

Diabetes Cohort

- Any Diabetes codes OR
- At least 6 months of Insulin data OR
- At least 2 consecutive high HbA1c

Step 1
Any Diabetes Other codes

YES

**Diabetes
Other**

NO

Step 2
Prescribing data coverage
available
*Not available if died before
prescribing coverage starts*

NO

Step 3
Not currently on Insulin
*No prescription within the last
6 months prior to last
observable date*
AND
>3 years from diagnosis
to last observable date

YES

Step 3.1
Any Diabetes Type 2 codes

YES

NO

NO

**Diabetes
Type 1**

YES

Step 4
Diabetes Type 1 codes AND
NO Diabetes Type 2 codes

NO

Step 5
Diabetes Type 2 codes AND
NO Diabetes Type 1 codes

YES

NO

Step 6
Diabetes Type 1 codes AND
Diabetes Type 2 codes

YES

NO

YES

Step 7
Diagnosed age <35 years
AND
on Insulin within 1 year of
first Diabetes code

NO

Step 8
Any Diabetes NOS codes

YES

NO

Step 9
>= 2 of the following:
• Antidiabetic/
• Metformin
medication
prescription ever
• >= 2 consecutive high
HbA1c
• Insulin prescribed
ever

YES

**Diabetes
Not Otherwise Specified
(NOS)**

NO

**Diabetes
Unlikely**

Definitions

Last observable date

- For patients who are alive, this will be the current archived_on date of primary dataset, secondary dataset and prescribing dataset minus the max coverage lag across these datasets (likely 3 or 4 months) .
- For patients who are dead this will be their date of death.

Notes

- Diabetes codes are derived from primary (SNOMED) and secondary (ICD 10) care.
- To be classified as Type 1 or Type 2 a person must have at least 1 Diabetes Code.
- If a person died prior to prescribing and HbA1c coverage they must have at least 1 Diabetes Code to be classified as Type 1 or Type 2 or NOS, otherwise they are classified as Unlikely as there is insufficient supporting data.
- A person does not need a diabetes code to be classified as NOS.
- Projects can choose to classify NOS with Type 2 to create a broader Type 2 categorization.