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ABSTRACTS

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S-1-1

- ① Preliminary Report of Diabetes Epidemiological Study in Pescador
Chien-Te Hung, Kwang-Jen Hsiao, Pesus Chou
Taipei Municipal Yang-Ming Hospital, China

In order to find the prevalence and risk factors of diabetes, we investigated an island Shi-Yu Pescador, in which there are 4417 people over 30 years of age in the total population of 11,077. The field study was aimed at the adults over 30 in Pescador. A questionnaire was given and blood was sampled. The refrigerated serum was sent back to Taipei and was checked by the glucose-dehydrogenase method. The C.V. of intraassay was 0.51-0.69% and the $r = 0.994$. The linearity was good up to 800 mg/dl. The recovery was around 99.6-101%. The correlation with hexokinase was found to be $r = 0.997$, $n = 50$. The value of glucose-dehydrogenase was 4 mg/dl lower than that by hexokinase. The people examined were up to 1110 in the pool of 4417. Among the people who fasted overnight and had eaten 4 hours earlier, there were 58 people over 100 mg/dl. Among 617 people whose fasting time was less than 4 hours, there were 85 people over 120 mg/dl. Among 161 people who did not note their time of eating, there were 30 people over 120 mg/dl. Among those who pass the cut-off value, a further check-up of glucose will be conducted in the near future. The preliminary results revealed the possibility of high relative prevalence rate in Pescador.

S-1-2

The Epidemiologic Characteristics of Diabetes Mellitus Among the Korean Population
Y.S. Kim, I.M. Yang, Y.K. Choi
Department of Internal Medicine, Kyung Hee University School of Medicine,
Seoul, Korea

To define the characteristics of Diabetes mellitus in the Korean population, we analyzed health check-up data of a total of 809,016 public officer and school personnel in the year 1984. This population represented the middle class of our nation and covered the whole country. Through the criteria of the National Diabetes Data Group the prevalence rate of diabetes was 1.12% (male 1.37, female 0.19%). The diabetic group was further definitely defined by a criterion of FBS of more than 200 mg/dl. This group comprised 0.46% of the total population and was compared with the remaining population as control. The association of hypertension (BP over 160/95 mmHg) was more prevalent in the diabetic group. In male diabetes the mean systolic BP was significantly higher than the control (132.1 ± 19.2 vs. 125.1 ± 15.2 mmHg). A similar finding was noted also in the female diabetic group. There was no significant difference in body weight between the diabetic group and control. The incidence of hypercholesterolemia (as compared to control) was higher in both male and female diabetes. The mean serum cholesterol level of male diabetes was significantly higher than control (192 ± 50.2 vs. 172.7 ± 34.9 mg/dl). In the female diabetes group the mean serum cholesterol was also significantly higher than control (197.2 ± 51.8 vs. 166.2 ± 33.3 mg/dl). These data suggested that hypertension and hypercholesterolemia were more frequently associated with Diabetes mellitus in our population.