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Epidemiologic profile of diabetes mellitus in the state of pernambuco between 2002 and 2012

Almeida, B.C.O1, Melo, Y.C.G2, Cabral, F.C3, Silva, F.P4

^{1,2,3}Nursing Degree Students – UNINASSAU; ⁴ Nurse master in nursing at UFPE; Teacher of Teenage Health Class UNINASSAU.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes Mellitus is one of the most common chronic diseases that affects humans in all stages of social and economic development, representing a big threat for the health of all the Brazilians. Objectives: Analyze epidemiologic profile of DM in the state of Pernambuco from 2002 to 2012 Methodology: It's a retrospective study of epidemiologic nature with descriptive and quantitative approach. Data was provided by Hiperdia. avaiable at Departamento de Informática do Sistema Único de Saúde (DATASUS). The variables of this study are: Type of Diabetes, year, age, gender and amputation of diabetic foot. Results and Discussions: From 15.856 people with DM, 75,32% have DM Type2. The year of 2004 represented the lower occurrence rate of the disease for Type 1 (3,07%) and for Type 2 (3,86%). In the years of 2009 and 2002 the ocurrence number was higher, with 13,14% for Type 1 and 17,28% for Type 2. Both Types 1 and 2 represents de major occurrence in the age between 50 and 59 years old. However, Type 1 is less frequent in people with at least 80 years old while Type 2 is less frequent in the age between 15 and 19 years old. With respect to gender both Types are more common in women, with (61,96%) for Type 1 and (63,92%) for Type 2. In relation to people that suffered amputation of diabetic foot, 2,59% are Type 1 and 1,73% are Type 2, it brings the attention due to the fact that Type 2 DM is the most common Type. Conclusion: The understanding of DM epidemiologic scenario is important for acting directly at the most vulnerable social categories with efforts to promote and recover the health within completeness patterns.

Keywords: Chronic Diseases; Diabetes Mellitus; Epidemiology

*Correspondence to Author:

Almeida, B.C.O UNINASSAU

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