

Appendix C – Glossary of Terms Used in this Report

Beta cell mass – Insulin producing cells in the islets of Langerhans in the pancreas

BMI Index – Body Mass Index, $\text{wt}(\text{kg})/\text{ht}(\text{m}^2)$. Classification of obesity in Europeans BMI is greater or equal to 30, normally it is under 20

Community Services Card – a card issued to low income earners that entitles owner to partially funded doctor visits and prescriptions

Disability adjusted life year (DALY) – an integrated health gap measure. One DALY represents the loss of one year of healthy life

Health Vote (or Vote Health) – the government's annual appropriation to the Ministry of Health

High User Card – a card issued to people who visit their doctor more than 12 times per year. This card entitles holders to partially funded doctor visits

ICD9 – International Classification of Diseases Diabetes Coding

Impaired Glucose Tolerance (IGT) – when the Beta cell mass has already failed to the point that they cannot meet the demand and elevated blood sugars are found usually after meals (usually only 25 – 30 % of Beta cells are remaining) – usually of $>11 \text{ mmol/L/h}$

Incidence – the number of new cases of a disease found per 100,000 people for a year

NZSSD – New Zealand Society for the Study of Diabetes

Outcomes – a change in health status attributable to a specific intervention

Prevalence – the total number or percentage of people in a given group or population who have a disease or condition at any point in time

Primary Prevention – prevention of the onset of diabetes

Public Health – health services provided for the national, community or public good including education, prevention, immunisation, and the maintenance of wellness and good health.

Publicly-Provided (Government Funded) Health Services – health services primarily funded by the central government. Central government publicly-provided health services are purchased from a range of health service providers. The three main categories of health services are: (1) personal health (2) mental health and (3) public health.

Secondary Prevention - the early detection, prevention and early treatment of the complications of diabetes

Type 1 Diabetes (IDDM) – people with Type 1 diabetes do not produce any insulin. Insulin injections usually four times daily is a life sustaining medication for people with Type 1 diabetes. Between 10% and 20% of people with diabetes have Type 1

Type 2 Diabetes (NDDM) – people with Type 2 diabetes are increasingly unable to produce enough insulin to meet demands. Type 2 diabetes is much more common than Type 1, representing between 80% and 90% of people with diabetes. It is largely a lifestyle disorder as demand on the insulin producing Beta cells cause failure earlier than other organs, thus leading to damagingly raised blood sugars (often 10-15 years before a diagnosis is made).