

Diabetes Mellitus**Definition/
cut-off value**

Presence of diabetes mellitus diagnosed by a physician as self reported by applicant/participant/caregiver; or as reported or documented by a physician, or someone working under physician's orders.

**Participant
category and
priority level**

Category	Priority
Pregnant Women	I
Breastfeeding Women	I
Non-Breastfeeding Women	III
Infants	I
Children	III

Justification

Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disease characterized by hyperglycemia resulting from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action or both. The chronic hyperglycemia of diabetes is associated with long-term damage, dysfunction, and failure of various organs, especially the eyes, kidneys, nerves, heart and blood vessels.

The two major classifications of diabetes are Type 1 Diabetes (beta-cell destruction, usually leading to absolute insulin deficiency) and Type 2 Diabetes (ranging from predominantly insulin resistance with relative insulin deficiency to predominantly an insulin secretory defect with insulin resistance). The Expert Committee (see reference below), working under the sponsorship of the American Diabetes Association, has identified the following as criteria for the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus.

**Clarifications/
Guidelines**

Before assigning this risk code, document the presence of diabetes on the health history form.

Self-reporting of a diagnosis by a medical professional should not be confused with self-diagnosis, where a person simply claims to have or to have had a medical condition without any reference to professional diagnosis. A self-reported medical diagnosis ("My doctor says that I have/my son or daughter has...") should prompt the CA to validate the presence of the condition by asking more pointed questions related to that diagnosis.

References

American Diabetes Association: Report of the Expert Committee on the Diagnosis and Classification of Diabetes Mellitus; *Diabetes Care*; vol. 20, no. 7; p. 1183.