

**Question for written answer E-000510/2019
to the Commission**
Rule 130
Ignazio Corrao (EFDD)

Subject: Diabetes in Sardinia and FGM devices. A right or a privilege?

The patchy availability and organisation of diabetes self-management education demonstrates the need for an EU-wide strategy to improve the treatment and care of diabetics.

In their reports to the National Anti-Corruption Authority (ANAC) the main diabetic patients' associations have highlighted anomalies in terms of assistance and expenditure for diabetes self-control and self-management in Italian regions, especially as regards the failure to organise tendering procedures and save costs.

A flash glucose monitor (FGM) is a state-of-the-art device that enables diabetic patients' blood sugar levels to be monitored all the time, thus making for better management of the condition and reducing the risks and costs involved in complications and hospital treatment.

By Decision No 33/10/2018 Sardinia Region approved the eligibility criteria to be met by adult and child patients in order to obtain an FGM self-monitoring device.

Ircs Multimedia, which has quantified the effects of higher technology spending, maintains that if expenditure on sensors, insulin pumps, and other devices were increased by 3%, the resulting saving in health-care expenditure would amount to 34%.

Having regard to point 5 of COM (2018)0233 and the answer to question E-005446/2017:

- 1) Is the Commission aware of the situation in Sardinia?
- 2) Does it know of any more efficient and innovative practices that could enhance the technical capability of the Sardinian health and welfare authorities and improve the assistance that they provide?