

CHILDHOOD DIABETES REGISTRY, DELHI, NORTH INDIA : INITIAL OBSERVATIONS

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As a prelude to initiating a "Registry for Childhood Diabetes" for Delhi area, information was sought (physician/medical

records) on the number of diabetic children (onset 0-15 years) attending the major city hospitals during 1984 (old and new cases).

	LNJP (IP)	KSCH (IP)	SJH (OP)	AIIMS (IP)	
Total (57)	20	6	11	20	IP=in-patients
Delhi residents (37)	14	5	5	13	OP=patients : Diabetic Clinic

Between January 1987, and July 1989 (2 1/2 years) the "Childhood Diabetes Registry" of Delhi has enrolled 89 new onset (before age 20 years: 1987=37, 1988=32, 1989=19-half year) patients with diabetes mellitus (all except 1 being IDDM). 72% had documented residence within the Delhi area. The registry data has been computerised on the DBASE program (IBM-XT).

1. Sex : M=60%, F=40%
2. Age at onset : (years) 1-5=13%, 6-10=25%, 11-15=32%, 16-20=31%
3. Month of onset Jan=12%, Feb=8%, Mar=3%, Apr=9%, May=11%, Jun=12%, Jul=3%, Aug=3%, Sep=8%, Oct=15%, Nov=9%, Dec=8%
4. Presenting symptoms : 'polys'=100%, weight loss=60%

5. Interval between symptom onset and diagnosis (1 wk=2%, 2wk-1mo=26%, 2-3 mo=46%, 4-6mo=22%, 7-12mo=2%), 1yr=2%.
6. Preceding events : (febrile and infective illnesses) mumps=2%, jaundice=4%
7. Body mass index (enrollment) < 19=80%, 19-22=18%, > 22=2%
8. Family history of diabetes : IDDM only= 4%, NIDDM only=44%, IDDM+NIDDM=6%
9. Chronic complications : Retinopathy=0% (ophthalmologist) : Proteinuria > 500 mg/ 24hr = 23%, S Creatinine > 2=0%
10. Chronic calcific pancreatitis=2%; pulmonary tuberculosis=2%
11. Islet cell antibodies=48%
12. HLA typing : (n=15)

	B21	B8	B15	Bw35	DR3	DR4	B7	DR2
IDDM (%+)	7	42	--	--	57	28	7	21
Norm. controls	2	15	12	24	20	13		38

13. Total : remissions : (insulin-free 'honey-moon') 4%

CONCLUSIONS : 1. Difficulties in ascertainment and documentation preclude the estimation of 'true' incidence of IDDM in this population. This can be compounded by deaths before diagnosis in an economically underprivileged society. 2. The clinical

immunologic and genetic profile of IDDM in North India shows many similarities with those observed in other populations ('West'). 3. Diabetes secondary to chronic calcific pancreatitis constituted only 2% of childhood onset diabetes in North India. 4. Body mass index less than 19 was observed in majority of the IDDM children at enrollment.