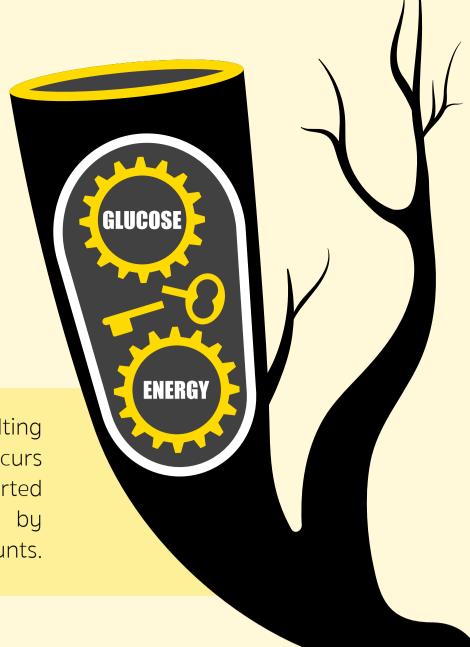


DIABETES AMONG ABORIGINAL & TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE

Diabetes mellitus is a group of disorders resulting in high glucose (sugar) levels in the blood. It occurs when glucose cannot be effectively converted into energy due to insulin not being produced by the pancreas or only produced in small amounts.

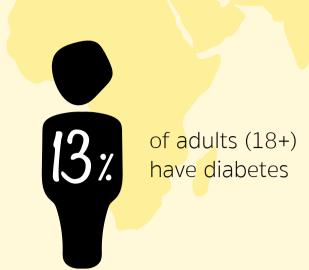


Diabetes is the

WORLD'S FASTEST

growing chr<mark>onic disease a</mark>nd a serious health problem for

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES **STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE:**

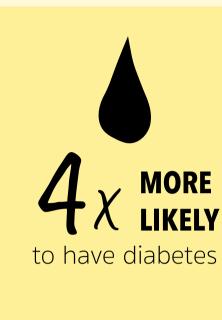


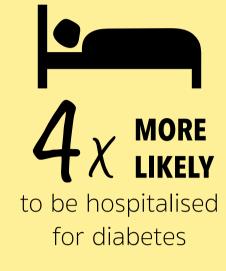
Adults living in remote areas are to have diabetes than those in non-remote areas

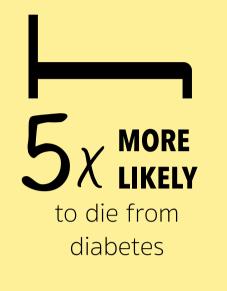
Compared with non-Indigenous Australians,

ABORIGINAL & TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE

are:







MAIN TYPES OF DIABETES







(gestational diabetes develops in some women during pregnancy)

Compared with non-Indigenous Australians,

ABORIGINAL & TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE are:

Less likely to develop

TYPE 1 **DIABETES** More likely to develop TYPE 2

early and die from it at a younger age

DIABETES

More likely to develop

GESTATIONAL DIABETES

RISK FACTORS FOR DIABETES (TYPE 2)

include:







HIGH BLOOD





LOW PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS



DIET



CHOLESTEROL

TOBACCO SMOKING

UNHEALTHY

OVERWEIGHT OR OBESITY

HEALTH COMPLICATIONS FROM DIABETES include:



&/OR STROKE

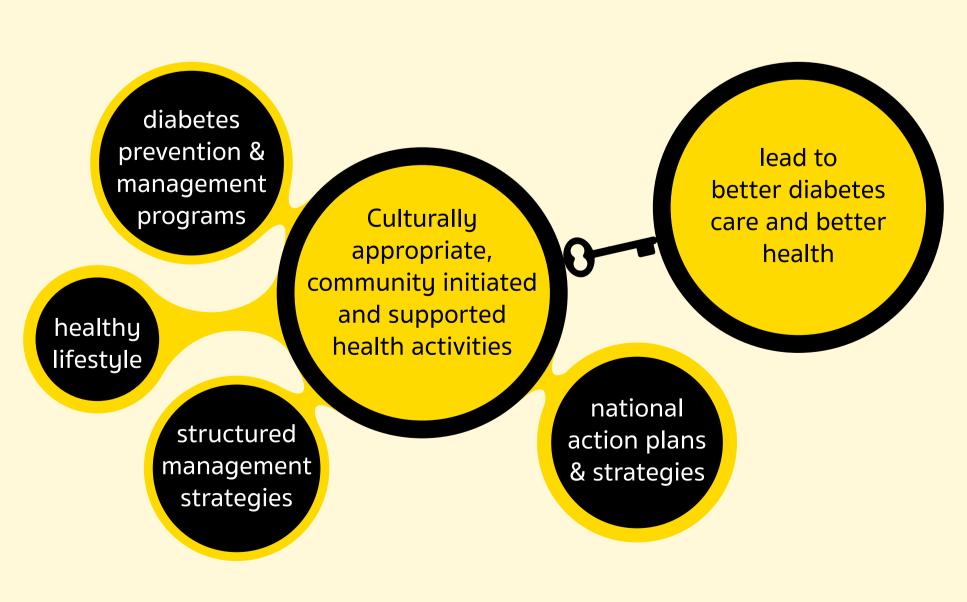


FAILURE





BUT THERE'S GOOD NEWS!





For more resources and information about diabetes visit:

Health*InfoNet*

Core funding is provided by the

Australian Government Department of Health

Diabetes Australia

This infographic is based on key facts from the Health *InfoNet's* Review of diabetes among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

The statistics are from the Health InfoNet's annual

Overview of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health status

Designed by: Sarah Price Design © 2017 Australian Indigenous Health*InfoNet*

