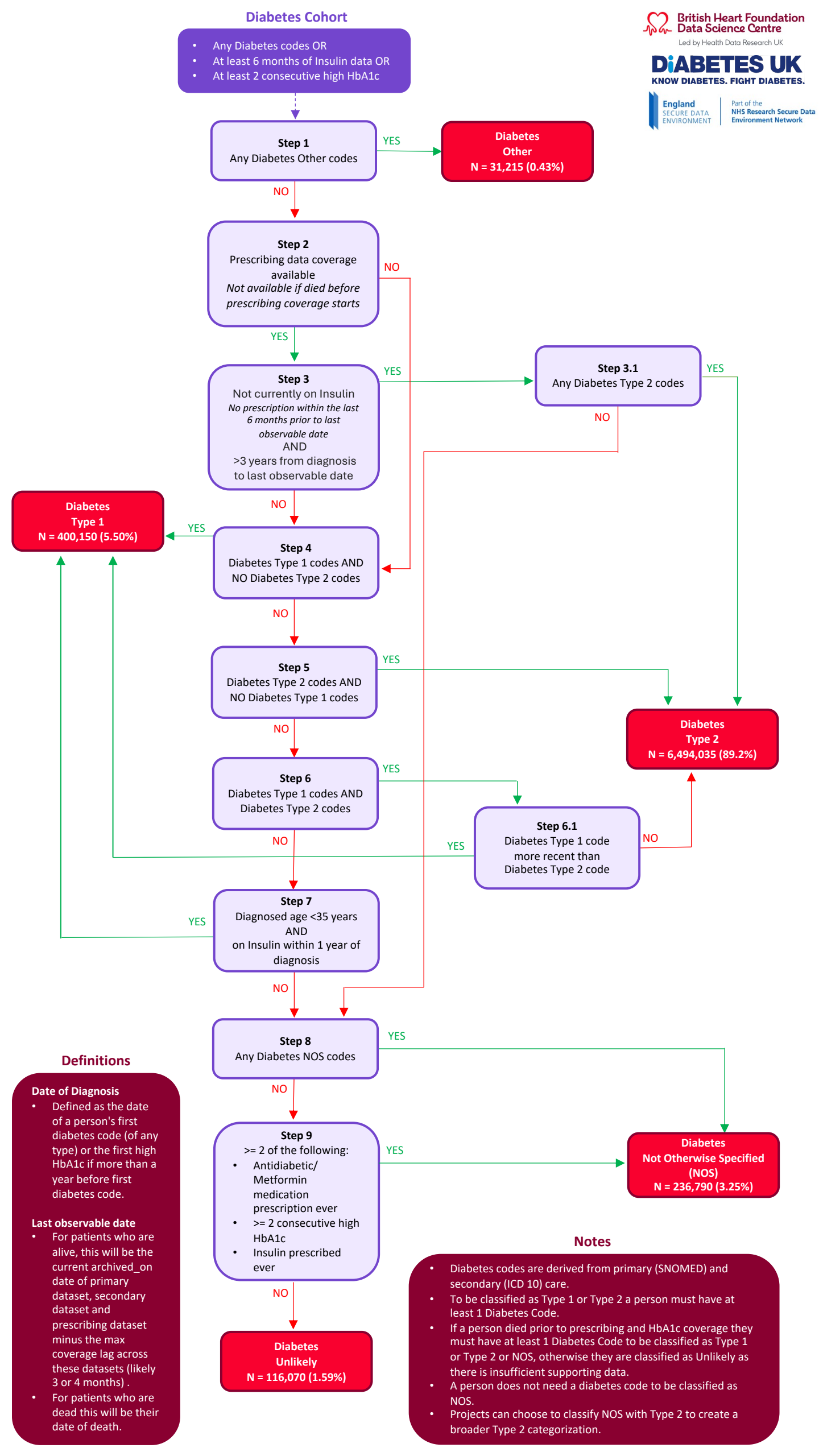
Diabetes Cohort
Any Diabetes codes OR
At least 6 months of Insulin data OR
At least 2 consecutive high HbA1c
British Heart Foundation Data Science Centre
Led by Health Data Research UK
DIABETES UK
KNOW DIABETES. FIGHT DIABETES.
England SECURE DATA ENVIRONMENT
Part of the NHS Research Secure Data Environment Network
Step 1
Any Diabetes Other codes
YES
Diabetes Other
N = 31,215 (0.43%)
NO
Step 2
Prescribing data coverage available
Not available if died before prescribing coverage starts
NO
YES
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
N = 400,150 (5.50%)
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
Diabetes Type 2
N = 6,494,035 (89.2%)
Step 6
Diabetes Type 1 codes AND Diabetes Type 2 codes
YES
NO
Step 6.1
Diabetes Type 1 code more recent than Diabetes Type 2 code
NO
YES
Step 7
Diagnosed age <35 years AND on Insulin within 1 year of diagnosis
YES
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)
N = 236,790 (3.25%)
NO
Diabetes Unlikely
N = 116,070 (1.59%)
Definitions
Date of Diagnosis
Defined as the date of a person's first diabetes code (of any type) or the first high HbA1c if more than a year before first diabetes code.
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.