Cuba

Mortality

Number of diabetes deaths

	males	*females*
ages 30–69	480	600
ages 70+	620	1 070

Number of deaths attributable to high blood glucose

	males	*females*
ages 30–69	820	870
ages 70+	1 300	2 150

Proportional mortality (% of total deaths, all ages)

- Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions 6%
- Injuries 8%
- Cardiovascular diseases 39%
- Other NCDs 14%
- Diabetes 3%
- Respiratory diseases 4%
- Cancers 26%
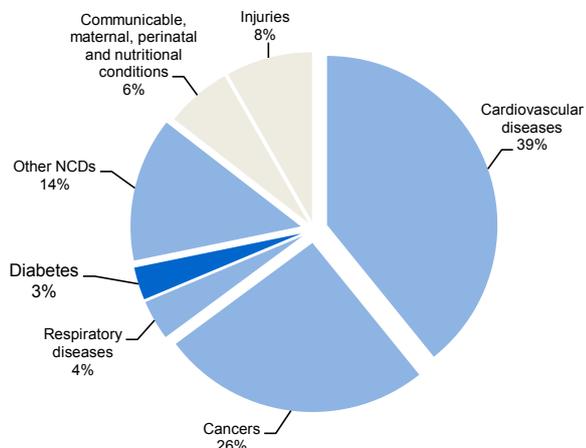
Trends in age-standardized prevalence of diabetes
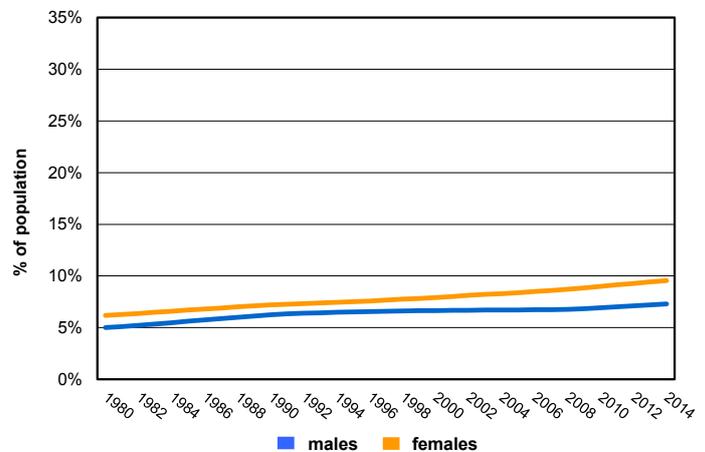
males   females

Prevalence of diabetes and related risk factors

	males	females	total
Diabetes	8.7%	11.8%	10.2%
Overweight	57.3%	66.6%	61.9%
Obesity	20.4%	34.0%	27.2%
Physical inactivity	. . .	. . .	. . .

National response to diabetes

Policies, guidelines and monitoring

Operational policy/strategy/action plan for diabetes	*Yes*
Operational policy/strategy/action plan to reduce overweight and obesity	*No*
Operational policy/strategy/action plan to reduce physical inactivity	*Yes†*
Evidence-based national diabetes guidelines/protocols/standards	*Available and fully implemented*
Standard criteria for referral of patients from primary care to higher level of care	*Available and fully implemented*
Diabetes registry	*No*
Recent national risk factor survey in which blood glucose was measured	*Yes*

Availability of medicines, basic technologies and procedures in the public health sector

Medicines in primary care facilities

Insulin	●
Metformin	●
Sulphonylurea	●

Procedures

Retinal photocoagulation	●
Renal replacement therapy by dialysis	●
Renal replacement therapy by transplantation	●

Basic technologies in primary care facilities

Blood glucose measurement	●
Oral glucose tolerance test	●
HbA1c test	○
Dilated fundus examination	●
Foot vibration perception by tuning fork	●
Foot vascular status by Doppler	○
Urine strips for glucose and ketone measurement	○

† = documentation not provided
… = no data available

○ = not generally available   ● = generally available

World Health Organization – Diabetes country profiles, 2016.