



MALAYSIA

Malaysia is performing strongly in the area of monitoring and surveillance. However, the Government could boost action in some areas to meet the scale of the diabetes challenge, including the full implementation of preventive policies. The Government has considered policies such as tax deductions for diabetes medicines.

Some diabetes-related deaths (3.4%) have been prevented due to previous diabetes-related health expenditures. Increased funding for cost-effective diabetes prevention and treatment is needed.



Malaysia has national plans for diabetes and NCDs but neither is fully implemented. There is a strong cross-Government focus on NCDs. Fully-enforced policies on sugar and access to healthy food exist, while those on the production of healthy food and physical activity are partially implemented. There is no policy regulating marketing to children.



The health system provides universal treatment services, while other services are partially provided. Specialised services are provided to women, indigenous people and rural poor. There is limited availability of self-management education. Information is not available on the level of cost coverage.



There is a comprehensive framework for the monitoring and surveillance of diabetes covering prevention and diagnosis.



The Government allocates funding for diabetes as part of the general health system budget, subsidising diabetes prevention and early diagnosis.



The Government offers minimal scope for engagement and has taken no action on rights.



Global Monitoring Framework:
No information available.

MALAYSIA at a glance (2013)

Adult population (20-79) in 1000s	18,919.44	Diabetes expenditure / person with diabetes (USD)	468
Diabetes cases (20-79) in 1000s	1,913.24	Diabetes related deaths (20-79)	24,049
Diabetes raw national prevalence (%)	10.11	Number of people with undiagnosed diabetes (20-79) in 1000s	1,035.06