

# **SWEET - Securing Appropriate Services and Infrastructure** for Pediatric and Adolescent Diabetes in Europe



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## **BACKGROUND**

### "SWEET"

- "Better control in Pediatric and Adolescent diabeteS: Working to CrEat CEnTers of Reference"
- based on a partnership of diabetes organizations led by the ISPAD with contributions of IDF Europe, FEND, and PCDE
- network of peer audited Centers of Reference (CORs) with a continuous electronic documentation of at least 150 pediatric patients with diabetes treated by a multidisciplinary team based on the ISPAD clinical practice recommendations

### **OBJECTIVE AND METHODS**

Network of CoRs with data collection on **SWEETBASE** (Fig. 1) for benchmarking and longitudinal health analysis

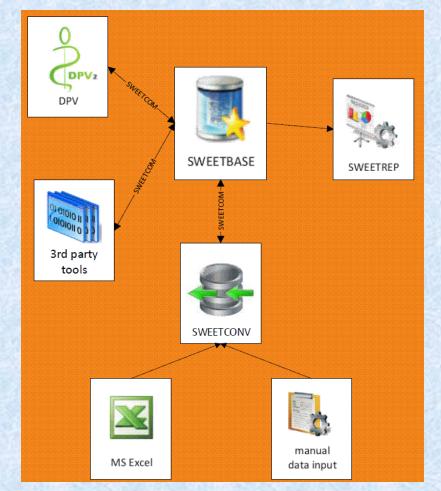


Fig. 1: SWEET Data management system Aggregate data is de-identified and exported to SWEETBASE according to local ethical and data safety regulations

- minimum collected data: age, diabetes duration, gender, diabetes type, HBA1c
- optional: height, weight, blood pressure; screening for nephropathy, hyperlipidaemia, celiac disease, thyroid

disease and retinopathy

### **RESULTS**

### **Data collection**

2006 -2013 with 14 centres in 13 countries in Europe (Fig. 2)

Overall number of visits = 105373 Age = 14.1 years (median)

Diabetes duration = 5.1 years (median)

# Data analysis for 2012

- Patients distribution in diabetes (Fig. 3):
  - type 1: n = 5859
  - type 2: n = 62
  - other types: n = 115
- Average visits per diabetes type are more frequent type 1 (Fig. 4):
  - type 1: n = 3.5
  - type 2: n = 2,4
  - other types: n = 2.8
- ISPAD target HbA1c >7,5% was reached in % patients (Fig. 5):
  - type 1: 35 %
  - type 2: 56 %
  - other types: 67 %

Type 2 has better average control

## **Changes from 2006 - 2012**

- Patient visits increases
  - $-n = 3710 (2006) \rightarrow 24181 (2012)$
- Documented monitoring (Fig. 6):
  - weight: 77 → 91%
  - height: 75 →89 %
  - HbA1c: 83 →98 %

 $= 8.1 \rightarrow 7.9 \%$  (mean)

- Monitoring of co-morbidities (Fig. 7):
  - Blood pressure: 50 →65 %
  - Nephropathy: 12 → 19 %
  - Hyperlipidaemia: 30 →41 %
- Retinopathy: 28 →14 % valid HbA1c among CoRs (Fig. 8)

# □ type 1 □ type 2 □ other Fig. 3: Distribution in Europe: mainly type 1 diabetes type 1 type 2 other Fig. 4: Average visits per diabetes type type 1 type 2 other Fig. 5: ISPAD target HbA1c >7,5% reached in % patients

Fig. 2: SWEET participating

countries in 2012 (blue)

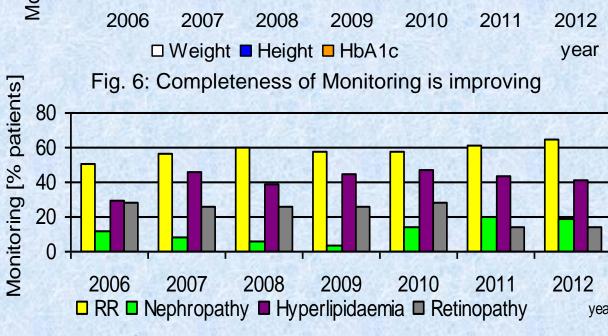


Fig. 7: Completeness of Monitoring of co-morbidities

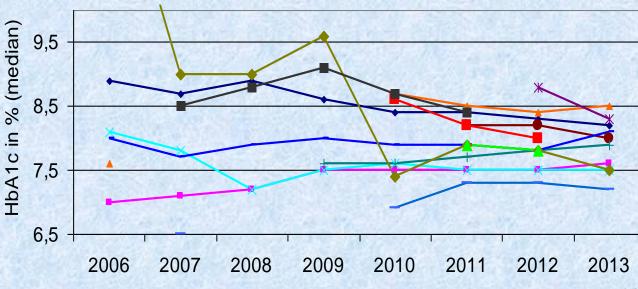


Fig. 8: Benchmarking as a basis for quality circles: Real year improvement of centre HbA1c or data quality issues

## **CONCLUSION**

### SWEET enables ...

- continuous evaluation of diabetes treatment and outcome variables
- benchmarking data to exchange best practices and to reduce inequalities

### the SWEET network of CoR's wish ...

- to obtain political power on a national and international level
- to facilitate dissemination of new approaches and techniques

## the SWEET group hopes ...

to extend from the initial group of centers within countries throughout Europe and beyond

You are very welcome to join us!

#### The SWEET group...

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# REFERENCES

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- website: www.sweet-project.eu
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