

## **FAMILIALITY IN SOUTH INDIAN IDDM AND ANALYSIS OF IDDM MULTIPLEX FAMILIES**

*A. Ramchandran, C. Snehalatha, V. Mohan, L. Premila and M. Viswanathan  
Diabetes Research Centre & M.V. Hospital for Diabetes, Madras, India*

A detailed study of the family history of 617 IDDM subjects registered during January 1984 to January 1988 showed that 33 families (5.6%) had more than one IDDM subject. The risk of IDDM in relatives was found to be 2.7% by Li Mantel estimate which is much lower compared to that reported from the West. Maximum occurrence of IDDM multiplex was seen in 6-10 and 16-20 age groups: There was a linear correlation between the age at diagnosis of the proband and that of the

sibling ( $r = 0.78$ ,  $p = 0.0014$ ). The cumulative risk was significantly higher ( $p < 0.001$ ) in the relatives of IDDM with age at diagnosis of  $\leq 10$  years.

In 98 families (16.7%), there was a family history of NIDDM. This was much higher than that reported from the West. However, the age specific prevalence rate of NIDDM among the relatives was not different from that seen in our general population.