

GLOBAL REPORT ON DIABETES



costly self-monitoring by urine glucose measurement could be an acceptable alternative when blood glucose self-monitoring is not possible (23).

MEDICATION FOR ASSOCIATED CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE RISK FACTORS

Comprehensive reduction of cardiovascular disease risk factors, including the control of blood pressure and lipids in addition to blood glucose, is of vital importance in preventing the development of cardiovascular disease in diabetes, but also in preventing microvascular complications. This can be achieved

signs of neuropathy, impaired blood flow and skin changes can prevent foot ulcers that often lead to gangrene and limb amputation. Rehabilitation services such as physiotherapy and occupational therapy can help minimize the impact of complications on people's functioning (see Box 9).

HUMAN RESOURCES

A range of health professionals is required for the care and treatment of diabetes, including physicians, nurses, dieticians and specialists such as obstetricians, ophthalmologists, vascular surgeons and physiotherapists.