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Title	DIABETES ASSOCIATED MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY: AN IN-HOSPITAL RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS
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Category	Diabetes (Pediatric Adult or Gestational)
Abstract	<p>BACKGROUND: Diabetes is a metabolic disease that has grown in height and width with its roots deep into the Indian gene. A population based survey in Chennai showed that prevalence of diabetes in the city was approximately 17.6%. The Asian genetic make-up, the carbohydrate predominant diet, longevity due to advent of antibiotics, screening tests and the lifestyles adopted by the present generation have attributed to the increased prevalence of diabetes. This analysis of hospital data aims to throw light on morbidity and mortality statistics in diabetic subjects</p> <p>MATERIALS AND METHODS: This is a retrospective analysis of 24 months of in-hospital data from June 1 2012 to May 31 2014. Data was retrieved from the hospital electronic records and cases were identified using the ICD-9 coding system. After obtaining the data cause for admission, re-admission and mortality were analysed.</p> <p>RESULTS: Among the total 13,886 admissions to the hospital 2864 patients were diabetics. The most common cause that leads to admission in diabetics was infection (16%, with more than half being contributed to urinary tract infection and urosepsis) and followed by ischemic heart disease 7%. About 12% of the diabetics had repeated admission to the hospital within the span of 2 years with infections being the leading cause of admission. Among a total of 303 deaths recorded in the hospital over 2 years 129 patients were diabetics. The leading cause of mortality among diabetics is coronary artery disease and stroke contributing to 19% and 12% respectively.</p> <p>CONCLUSION: Though deaths in diabetes are attributed to atherosclerosis, stroke and heart disease, infections remain the leading cause of morbidity. Most of the infections are preventable. It is the duty of the physician to educate their patient not only about diet and physical activity, but also about healthy practices such as genital hygiene, foot hygiene, prompt adult immunizations that are available. This could help to significantly decrease the rate of admissions.</p>
Conflicts	
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Decision of Scientific committee	
State if accepted for oral	