

Some epidemiological aspects of non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus in a defined population in the Kalutara district of Sri Lanka

MD (Community Medicine) - 1999

D 677

The age standardised prevalence of NIDDM was significantly greater in men (9.4 per cent, CI 6.6- 12.2) than in women (7.2 per cent, CI 5.7-8.7). By contrast the prevalence IGI was significantly higher in women (14.5 per cent, CI 12.4 -16.7) than men (8.5 per cent, CI 5.9-11.0). Residents in the urban sector carried an increased risk for NIDDM in relation to the rural sector. (Odds ratio = 1.65 : CI 1.44-2.93 : p0.05). Moors were at an increased risk of NIDDM compared to Sinhalese (Odds ratio = 1.65; CI 1.44—2.93; P0.05). There is a considerable reservoir of undetected NIDDM subject in the study population 50 percent of total cases. In the multivariate analysis for women, glucose level were related to age, family history of diabetes, and systolic blood pressure. In the multivariate analysis for men, only age, systolic blood pressure and waist hip ratio were significantly related to glucose levels. This study suggests that non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus may be a prevalent disorder amongst the adults in Sri Lanka,