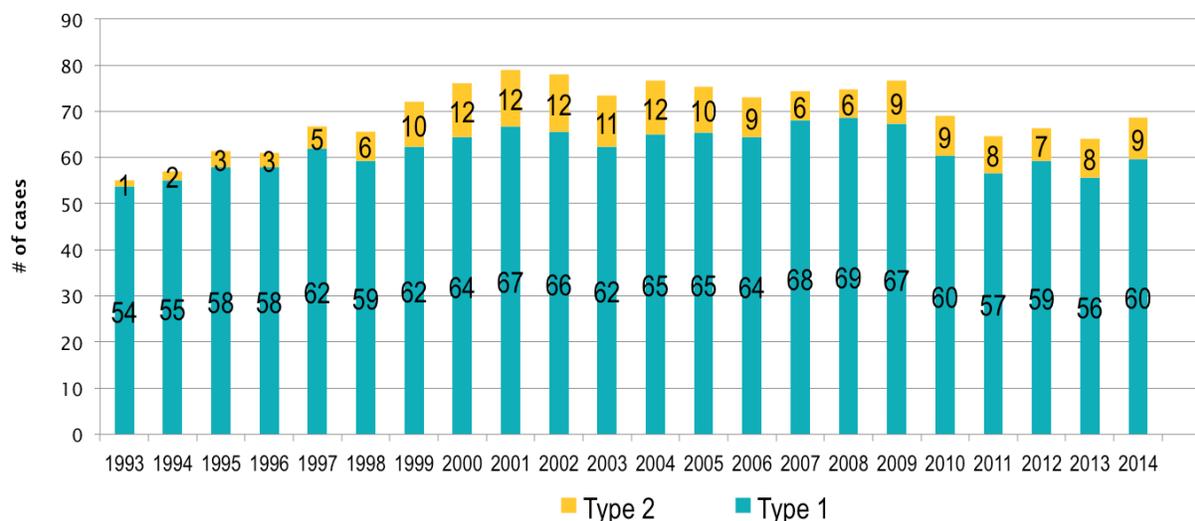


Diabetes Care Program of Nova Scotia Incidence of Diabetes in the Under 19 Years Population

Information for the under 19 population is derived from the DCPNS Registry inclusive of all new referrals to Nova Scotia's Diabetes Centres (DCs) since Jan 1, 1992.

Trend in Incident Cases (3-year moving average*) for the Population Aged < 19 in Nova Scotia, by Diabetes Type, 1992 to 2015



*Three-year moving average: Each calendar year represents the midpoint for 3 years of averaged data (e.g., 2014 represents the average for 2013, 2014, and 2015; 1993 represents the average for 1992, 1993, and 1994, etc.)

Type 1 Diabetes: Absolute deficiency of insulin secretion as a result of pancreatic b-cell destruction; prone to ketoacidosis. Usual onset is under age 35 years. Management includes insulin and nutrition therapy.

Type 2 Diabetes: Resistance to insulin and/or inadequate compensatory insulin secretory response. Usual onset is over age 35 years. Management includes nutrition therapy only; and/or oral antihyperglycemic agents/insulin.

Definition

The incidence of disease is defined as the number of new cases of disease occurring in a population during a defined time interval for a given jurisdiction. Incident diabetes cases are determined from the DCPNS Registry as any individual with a date of diagnosis on or before December 31, of the year reported.

Notes for Interpretation

The incident cases for Type 1 DM showed a slow but steady increase from 1992 (mean of the first 5 years of data, 55 cases) through to 2009 (mean of the last 5 years of data, 67 cases), with a reduction over the past 5 years (mean 59 cases). The mean number of Type 2 cases has been fairly stable over the past 5 year period (mean 7 cases).

Type 2 DM, as usually diagnosed in adults, now accounts for approximately 10.6% (average of the last five years of data) of new cases in this < age 19 age group. Type 2 DM was virtually unreported in Nova Scotia in the early 1990s.