support improvements.

The Diabetes Action Plan⁽¹⁾ has confirmed the commitment of the Scottish Executive to support the implementation of the national diabetes clinical management system (SCI-DC) as a key tool to capture data and deliver better patient care. Other developments such as the implementation of the diabetic retinopathy screening programme and the Quality and Outcomes Framework for general practice will also help to improve the collection and collation of diabetes data.

The 2005 Survey shows that increasing numbers of people with diabetes are being offered the tests which they need and an increasing proportion of patients are reaching treatment targets. The Survey also shows that the quality and quantity of data recording for people with diabetes continues to improve and an increasingly accurate picture is emerging at population level of diabetes in Scotland.

(1) Scottish Executive Health Department. 2006. Scottish Diabetes Framework Action Plan - <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/06/12111211/0>

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Note on methodology and data quality

The data for the 2005 Scottish Diabetes Survey was submitted by NHS boards. The maturity of the local implementation of the diabetes clinical management system (SCI-DC) had a significant impact on quality of data. The extraction of data from GP practices not using GPASS also presented difficulties in some areas.

Argyll & Clyde figures exclude data from 30 practices. The figures from Borders are based on GMS data provided from QMAS (Quality Management Analysis System). NHS Highland reported that the data extraction for the 2005 Survey (as in previous years) were incomplete and included only those patients attending a secondary care diabetes clinic, plus information extracted from eye/foot screening reports.

Footnotes have been added to individual tables indicate where it is believed that technical or transcription errors may be have occurred.

- 1 Diabetes register: percentage of total population
- 2a Number of patients included in Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005
- 2b Number of patients included in Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005
- 3a Recording of CHI number
- 3b Recording of CHI number: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005
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- 15a Recording of Cholesterol
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- 17a Recording of Urinary Microalbumin
- 17b Recording of Urinary Microalbumin: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2002 - 2005
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- 19a Recording of Diabetic Retinopathy Screening
- 19b Recording of Diabetic Retinopathy Screening: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005
- 20a Diabetic retinopathy - left or right eye
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- 21 Recording of blindness on diabetes register
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- 24a Recording of Stroke
- 24b Recording of Stroke: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005
- 25a Recording of Peripheral Pulses
- 25b Recording of Peripheral Pulses: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2004 - 2005
- 26a Recording of Foot Ulceration
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- 27a Recording of Lower Limb Amputation
- 27b Recording of Lower Limb Amputation: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005
- 28a End Stage Renal Failure recorded on diabetes register
- 28b Recording of End Stage Renal Failure: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005
- 29a Deprivation Quintiles: Distribution of people with diabetes and general population
- 29b Deprivation Quintile – Diabetes Population

Table 1: Diabetes register: percentage of total population

NHS Board	Population 2005 (a)	Diabetes Register	Prevalence %
Argyll & Clyde	415,152	7,714	1.9%
Ayrshire & Arran	367,972	13,717	3.7%
Borders	110,288	4,046	3.7%
Dumfries & Galloway	148,562	5,796	3.9%
Fife	356,919	13,855	3.9%
Forth Valley	283,565	10,819	3.8%
Grampian	525,173	16,079	3.1%
Greater Glasgow	866,786	31,818	3.7%
Highland	213,256	5,545	2.6%
Lanarkshire	550,813	20,380	3.7%
Lothian	794,033	25,956	3.3%
Orkney	19,666	745	3.8%
Shetland	21,983	752	3.4%
Tayside	388,796	14,639	3.8%
Western Isles	26,379	926	3.5%
Scotland	5,089,343	172,787	3.4%

(a) 2004-based projected population - Scotland and its health board areas. Source: GROS.

Table 2a: Number of patients included in Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005

Survey	Area Diabetes Register	Prevalence %	Change on previous year	
2005	172,787	3.4%	10,841	6.3%
2004	161,946	3.2%	27,982	17.3%
2003	133,964	2.6%	30,209	22.6%
2002	103,835	2.0%	-1,942	-1.9%
2001	105,777	2.1%	---	---

Table 2b: Number of patients included in Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005

NHS Board	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Argyll & Clyde	8,419	9,522	10,209	11,293	7,714
Ayrshire & Arran	8,279	9,026	9,664	10,641	13,717
Borders	2,686	2,929	2,986	3,662	4,046
Dumfries & Galloway	4,726	5,150	5,552	5,662	5,796
Fife	8,408	9,920	9,670	12,682	13,855
Forth Valley	7,051	6,845	8,206	8,230	10,819
Grampian	10,164	5,726	9,978	16,855	16,079
Greater Glasgow	17,861	4,191	22,842	29,547	31,818
Highland	1,930	2,156	3,614	5,141	5,545
Lanarkshire	13,708	16,358	15,976	18,252	20,380
Lothian	10,832	18,917	21,547	24,215	25,956
Orkney	377	377	377	677	745
Shetland	394	608	345	470	752
Tayside	10,197	11,277	12,165	13,786	14,639
Western Isles	745	833	833	833	926
Scotland	105,777	103,835	133,964	161,946	172,787

Table 3a: Recording of CHI number

NHS Board	CHI	CHI not used	Not known	Total
Argyll & Clyde	7,714	0	0	7,714
Ayrshire & Arran	13,717	0	0	13,717
Borders	---	---	---	---
Dumfries & Galloway	5,796	0		5,796
Fife	13,848	7	0	13,855
Forth Valley	10,819	0	0	10,819
Grampian	16,079	0	0	16,079
Greater Glasgow	31,818	0	0	31,818
Highland	5,543	2	0	5,545
Lanarkshire	20,380	0	0	20,380
Lothian	25,948	8	0	25,956
Orkney	745	0	0	745
Shetland	752	0	0	752
Tayside	14,639	0	0	14,639
Western Isles	926	0	0	926
Scotland	168,724	17	0	168,741

Table 3b: Recording of CHI number: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005

Year of Survey	CHI
2005	99.99%
2004	99.00%
2003	91.50%
2002	82.37%
2001	66.57%

Table 4a: Recording of Type of Diabetes

NHS Board	Type 1	Type 2	Other	Not recorded	Total
Argyll & Clyde	988	5,707	502	517	7,714
Ayrshire & Arran	2,151	10,159	37	1,370	13,717
Borders	---	---	---	---	---
Dumfries & Galloway	946	3,753	59	1,038	5,796
Fife	1,705	11,878	165	107	13,855
Forth Valley	1,390	9,305	86	38	10,819
Grampian	2,458	12,037	319	1,265	16,079
Greater Glasgow	4,149	27,187	191	291	31,818
Highland	921	4,156	12	456	5,545
Lanarkshire	2,791	17,345	77	167	20,380
Lothian	3,767	21,501	325	363	25,956
Orkney	128	506	2	109	745
Shetland	90	662	0	0	752
Tayside	1,521	12,708	228	182	14,639
Western Isles	171	749	6	0	926
Scotland 2005	23,176	137,653	2,009	5,903	168,741

Table 4b: Recording of Type of Diabetes: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005

Year	Type 1	Type 2	Other	Not recorded	Total
Scotland 2005	23,176	137,653	2,009	5,903	168,741
	13.7%	81.6%	1.2%	3.5%	
Scotland 2004	22,834	116,184	1,073	5,819	145,910
	15.6%	79.6%	0.7%	4.0%	
Scotland 2003	22,597	99,481	838	11,048	133,964
	16.9%	74.3%	0.6%	8.2%	
Scotland 2002	18,907	76,916	823	7,128	103,774
	18.2%	74.1%	0.8%	6.9%	
Scotland 2001	16,922	64,752	10,578	13,525	105,777
	16.0%	61.2%	10.0%	12.8%	

Table 5a: Recording of Age of people with diabetes

NHS Board	0-14	15-44	45-64	65-84	85+	Subtotal	N/K	Total
Argyll & Clyde	63	851	2,928	3,581	291	7,714	0	7,714
Ayrshire & Arran	154	1,724	5,091	6,225	523	13,717	0	13,717
Borders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dumfries & Galloway	34	685	1,917	2,881	279	5,796	0	5,796
Fife	131	1,691	5,090	6,382	556	13,850	5	13,855
Forth Valley	100	1,398	4,013	4,943	365	10,819	0	10,819
Grampian	186	2,134	5,713	7,224	756	16,013	66	16,079
Greater Glasgow	267	4,038	11,974	14,321	1,212	31,812	6	31,818
Highland	101	692	2,055	2,547	150	5,545	0	5,545
Lanarkshire	229	2,678	7,875	9,007	591	20,470	0	20,470
Lothian	217	3,620	9,553	11,490	1,075	25,955	1	25,956
Orkney	10	88	255	348	43	744	1	745
Shetland	10	82	327	301	32	752	0	752
Tayside	137	1,718	4,995	7,049	736	14,635	4	14,639
Western Isles	18	93	283	356	27	777	149	926
Scotland	1,657	21,492	62,069	76,655	6,636	168,599	232	168,741

Table 5b: Age of people on diabetes register: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2003 - 2005

Year		0-14	15-44	45-64	65-84	85+	Total	Excluded
2005	Number	1,657	21,492	62,069	76,655	6,636	168,509	232
	Percentage	1.0%	12.8%	36.8%	45.5%	3.9%		
2004	Number	1,363	19,229	52,448	67,133	5,693	145,866	44
	Percentage	0.9%	13.2%	36.0%	46.0%	3.9%		
2003	Number	1,340	16,933	44,357	59,109	5,634	127,373	6,591
	Percentage	1.1%	13.3%	34.8%	46.4%	4.4%		

Percentages in table exclude patients where age not recorded.

Table 6: People with Type 2 Diabetes under 35 years of age

NHS Board	15-24	25-34	Total (15-34 years)	Percentage
Argyll & Clyde	9	38	47	0.6%
Ayrshire & Arran	22	103	125	0.9%
Borders	---	---	---	---
Dumfries & Galloway	9	25	34	0.6%
Fife	17	111	128	0.9%
Forth Valley	12	88	100	0.9%
Grampian	25	97	122	0.8%
Greater Glasgow	47	292	339	1.1%
Highland	4	38	42	0.8%
Lanarkshire	39	202	241	1.2%
Lothian	35	211	246	1.0%
Orkney	0	2	2	0.3%
Shetland	2	6	8	1.2%
Tayside	23	97	120	0.8%
Western Isles	0	3	3	0.3%
Scotland	244	1,313	1,557	0.9%

There is concern that these data may be subject to coding errors and that a number of people with Type 1 diabetes have been incorrectly recorded as having Type 2 diabetes. There are believed to be less than 30 children under 15 years with Type 2 diabetes, but the available data are unreliable.

Table 7: Children with diabetes under 12 years

NHS Board	Children under 12 years
Argyll & Clyde	40
Ayrshire & Arran	88
Borders	---
Dumfries & Galloway	19
Fife	81
Forth Valley	55
Grampian	88
Greater Glasgow	134
Highland	50
Lanarkshire	123
Lothian	112
Orkney	7
Shetland	7
Tayside	71
Western Isles	13
Scotland	888

Table 8a: Recording of date of diagnosis

NHS Board	Recorded		Not recorded		Total
Argyll & Clyde	7,553	97.9%	161	2.1%	7,714
Ayrshire & Arran	13,215	96.3%	502	3.7%	13,717
Borders	---	---	---	---	---
Dumfries & Galloway	4,236	73.1%	1,560	26.9%	5,796
Fife	13,629	98.4%	226	1.6%	13,855
Forth Valley	10,740	99.3%	79	0.7%	10,819
Grampian	14,350	89.2%	1,729	10.8%	16,079
Greater Glasgow	31,691	99.6%	127	0.4%	31,818
Highland	1,669	30.1%	3,876	69.9%	5,545
Lanarkshire	17,947	88.1%	2,433	11.9%	20,380
Lothian	25,733	99.1%	223	0.9%	25,956
Orkney	235	31.5%	510	68.5%	745
Shetland	58	7.7%	694	92.3%	752
Tayside	14,296	97.7%	343	2.3%	14,639
Western Isles	851	91.9%	75	8.1%	926
Scotland	156,203	92.6%	12,538	7.4%	168,741

Table 8b: Recording of date of diagnosis: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2002 - 2005

Year	Recorded	Not recorded
2005	92.6%	7.4%
2004	84.2%	15.8%
2003	81.5%	18.5%
2002	76.9%	23.1%

Table 9a: Duration of diabetes (Years since diagnosis)

NHS Board	<1	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	>=50	Not known	Total
Argyll & Clyde (a)	706	4,560	1,628	392	122	37	108	161	7,714
Ayrshire & Arran	1,313	8,533	2,418	621	195	71	64	502	13,717
Borders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dumfries & Galloway	309	2,786	737	242	89	34	39	1,560	5,796
Fife	1,129	8,816	2,623	649	245	94	73	226	13,855
Forth Valley	842	6,585	2,365	656	207	70	15	79	10,819
Grampian	1,172	7,519	2,600	837	359	110	58	3,424	16,079
Greater Glasgow (a)	2,906	20,242	6,104	1,545	476	139	279	127	31,818
Highland	0	505	715	249	116	49	12	3,899	5,545
Lanarkshire	1,612	11,169	3,657	1,005	299	101	104	2,433	20,380
Lothian	1,819	15,971	5,502	1,613	570	196	62	223	25,956
Orkney	45	133	31	17	5	2	2	510	745
Shetland	73	502	126	29	12	7	2	1	752
Tayside	1,271	8,671	3,150	817	261	94	32	343	14,639
Western Isles	29	529	225	43	9	10	6	75	926
Scotland 2005	13,226	96,521	31,881	8,715	2,965	1,014	856	13,563	168,741

(a) After 19 years duration, the number of people living with diabetes falls consistently. The significant reversal of this trend for ≥ 50 years duration in Argyll & Clyde and Greater Glasgow suggests a data recording error.

Table 9b: Duration of diabetes (Years since diagnosis): Scotland

Duration (years)	No. of patients		Duration (years)	No. of patients	
<1	13,226	8.5%	<1	13,226	8.5%
1-4	56,448	36.4%	1-9	96,521	62.2%
5-9	40,073	25.8%	10-19	31,881	20.5%
10-14	21,075	13.6%	20-29	8,715	5.6%
15-19	10,806	7.0%	30-39	2,965	1.9%
20-24	5,601	3.6%	40-49	1,014	0.7%
25-29	3,114	2.0%	>=50	856	0.6%
30-34	1,827	1.2%	Total	155,178	
35-39	1,138	0.7%			
40-44	677	0.4%			
45-49	337	0.2%			
>=50	856	0.6%			
Total	155,178				

Excludes patients where date of diagnosis not known (n = 13,563)

Table 10a: Sex of people on register

NHS Board	Male		Female		Not recorded	Total
Argyll & Clyde	4,162	54.0%	3,551	46.0%	1	7,714
Ayrshire & Arran	7,451	54.3%	6,266	45.7%	0	13,717
Borders	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dumfries & Galloway	3,128	54.0%	2,668	46.0%	0	5,796
Fife	7,275	52.5%	6,575	47.5%	5	13,855
Forth Valley	5,757	53.2%	5,062	46.8%	0	10,819
Grampian	8,653	53.8%	7,426	46.2%	0	16,079
Greater Glasgow	16,698	52.5%	15,096	47.4%	24	31,818
Highland	3,051	55.0%	2,494	45.0%	0	5,545
Lanarkshire	11,169	54.8%	9,209	45.2%	2	20,380
Lothian	13,965	53.8%	11,970	46.1%	21	25,956
Orkney	405	54.4%	339	45.5%	1	745
Shetland	390	51.9%	362	48.1%	0	752
Tayside	7,674	52.4%	6,961	47.6%	4	14,639
Western Isles	497	53.7%	425	45.9%	4	926
Scotland	90,275	53.5%	78,404	46.5%	62	168,741

Table 10b: Sex of people on register: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005

Year	Male		Female	
2005	90,275	53.5%	78,404	46.5%
2004	77,830	53.5%	67,727	46.5%
2003	67,364	53.6%	58,218	46.4%
2002	51,269	53.9%	43,823	46.1%
2001	55,668	53.1%	49,156	46.9%

Excludes records where sex data unavailable.

2001 = 953; 2002 = 8,682; 2003 = 8,434; 2004 = 353; 2005 = 62

Table 11a: Recording of Ethnic Group

NHS Board	Identified		Not identified	Total
Argyll & Clyde	0	0.0%	7,714	7,714
Ayrshire & Arran	0	0.0%	13,717	13,717
Borders	---	---	---	---
Dumfries & Galloway	1,572	27.1%	4,224	5,796
Fife	106	0.8%	13,749	13,855
Forth Valley	10	0.1%	10,809	10,819
Grampian	7,246	45.1%	8,833	16,079
Greater Glasgow	16,373	51.5%	15,445	31,818
Highland	0	0.0%	5,545	5,545
Lanarkshire	2	0.0%	20,378	20,380
Lothian	13,237	51.0%	12,719	25,956
Orkney	2	0.3%	743	745
Shetland	0	0.0%	752	752
Tayside	3,611	24.7%	11,028	14,639
Western Isles	5	0.5%	921	926
Scotland 2005	42,164	25.0%	126,577	168,741

Table 11b: Recording of Ethnic Group: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2002 - 2005

Year	Identified	Percentage identified
2005	42,164	25.0%
2004	44,695	30.6%
2003	49,614	37.0%
2002	32,036	30.9%

Table 12a: Body Mass Index (BMI)

NHS Board	Calculated (a)		Not calculated (b)		Total
Argyll & Clyde	4,873	63.5%	2,801	36.5%	7,674
Ayrshire & Arran	12,192	89.5%	1,437	10.5%	13,629
Borders	3,681	91.0%	365	9.0%	4,046
Dumfries & Galloway	2,591	44.9%	3,186	55.1%	5,777
Fife	9,553	69.4%	4,221	30.6%	13,774
Forth Valley	6,952	64.6%	3,812	35.4%	10,764
Grampian	11,875	74.3%	4,116	25.7%	15,991
Greater Glasgow	23,113	72.9%	8,571	27.1%	31,684
Highland	1,946	35.4%	3,549	64.6%	5,495
Lanarkshire	11,630	57.4%	8,627	42.6%	20,257
Lothian	17,700	68.5%	8,144	31.5%	25,844
Orkney	106	14.4%	632	85.6%	738
Shetland	720	96.6%	25	3.4%	745
Tayside	11,100	76.2%	3,468	23.8%	14,568
Western Isles	756	82.8%	157	17.2%	913
Scotland 2005	118,788	69.1%	53,111	30.9%	171,899

Table excludes children under 12 years, (see Table 7)

(a) Weight measured within the last 15 months

(b) Not calculated includes patients whose weight has not been recorded within the previous 15 months.

Table 12b: Recording of Body Mass Index (BMI): Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001-2005

Year	Calculated	Not calculated
2005	69.1%	30.9%
2004	66.1%	33.9%
2003	58.9%	39.9%
2002	52.3%	47.7%
2001	39.8%	60.2%

Table 12c: Body Mass Index (BMI) range

NHS Board	<18	18-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41+	N/K	Subtotal
Argyll & Clyde	44	1,038	2,452	1,888	894	517	841	7,674
Ayrshire & Arran	95	2,071	4,279	3,349	1,444	954	1,437	13,629
Borders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dumfries & Galloway	22	638	1,303	976	438	261	2,139	5,777
Fife	122	2,110	4,453	3,507	1,748	1,132	702	13,774
Forth Valley	100	1,606	3,387	2,790	1,335	906	640	10,764
Grampian	176	2,324	4,608	3,412	1,514	843	3,114	15,991
Greater Glasgow	935	5,355	10,222	7,513	3,443	2,011	2,205	31,684
Highland	14	474	827	598	270	187	3,125	5,495
Lanarkshire	120	2,500	5,474	4,536	2,082	1,226	4,319	20,257
Lothian	259	4,209	8,248	6,436	3,024	2,052	1,616	25,844
Orkney	1	45	96	80	34	15	467	738
Shetland	14	125	212	199	105	69	28	752
Tayside	130	2,421	4,785	3,681	1,615	951	985	14,568
Western Isles	2	77	153	126	56	33	466	913
Scotland 2005	2,034	24,993	50,499	39,091	18,002	11,157	22,084	167,860

Table excludes children under 12 years, (see Table 7), except Shetland data which include 7 children.

Table includes most recent weight measurement.

Table 12d: Body Mass Index (BMI) range

BMI		No.	%
Underweight	<18	2,034	1.4%
Healthy weight	18-25	24,993	17.1%
Overweight	26-30	50,499	34.6%
Obese	31-35	39,091	26.8%
Obese	36-40	18,002	12.3%
Morbidly obese	41+	11,157	7.7%
Total		145,776	

Excludes patients where BMI is not known (n=22,084).

Table 13a: HbA1c recorded on register

NHS Board	Recorded within last 15 months		Recorded >15 months ago		Not recorded		Total
Argyll & Clyde	6,798	88.1%	623	8.1%	293	3.8%	7,714
Ayrshire & Arran	12,825	93.5%	0	0.0%	892	6.5%	13,717
Borders	3,707	91.6%	0	0.0%	339	8.4%	4,046
Dumfries & Galloway	3,549	61.2%	290	5.0%	1,957	33.8%	5,796
Fife	11,904	85.9%	1,271	9.2%	680	4.9%	13,855
Forth Valley	9,652	89.2%	901	8.3%	266	2.5%	10,819
Grampian	13,284	82.6%	972	6.0%	1,823	11.3%	16,079
Greater Glasgow	27,206	85.5%	2,694	8.5%	1,918	6.0%	31,818
Highland	2,107	38.0%	348	6.3%	3,090	55.7%	5,545
Lanarkshire	16,462	80.8%	1,445	7.1%	2,473	12.1%	20,380
Lothian	22,037	84.9%	3,170	12.2%	749	2.9%	25,956
Orkney	213	28.6%	164	22.0%	368	49.4%	745
Shetland	716	95.2%	31	4.1%	5	0.7%	752
Tayside	13,789	94.2%	447	3.1%	403	2.8%	14,639
Western Isles	833	90.0%	70	7.6%	23	2.5%	926
Scotland 2005	145,082	84.0%	12,426	7.2%	15,279	8.8%	172,787

Table 13b: Recording of HbA1c: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005

Year of Survey	Recorded within last 15 months	Recorded >15 months ago	Not recorded
2005	84.0%	7.2%	8.8%
2004	73.6%	16.3%	10.0%
2003	48.8%	27.7%	23.5%
2002	70.8%	10.3%	18.9%
2001	72.7%	<i>not requested</i>	27.3%

Table 13c: Most recent HbA1c recorded

NHS Board	HbA1c <7.5%		HbA1c 7.5-9.0%		HbA1c >9.0%		Not recorded		Total
Argyll & Clyde	3,606	46.7%	2,293	29.7%	1,522	19.7%	293	3.8%	7,714
Ayrshire & Arran	7,160	52.2%	3,512	25.6%	2,153	15.7%	892	6.5%	13,717
Borders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dumfries & G'way	1,831	31.6%	1,254	21.6%	754	13.0%	1,957	33.8%	5,796
Fife	6,910	49.9%	3,925	28.3%	2,340	16.9%	680	4.9%	13,855
Forth Valley	5,113	47.3%	3,304	30.5%	2,136	19.7%	266	2.5%	10,819
Grampian	6,641	41.3%	4,302	26.8%	2,627	16.3%	2,509	15.6%	16,079
Greater Glasgow	15,531	48.8%	8,280	26.0%	6,089	19.1%	1,918	6.0%	31,818
Highland	873	15.7%	1,011	18.2%	572	10.3%	3,089	55.7%	5,545
Lanarkshire	8,873	43.5%	5,549	27.2%	3,485	17.1%	2,473	12.1%	20,380
Lothian	14,020	54.0%	7,482	28.8%	3,705	14.3%	749	2.9%	25,956
Orkney	213	28.6%	98	13.2%	66	8.9%	368	49.4%	745
Shetland	445	59.2%	199	26.5%	102	13.6%	6	0.8%	752
Tayside	8,156	55.7%	3,840	26.2%	2,240	15.3%	403	2.8%	14,639
Western Isles	493	53.2%	224	24.2%	78	8.4%	131	14.1%	926
Scotland 2005	79,865	47.3%	45,273	26.8%	27,869	16.5%	15,734	9.3%	168,741

Table 13d: Most recent HbA1c recorded: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2004 - 2005

Year of Survey	HbA1c <7.5	HbA1c 7.5-9.0	HbA1c >9.0	Not recorded	Total
2005	79,865	45,273	27,869	15,734	168,741
	47.3%	26.8%	16.5%	9.3%	
2004	58,377	35,796	22,199	19,182	135,554
	43.1%	26.4%	16.4%	14.2%	

Table 14a: Blood Pressure recorded

NHS Board	Recorded within last 15 months		Recorded >15 months ago		Not recorded		Total
Argyll & Clyde	6,862	89.0%	692	9.0%	160	2.1%	7,714
Ayrshire & Arran (a)	12,879	94.5%	0	0.0%	750	5.5%	13,629
Borders	3,856	95.3%	0	0.0%	190	4.7%	4,046
Dumfries & Galloway	3,612	62.3%	392	6.8%	1,792	30.9%	5,796
Fife	12,126	87.5%	1,300	9.4%	429	3.1%	13,855
Forth Valley	9,770	90.3%	879	8.1%	170	1.6%	10,819
Grampian	13,482	83.8%	1,322	8.2%	1,275	7.9%	16,079
Greater Glasgow	27,881	87.6%	3,350	10.5%	587	1.8%	31,818
Highland	2,015	36.3%	362	6.5%	3,168	57.1%	5,545
Lanarkshire	16,135	79.2%	1,334	6.6%	2,911	14.3%	20,380
Lothian	22,535	86.8%	3,136	12.1%	285	1.1%	25,956
Orkney	197	26.4%	166	22.3%	382	51.3%	745
Shetland	751	99.9%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	752
Tayside	12,656	86.5%	1,313	9.0%	670	4.6%	14,639
Western Isles	856	92.4%	11	1.2%	59	6.4%	926
Scotland 2005	145,613	84.3%	14,258	8.3%	12,828	7.4%	172,699

(a) Excludes children under 12 years (n=88)

Table 14b: Blood Pressure recorded: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2002-2005

Year of Survey	Recorded within last 15 months		Recorded >15 months ago		Not recorded		Total
2005	145,613	84.3%	14,258	8.3%	12,828	7.4%	172,699
2004	107,464	77.7%	19,492	14.1%	11,277	8.2%	138,233
2003	63,823	47.6%	42,339	31.6%	17,618	13.2%	123,780
2002	69,359	66.9%	10,398	10.0%	24,017	23.2%	103,774

Table 14c: Most recent Blood Pressure measurement on register

NHS Board	Systolic BP ≤140		Systolic BP >140		Not recorded		Total
Argyll & Clyde	5,435	70.5%	2,119	27.5%	160	2.1%	7,714
Ayrshire & Arran (a)	9,295	68.2%	3,584	26.3%	750	5.5%	13,629
Borders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dumfries & Galloway	2,590	44.7%	1,414	24.4%	1,792	30.9%	5,796
Fife	9,126	65.9%	4,300	31.0%	429	3.1%	13,855
Forth Valley	7,629	70.5%	3,020	27.9%	170	1.6%	10,819
Grampian	9,440	58.7%	4,731	29.4%	1,908	11.9%	16,079
Greater Glasgow	22,539	70.8%	8,692	27.3%	587	1.8%	31,818
Highland	1,238	22.3%	1,140	20.6%	3,167	57.1%	5,545
Lanarkshire	12,280	60.3%	5,189	25.5%	2,911	14.3%	20,380
Lothian	18,029	69.5%	7,642	29.4%	285	1.1%	25,956
Orkney	199	26.7%	164	22.0%	382	51.3%	745
Shetland	571	75.9%	181	24.1%	0	0.0%	752
Tayside	8,416	57.5%	5,553	37.9%	670	4.6%	14,639
Western Isles	611	66.0%	142	15.3%	173	18.7%	926
Scotland 2005	107,398	63.7%	47,871	28.4%	13,384	7.9%	168,653

(a) Excludes children under 12 years (n=88)

Table 14d: Most recent Blood Pressure recorded: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2004 - 2005

Year of Survey	Systolic BP ≤140		Systolic BP >140		Not recorded		Total
2005	107,398	63.7%	47,871	28.4%	13,384	7.9%	168,653
2004	76,729	57.0%	45,738	34.0%	12,104	9.0%	134,571

Table 15a: Recording of Cholesterol

NHS Board	Recorded within last 15 months		Recorded >15 months ago		Not recorded		Total
Argyll & Clyde	6,654	86.7%	745	9.7%	275	3.6%	7,674
Ayrshire & Arran	12,470	91.5%	0	0.0%	1,159	8.5%	13,629
Borders	3,676	90.9%	0	0.0%	370	9.1%	4,046
Dumfries & Galloway	3,363	58.2%	314	5.4%	2,100	36.4%	5,777
Fife	11,570	84.0%	1,442	10.5%	762	5.5%	13,774
Forth Valley	9,554	88.8%	921	8.6%	289	2.7%	10,764
Grampian	12,475	78.0%	1,625	10.2%	1,891	11.8%	15,991
Greater Glasgow	22,800	72.0%	6,727	21.2%	2,157	6.8%	31,684
Highland	1,049	19.1%	998	18.2%	3,448	62.7%	5,495
Lanarkshire	16,130	79.6%	1,551	7.7%	2,576	12.7%	20,257
Lothian	21,288	82.4%	3,748	14.5%	808	3.1%	25,844
Orkney	188	25.5%	157	21.3%	393	53.3%	738
Shetland	711	95.4%	17	2.3%	17	2.3%	745
Tayside	13,439	92.3%	664	4.6%	465	3.2%	14,568
Western Isles	807	88.4%	28	3.1%	78	8.5%	913
Scotland 2005	136,174	79.2%	18,937	11.0%	16,788	9.8%	171,899

Table excludes children under 12 years, (see Table 7),

Table 15b: Most recent record of Cholesterol: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2002 - 2005

Year of Survey	Recorded within last 15 months		Recorded >15 months ago		Not recorded		Total
2005	136,174	79.2%	18,937	11.0%	16,788	9.8%	171,899
2004	102,986	69.0%	20,909	14.0%	25,458	17.0%	149,353
2003	53,870	40.2%	35,362	26.4%	44,657	33.3%	133,889
2002	62,229	60.5%	12,221	11.9%	28,387	27.6%	102,837

Table 15c: Most recent Cholesterol recorded on register

NHS Board	Cholesterol <=5		Cholesterol >5		Not recorded		Total
Argyll & Clyde	5,417	70.6%	1,982	25.8%	275	3.6%	7,674
Ayrshire & Arran	9,567	70.2%	2,903	21.3%	1,159	8.5%	13,629
Borders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dumfries & Galloway	2,732	47.3%	941	16.3%	2,104	36.4%	5,777
Fife	9,039	65.6%	3,969	28.8%	766	5.6%	13,774
Forth Valley	8,160	75.8%	2,314	21.5%	290	2.7%	10,764
Grampian	10,465	65.4%	3,507	21.9%	2,019	12.6%	15,991
Greater Glasgow	22,800	72.0%	6,727	21.2%	2,157	6.8%	31,684
Highland	1,317	24.0%	731	13.3%	3,447	62.7%	5,495
Lanarkshire	13,603	67.2%	4,078	20.1%	2,576	12.7%	20,257
Lothian	18,179	70.3%	6,854	26.5%	811	3.1%	25,844
Orkney	226	30.6%	119	16.1%	393	53.3%	738
Shetland	544	73.0%	174	23.4%	27	3.6%	745
Tayside	10,921	75.0%	3,174	21.8%	473	3.2%	14,568
Western Isles	572	62.7%	158	17.3%	183	20.0%	913
Scotland 2005	113,542	67.6%	37,631	22.4%	16,680	9.9%	167,853

Table excludes children under 12 years, (see Table 7),

Table 15d: Most Recent Cholesterol: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2004 - 2005

Year of Survey	Cholesterol <=5		Cholesterol >5		Not recorded		Total
2005	113,542	67.6%	37,631	22.4%	16,680	9.9%	167,853
2004	78,688	54.0%	39,051	26.8%	27,952	19.2%	145,691

Table excludes children under 12 years, (see Table 7),

Table 16a: Recording of serum creatinine

NHS Board	Recorded within last 15 months		Recorded >15 months ago		Not recorded		Total
Argyll & Clyde	6,590	85.9%	756	9.9%	328	4.3%	7,674
Ayrshire & Arran	12,511	91.8%	0	0.0%	1,118	8.2%	13,629
Borders	3,776	93.3%	0	0.0%	270	6.7%	4,046
Dumfries & Galloway	3,498	60.6%	299	5.2%	1,980	34.3%	5,777
Fife	11,592	84.2%	1,461	10.6%	721	5.2%	13,774
Forth Valley	9,488	88.1%	981	9.1%	295	2.7%	10,764
Grampian	13,081	81.8%	1,408	8.8%	1,502	9.4%	15,991
Greater Glasgow	26,656	84.1%	3,198	10.1%	1,830	5.8%	31,684
Highland	1,129	20.5%	991	18.0%	3,375	61.4%	5,495
Lanarkshire	16,187	79.9%	1,495	7.4%	2,575	12.7%	20,257
Lothian	21,467	83.1%	3,589	13.9%	788	3.0%	25,844
Orkney	182	24.7%	164	22.2%	392	53.1%	738
Shetland	728	97.7%	8	1.1%	9	1.2%	745
Tayside	13,828	94.9%	486	3.3%	254	1.7%	14,568
Western Isles	816	89.4%	20	2.2%	77	8.4%	913
Scotland 2005	141,529	82.3%	14,856	8.6%	15,514	9.0%	171,899

Table excludes children under 12 years, (see Table 7),

Table 16b: Recording of serum creatinine: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2002 - 2005

Year of Survey	Recorded within last 15 months		Recorded >15 months ago		Not recorded		Total
2005	141,529	82.3%	14,856	8.6%	15,514	9.0%	171,899
2004	103,303	69.2%	21,189	14.2%	24,861	16.6%	149,353
2003	56,932	42.5%	38,634	28.9%	38,323	28.6%	133,889
2002	59,709	63.5%	11,807	10.6%	25,730	26.0%	97,246

Table excludes children under 12 years, (see Table 7),

Table 17a: Recording of Urinary Microalbumin

NHS Board	Recorded within last 15 months		Recorded >15 months ago		Not recorded		Total
Argyll & Clyde	5,725	74.6%	1,117	14.6%	832	10.8%	7,674
Ayrshire & Arran	10,153	74.5%	0	0.0%	3,476	25.5%	13,629
Borders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dumfries & Galloway	2,972	51.4%	432	7.5%	2,373	41.1%	5,777
Fife	10,174	73.9%	1,780	12.9%	1,820	13.2%	13,774
Forth Valley	8,440	78.4%	1,488	13.8%	836	7.8%	10,764
Grampian	11,465	71.7%	1,812	11.3%	2,714	17.0%	15,991
Greater Glasgow	22,140	69.9%	4,075	12.9%	5,469	17.3%	31,684
Highland	1,169	21.3%	853	15.5%	3,473	63.2%	5,495
Lanarkshire	14,672	72.4%	2,272	11.2%	3,313	16.4%	20,257
Lothian	17,310	67.0%	4,955	19.2%	3,579	13.8%	25,844
Orkney	141	19.1%	10	1.4%	587	79.5%	738
Shetland	622	83.5%	59	7.9%	64	8.6%	745
Tayside	11,067	76.0%	2,050	14.1%	1,451	10.0%	14,568
Western Isles	669	73.3%	47	5.1%	197	21.6%	913
Scotland 2005	116,719	69.5%	20,950	12.5%	30,184	18.0%	167,853

Table excludes children under 12 years, (see Table 7),

Table 17b: Recording of Urinary Microalbumin: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2002 - 2005

Year of Survey	Recorded within last 15 months		Recorded >15 months ago		Not recorded		Total
2005	116,719	69.5%	20,950	12.5%	30,184	18.0%	167,853
2004	61,463	42.2%	17,679	12.1%	66,549	45.7%	145,691
2003	32,873	24.6%	15,784	11.8%	85,232	63.7%	133,889
2002	25,378	24.8%	11,216	11.0%	65,814	64.3%	102,408

Table 18a: Recording of smoking status

NHS Board	Current smoker		Ex-smoker		Never smoked		Not recorded		Total
Argyll & Clyde	1,462	19.0%	2,543	33.0%	3,401	44.1%	308	4.0%	7,714
Ayrshire & Arran	2,685	19.7%	4,620	33.9%	5,738	42.1%	586	4.3%	13,629
Borders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dumfries & G'way	750	12.9%	1,528	26.4%	1,689	29.1%	1,829	31.6%	5,796
Fife	2,645	19.1%	4,496	32.5%	5,962	43.0%	752	5.4%	13,855
Forth Valley	2,129	19.7%	3,661	33.8%	4,865	45.0%	164	1.5%	10,819
Grampian	2,536	15.8%	5,098	31.7%	6,850	42.6%	1,595	9.9%	16,079
Greater Glasgow	7,979	25.1%	7,880	24.8%	13,628	42.8%	2,331	7.3%	31,818
Highland	498	9.0%	941	17.0%	1,628	29.4%	2,478	44.7%	5,545
Lanarkshire	3,715	18.2%	5,753	28.2%	8,046	39.5%	2,866	14.1%	20,380
Lothian	5,477	21.1%	8,703	33.5%	11,067	42.6%	709	2.7%	25,956
Orkney	27	3.6%	33	4.4%	95	12.8%	590	79.2%	745
Shetland	162	21.5%	219	29.1%	369	49.1%	2	0.3%	752
Tayside	2,606	17.8%	4,824	33.0%	6,594	45.0%	615	4.2%	14,639
Western Isles	134	14.5%	360	38.9%	207	22.4%	225	24.3%	926
Scotland 2005	32,805	19.5%	50,659	30.0%	70,139	41.6%	15,050	8.9%	168,653

Table 18b: Recording of smoking status: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005

Year	Current smoker	Ex-smoker	Never smoked	Not recorded
2005	19.5%	30.0%	41.6%	8.9%
2004	19.2%	28.4%	40.5%	11.9%
2003	16.6%	21.6%	33.4%	28.5%
2003	16.2%	20.1%	36.3%	27.4%
2001	16.1%	15.7%	42.1%	26.1%

Table 19a: Recording of Diabetic Retinopathy Screening

NHS Board	Recorded within last 15 months		Recorded >15 months ago		Not recorded		Total
Argyll & Clyde	5,010	65.3%	1,525	19.9%	1,139	14.8%	7,674
Ayrshire & Arran (a)	10,507	78.3%	0	0.0%	2,907	21.7%	13,414
Borders	2,982	73.7%	0	0.0%	1,064	26.3%	4,046
Dumfries & Galloway	3,286	56.9%	1,593	27.6%	898	15.5%	5,777
Fife	9,762	70.9%	2,308	16.8%	1,704	12.4%	13,774
Forth Valley	7,562	70.3%	1,795	16.7%	1,407	13.1%	10,764
Grampian	12,457	77.9%	1,392	8.7%	2,142	13.4%	15,991
Greater Glasgow	16,870	53.2%	7,998	25.2%	6,816	21.5%	31,684
Highland	4,399	80.1%	71	1.3%	1,025	18.7%	5,495
Lanarkshire	13,213	65.2%	2,611	12.9%	4,433	21.9%	20,257
Lothian	15,972	61.8%	7,310	28.3%	2,562	9.9%	25,844
Orkney	596	80.8%	31	4.2%	111	15.0%	738
Shetland	483	64.8%	21	2.8%	241	32.3%	745
Tayside	12,391	85.1%	1,266	8.7%	911	6.3%	14,568
Western Isles	799	87.5%	106	11.6%	8	0.9%	913
Scotland 2005	116,289	67.7%	28,027	16.3%	27,368	15.9%	171,684

Table excludes children under 12 years, (see Table 7). (a) Excludes 215 blind/partially sighted.

Table 19b: Recording of Diabetic Retinopathy Screening: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005

Year of Survey	Recorded within last 15 months	Recorded >15 months ago	Not recorded
2005	67.7%	16.3%	15.9%
2004	60.4%	19.7%	19.9%
2003	40.4%	29.4%	30.2%
2002	60.3%	14.0%	25.7%
2001	42.2%	12.4%	45.4%

Table 20a: Diabetic retinopathy - left or right eye

NHS Board	Present		Absent		Not recorded		Total
Argyll & Clyde	318	4.1%	1,393	18.2%	5,963	77.7%	7,674
Ayrshire & Arran (a)	273	2.0%	337	2.5%	12,804	95.5%	13,414
Borders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dumfries & G.	726	12.6%	2,821	48.8%	2,230	38.6%	5,777
Fife	1,391	10.1%	7,104	51.6%	5,279	38.3%	13,774
Forth Valley	2,487	23.1%	5,841	54.3%	2,436	22.6%	10,764
Grampian	4,845	30.3%	8,987	56.2%	2,159	13.5%	15,991
Greater Glasgow	2,129	6.7%	17,250	54.4%	12,305	38.8%	31,684
Highland	935	17.0%	4,249	77.3%	311	5.7%	5,495
Lanarkshire	1,869	9.2%	7,166	35.4%	11,222	55.4%	20,257
Lothian	3,164	12.2%	14,736	57.0%	7,944	30.7%	25,844
Orkney	228	30.9%	369	50.0%	141	19.1%	738
Shetland	12	1.6%	9	1.2%	724	97.2%	745
Tayside	3,508	24.1%	9,398	64.5%	1,662	11.4%	14,568
Western Isles	252	27.6%	535	58.6%	126	13.8%	913
Scotland 2005	22,137	13.2%	80,195	47.8%	65,306	39.0%	167,638

Table excludes children under 12 years, (see Table 7). (a) Excludes 215 blind/partially sighted.

Table 20b: Diabetic retinopathy - left or right eye: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2003 - 2005

Year of Survey	Present	Absent	Not recorded
2005	13.2%	47.8%	39.0%
2004	14.5%	53.8%	31.7%
2003	14.3%	50.9%	34.6%

Table 21: Recording of blindness on diabetes register

NHS Board	Blind - diabetic cause		Blind - non-diabetic cause		Blind - not specified		Total	Diabetes Total	
Argyll & Clyde	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	10	0.1%	11	0.1%	7,714
Ayrshire & Arran	69	0.5%	83	0.6%	63	0.5%	215	1.6%	13,717
Borders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dumfries & G'way	0	0.0%	1	0.02%	15	0.3%	16	0.3%	5,796
Fife	25	0.2%	8	0.1%	27	0.2%	60	0.4%	13,855
Forth Valley	13	0.1%	20	0.2%	31	0.3%	64	0.6%	10,819
Grampian	11	0.1%	16	0.1%	26	0.2%	53	0.3%	16,079
Greater Glasgow	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	72	0.2%	76	0.2%	31,818
Highland	22	0.4%	8	0.1%	25	0.5%	55	1.0%	5,545
Lanarkshire	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	106	0.5%	108	0.5%	20,380
Lothian	27	0.1%	48	0.2%	122	0.5%	197	0.8%	25,956
Orkney	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	745
Shetland	0	0.0%	5	0.7%	0	0.0%	5	0.7%	752
Tayside	28	0.2%	29	0.2%	122	0.8%	179	1.2%	14,639
Western Isles	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	0	0.0%	4	0.4%	926
Scotland 2005	198	0.1%	226	0.1%	620	0.4%	1,044	0.6%	168,741
Scotland 2004	258	0.2%	247	0.2%	546	0.4%	1,051	0.7%	145,910

Table 22a: Recording of myocardial infarct

NHS Board	Myocardial infarct	Percentage
Argyll & Clyde	696	9.0%
Ayrshire & Arran	1,206	8.8%
Borders	---	---
Dumfries & Galloway	279	4.8%
Fife	1,175	8.5%
Forth Valley	1,062	9.8%
Grampian	1,124	7.0%
Greater Glasgow	2,696	8.5%
Highland	154	2.8%
Lanarkshire	1,873	9.2%
Lothian	2,448	9.4%
Orkney	8	1.1%
Shetland	44	5.9%
Tayside	1,664	11.4%
Western Isles	31	3.3%
Scotland 2005	14,460	8.6%

Table 22b: Recording of myocardial infarct: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005

Year of Survey	Myocardial infarct	Percentage
2005	14,460	8.6%
2004	10,576	7.3%
2003	10,271	7.7%
2002	8,374	8.1%
2001	7,092	6.7%

Table 23a: Recording of cardiac revascularisation

NHS Board	Cardiac Revascularisation	Percentage
Argyll & Clyde	343	4.4%
Ayrshire & Arran	668	4.9%
Borders	---	---
Dumfries & Galloway	142	2.4%
Fife	537	3.9%
Forth Valley	516	4.8%
Grampian	646	4.0%
Greater Glasgow	1,953	6.1%
Highland	143	2.6%
Lanarkshire	1,007	4.9%
Lothian	1,420	5.5%
Orkney	4	0.5%
Shetland	1	0.1%
Tayside	800	5.5%
Western Isles	11	1.2%
Scotland 2005	8,191	4.9%

Table 23b: Recording of cardiac revascularisation: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005

Year of Survey	Cardiac Revascularisation	Percentage
2005	8,191	4.9%
2004	5,675	3.9%
2003	3,811	2.8%
2002	3,848	3.7%
2001	2,244	2.1%

Table 24a: Recording of Stroke

NHS Board	Stroke	Percentage	Total on register
Argyll & Clyde	375	4.9%	7,714
Ayrshire & Arran	641	4.7%	13,717
Borders	---	---	---
Dumfries & Galloway	170	2.9%	5,796
Fife	758	5.5%	13,855
Forth Valley	600	5.5%	10,819
Grampian	746	4.6%	16,079
Greater Glasgow	1,845	5.8%	31,818
Highland	77	1.4%	5,545
Lanarkshire	907	4.5%	20,380
Lothian	1,614	6.2%	25,956
Orkney	5	0.7%	745
Shetland	50	6.6%	752
Tayside	907	6.2%	14,639
Western Isles	12	1.3%	926
Scotland 2005	8,707	5.2%	168,741

Table 24b: Recording of Stroke: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005

Year of Survey	Stroke	Percentage
2005	8,707	5.2%
2004	9,241	6.3%
2003	5,961	4.5%
2002	5,063	4.9%
2001	3,559	3.4%

Table 25a: Recording of Peripheral Pulses

NHS Board	Recorded within last 15 months		Recorded >15 months ago		Not recorded		Total
Argyll & Clyde	4,790	62.1%	653	8.5%	2,271	29.4%	7,714
Ayrshire & Arran (a)	10,848	79.6%	0	0.0%	2,781	20.4%	13,629
Borders	3,045	75.3%	0	0.0%	1,001	24.7%	4,046
Dumfries & G.	2,680	46.2%	576	9.9%	2,540	43.8%	5,796
Fife	10,115	73.0%	1,682	12.1%	2,058	14.9%	13,855
Forth Valley	8,236	76.1%	1,723	15.9%	860	7.9%	10,819
Grampian	10,050	62.5%	2,518	15.7%	3,511	21.8%	16,079
Greater Glasgow	20,514	64.5%	6,446	20.3%	4,858	15.3%	31,818
Highland	1,816	32.8%	94	1.7%	3,635	65.6%	5,545
Lanarkshire	12,505	61.4%	1,372	6.7%	6,503	31.9%	20,380
Lothian	18,047	69.5%	5,730	22.1%	2,179	8.4%	25,956
Orkney	190	25.5%	12	1.6%	543	72.9%	745
Shetland	590	78.5%	48	6.4%	114	15.2%	752
Tayside	11,295	77.2%	1,886	12.9%	1,458	10.0%	14,639
Western Isles	799	86.3%	0	0.0%	127	13.7%	926
Scotland 2005	115,520	66.9%	22,740	13.2%	34,439	19.9%	172,699

Table 25b: Recording of Peripheral Pulses: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2004 - 2005

NHS Board	Recorded within last 15 months		Recorded >15 months ago		Not recorded		Total
Scotland 2005	115,520	66.9%	22,740	13.2%	34,439	19.9%	172,699
Scotland 2004	82,401	55.2%	25,166	16.9%	41,786	28.0%	149,353

Table 26a: Recording of Foot Ulceration

NHS Board	Foot ulcer	Percentage	Total on register
Argyll & Clyde	910	11.8%	7,714
Ayrshire & Arran	284	2.1%	13,717
Borders	---	---	---
Dumfries & Galloway	51	0.9%	5,796
Fife	521	3.8%	13,855
Forth Valley	752	7.0%	10,819
Grampian	235	1.5%	16,079
Greater Glasgow	494	1.6%	31,818
Highland	143	2.6%	5,545
Lanarkshire (a)	---	---	---
Lothian	1,559	6.0%	25,956
Orkney	7	0.9%	745
Shetland	26	3.5%	752
Tayside	762	5.2%	14,639
Western Isles	56	6.0%	926
Scotland 2005	5,800	3.9%	148,361

Table 26b: Recording of Foot Ulceration: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005

Year of Survey	No. of foot ulcers	Percentage
2005	5,800	3.9%
2004	3,281	2.2%
2003	2,029	1.5%
2002	1,465	1.4%
2001	1,008	1.0%

Table 27a: Recording of Lower Limb Amputation

NHS Board	Lower limb amputation	Percentage
Argyll & Clyde	23	0.3%
Ayrshire & Arran	56	0.4%
Borders	---	---
Dumfries & Galloway	14	0.2%
Fife	56	0.4%
Forth Valley	58	0.5%
Grampian	60	0.4%
Greater Glasgow	156	0.5%
Highland	49	0.9%
Lanarkshire	63	0.3%
Lothian	134	0.5%
Orkney	1	0.1%
Shetland	5	0.7%
Tayside	96	0.7%
Western Isles	3	0.3%
Scotland 2005	774	0.5%

Table 27b: Recording of Lower Limb Amputation: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005

Year of Survey	Lower limb amputation	Percentage
2005	774	0.5%
2004	845	0.6%
2003	1,014	0.8%
2002	996	1.0%
2001	908	0.9%

Table 28a: End Stage Renal Failure recorded on diabetes register

NHS Board	No. chronic renal failure	Percentage	Total on register
Argyll & Clyde	18	0.2%	7,714
Ayrshire & Arran	46	0.3%	13,717
Borders	---	---	---
Dumfries & Galloway	10	0.2%	5,796
Fife	28	0.2%	13,855
Forth Valley	52	0.5%	10,819
Grampian	141	0.9%	16,079
Greater Glasgow	124	0.4%	31,818
Highland	29	0.5%	5,545
Lanarkshire	76	0.4%	20,380
Lothian	214	0.8%	25,956
Orkney	1	0.1%	745
Shetland	7	0.9%	752
Tayside	82	0.6%	14,639
Western Isles	0	0.0%	926
Scotland 2005	828	0.5%	168,741

Table 28b: Recording of End Stage Renal Failure: Scottish Diabetes Survey 2001 - 2005

Year of Survey	No. chronic renal failure	Percentage
2005	828	0.5%
2004	638	0.4%
2003	606	0.5%
2002	430	0.4%
2001	576	0.5%

This item was intended to measure "Either serum creatinine was chronically greater than 500 mmol/l (i.e. >500 mmol/l on two occasions three months apart), or the patient was placed on permanent dialysis or received a renal transplant." However, an error in the query used by SCI-DC software meant that the figures above EXCLUDE people with a renal transplant. This has been corrected for future submissions.

Table 29a: Deprivation Quintiles: Distribution of people with diabetes and general population

NHS Board	Deprivation Quintile									
	1		2		3		4		5	
	Diabetes	General	Diabetes	General	Diabetes	General	Diabetes	General	Diabetes	General
Argyll and Clyde	10%	16%	21%	18%	16%	17%	24%	24%	28%	24%
Ayrshire and Arran	9%	10%	16%	18%	17%	17%	27%	27%	31%	27%
Borders	---	18%	---	42%	---	28%	---	11%	---	0%
Dumfries & Galloway	6%	9%	37%	37%	35%	34%	2%	2%	20%	19%
Fife	15%	18%	18%	18%	20%	21%	39%	36%	9%	8%
Forth Valley	22%	27%	10%	10%	37%	34%	26%	22%	6%	7%
Grampian	31%	43%	24%	22%	23%	20%	16%	10%	5%	6%
Greater Glasgow	15%	18%	9%	10%	8%	9%	14%	14%	54%	49%
Highland	0%	9%	8%	39%	43%	33%	39%	18%	10%	0%
Lanarkshire	4%	5%	16%	18%	22%	23%	32%	31%	25%	23%
Lothian	21%	26%	16%	18%	28%	25%	24%	22%	11%	9%
Orkney	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shetland	---	0%	---	62%	---	38%	---	0%	---	0%
Tayside	27%	28%	27%	27%	12%	11%	11%	12%	23%	22%
Western Isles	0%	0%	35%	40%	30%	27%	35%	33%	0%	0%
Scotland 2005	16%	20%	18%	20%	21%	20%	22%	20%	23%	20%

'General' refers to Distribution of 2001 Carstairs scores within Health Board Areas of Scotland.

Table 29b: Deprivation Quintile – Diabetes Population

Information (from 13 of 15 NHS Boards) is available for over 96% of patients.

NHS Board	Deprivation Quintile					Total	N/K	Check
	1	2	3	4	5			
A&C	775	1,630	1,262	1,867	2,124	7,658	56	7,714
A&A	1,263	2,165	2,295	3,712	4,210	13,645	72	13,717
Borders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,046
D&G	363	2,112	2,032	135	1,129	5,771	25	5,796
Fife	2,013	2,442	2,762	5,322	1,226	13,765	90	13,855
Forth Valley	2,353	1,067	3,945	2,747	636	10,748	71	10,819
Grampian	4,990	3,897	3,703	2,604	837	16,031	48	16,079
Greater Glasgow	4,829	2,931	2,547	4,334	16,990	31,631	187	31,818
Highland	4	411	2,175	1,982	483	5,055	490	5,545
Lanarkshire	847	3,319	4,561	6,524	5,013	20,264	116	20,380
Lothian	5,465	4,231	7,127	6,127	2,804	25,754	202	25,956
Orkney	0	735	0	0	0	735	10	745
Shetland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	752
Tayside	3,861	3,962	1,719	1,636	3,382	14,560	79	14,639
Western Isles	0	303	258	304	0	865	61	926
Scotland 2005	26,763	29,205	34,386	37,294	38,834	166,482	1,507	172,787

GUIDANCE FOR SCOTTISH DIABETES SURVEY 2005

1. Total population

Estimated population mid-year 2005. Source: Registrar General for Scotland

2. Area diabetes register

This allows prevalence to be calculated. Note that the 'Check' sums throughout the data submission form MUST equal the figure included in 2.1. The number of patients, if any, who have been excluded from the survey for reasons of non-consent should be recorded.

3. Use of CHI number

Records with CHI | Records with no CHI number

The Community Health Index (CHI) is a population register used for health care purposes. The CHI number uniquely identifies a person on the index.

4. Type of diabetes

Type 1 | Type 2 | Other types of diabetes | Not recorded/Not known

'Other' should include Gestational Diabetes Mellitus or Maturity onset diabetes of youth (MODY), but should exclude Impaired Glucose Tolerance (IGT).

5. No. of people with Type 2 diabetes under 35 years

Under 15 years | 15-24 | 25-34

6. Age of people on register

0-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75-84 | >=85 | Age not recorded/missing or incomplete data

Age at date of survey (i.e. December 2005).

7. Children under 12 years

8. Date of diagnosis

Recorded | Not recorded/Not known

9. Duration of diabetes (Years since diagnosis)

<1 year (equivalent to incident cases) | 1-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | >=50 years | Unavailable or incomplete data

10. Sex of people on register

Male | Female | Not recorded/Not known

Phenotype at birth.

11. Ethnic group

Ethnic group identified | Not recorded/Not known

An ethnic group is a group of people having racial, religious, linguistic and/or other cultural traits in common. The ethnic group to which a patient belongs is judged by the patient. The standard OPCS classification of ethnicity is used here - 0 = White; 1 = Black Caribbean; 2 = Black African; 3 = Indian; 4 = Pakistani; 5 = Bangladeshi; 6 = Chinese; 30 = Other.

12. BMI

Calculated | Not calculated/Data incomplete/Not known

Children under 12 years should be excluded. Refers to BMI based on a weight recorded within last 15 months.

13. BMI range

<18.4 | 18.5-24.9 | 25-29.9 | 30-34.9 | 35-39.9 | =>40 | Not calculated/Data incomplete/Not known

Children under 12 years should be excluded. Note that the ranges have been amended to correct an error in previous years which resulted in an underestimate of overweight and obesity.

14. HbA1c measurement

Measured within last 15 months | Measured >15 months ago | Not measured/Not known

Glycated haemoglobin refers to measurement of HbA1c (not HbA1).

15. Most recent HbA1c measurement

No. of patients whose most recent HbA1c was < 7.5 | No. of patients whose most recent HbA1c was 7.5 to 9.0 | No. of patients whose most recent HbA1c was > 9.0 | HbA1c not recorded

16. Blood pressure measurement

Measured within last 15 months | Measured >15 months ago | Not measured/Not known

17. Most recent blood pressure measurement

No. of patients whose most recent systolic BP was ≤ 140 | No. of patients whose most recent systolic BP was >140 | BP not recorded

18. Cholesterol measurement

Measured within last 15 months | Measured >15 months ago | Not measured/Not known

Children under 12 years should be excluded. The Scottish Diabetes Core Dataset includes data fields for Serum total cholesterol, Serum HDL Cholesterol and Triglycerides. Measurements can be either fasted or unfasted. For the purposes of the 2005 Survey, any one of these is sufficient.

19. Most recent cholesterol measurement

Number of patients whose most recent cholesterol was ≤ 5 | Number of patients whose most recent cholesterol was > 5 | Cholesterol not recorded

Children under 12 years should be excluded.

20. Serum creatinine measurement

Measured within last 15 months | Measured >15 months ago | Not measured/Not known

Children under 12 years should be excluded.

21. Urinary microalbumin measurement

Measured within last 15 months | Measured >15 months ago | Not measured/Not known

Children under 12 years should be excluded. Urine specimen tested for presence of microalbuminuria by any method is sufficient for the purposes of the 2005 Survey (Albustix, albumin concentration, albumin: creatinine ratio, timed overnight albumin excretion rate or 24 hour albumin excretion rate.

22. Smoking status

Current smoker | Ex-smoker | Never smoked | Not recorded/Not known.

23. Diabetic Retinopathy Screening

Screened within last 15 months | Screened >15 months ago | Screening status not recorded.

Children under 12 years should be excluded.

24. Diabetic Retinopathy - Left or right eye

Present | Absent | Not recorded

Children under 12 years should be excluded. Present means any degree of retinopathy recorded as present in left and/ or right eye; Absent means 'no retinopathy' recorded for both eyes.

25. Permanent blindness

Diabetic cause | Non-diabetic cause | Cause not recorded/not known

Permanent blindness is defined as permanent visual acuity corrected (i.e. wearing corrective lenses) of <3/60 (i.e. CF, HM or PL) in the better eye.

26. Myocardial infarct

Recorded as ever having had an acute myocardial infarction

27. Cardiac Revascularisation

Recorded as having undergone cardiac revascularisation

All forms of revascularisation including stents and angioplasty.

28. Stroke

Recorded as having had a stroke

Stroke (cerebrovascular accident) - defined as rapidly developing signs of focal (and/or global) disturbance of cerebral function lasting more than 24 hours or leading to death with no apparent cause other than vascular origin.

29. Peripheral pulses recorded

Measured within last 15 months | Measured >15 months ago | Not calculated / Data incomplete / Not known

Any record of foot pulse assessment within the time frame.

30. Foot ulceration

Recorded as ever having had a foot ulcer

Foot ulcer is defined as any break in the epithelium greater than a crack below the level of the malleoli.

31. Lower limb amputation

Recorded as ever having had a lower limb amputation

Amputation is defined as recommended in the SIGN guideline on management of diabetic foot disease as 'removal of forefoot or part of the lower limb'. This excludes loss of toes or single metatarsals.

32. End stage renal failure

Recorded as having chronic renal failure

Either serum creatinine was chronically greater than 500 mmol/l (i.e. >500 mmol/l on two occasions three months apart), or the patient was placed on permanent dialysis or received a renal transplant.

33. Deprivation Category

This allows the deprivation profile of the diabetic population to be compared to the profile of the NHS Board and the Scottish population as a whole. Deprivation quintiles are derived from Carstairs deprivation scores based on 2001 census data. Quintiles divide the Scottish population into five groups of equal size population so that 20% of the Scottish population falls into each deprivation quintile. ISD have moved towards using quintiles rather than deprivation categories as equal-sized groups are preferable for statistical analyses. Deprivation quintiles can be assigned to diabetic populations through the patient's postcode.

Changes since the 2004 Survey

Two new items have been added to the Survey:

7. Children under 12 years

9. Duration of diabetes (Years since diagnosis)

One item has been amended:

13. BMI range

Eight items now exclude children under 12 years

12. BMI

13. BMI range

18. Cholesterol measurement

19. Most recent cholesterol measurement

20. Serum creatinine measurement

21. Urinary microalbumin measurement

23. Diabetic Retinopathy Screening

24. Diabetic Retinopathy - Left or right eye

One item has been dropped:

- Postcode