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Incidence and prevalence of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus in the zero- to 19-years' age-group in Sydney

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Incidence and prevalence of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus in the zero- to 19-years' age-group in Sydney.

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Author information

Abstract

A population-based register of cases of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus in the zero- to 19-years' age-group was established in the Southern Metropolitan Health Region of Sydney. The aims of the register were to provide accurate incidence and prevalence data for comparison with those of studies from elsewhere in the world and to evaluate diabetes services, morbidity and compliance with self-care regimens. This article presents the incidence and prevalence data. In the Southern Metropolitan Health Region, the annual incidence of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus per 100,000 population who were aged zero to 19 years, rose from 10.3 cases in 1984 to 14.8 cases in 1987, and in the zero- to 14-years' age-group, it rose from 13.6 cases per 100,000 population in 1984 to 19.4 cases per 100,000 population in 1987; the increases were not statistically significant. The prevalence in the zero- to 19-years' age-group was 0.80 cases per 1000 population, and in the zero- to 14-years' age-group was 0.80 cases per 1000 population, and in the zero- to 14-years' age-group was 0.80 cases per 1000 population, and in the zero- to 14-years' age-group was 0.80 cases per 1000 population, and in the zero- to 14-years' age-group was 0.80 cases per 1000 population, and in the zero- to 14-years' age-group was 0.80 cases per 1000 population, and in the zero- to 14-years' age-group was 0.80 cases per 1000 population, and in the zero- to 14-years' age-group, it was 0.74 cases per 1000 population on February 1, 1986. Age-specific incidence rates were calculated for the years 1984-1987. Incidence peaks occurred at the ages of six years, 10 years and 12-13 years.

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