

Deaths by unspecified diabetes mellitus with renal complications in the state of São Paulo between 2000 and 2022

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Over the years studied, 6,410,701 deaths were reported in the state of São Paulo. Of these, 231,557 (3.61%) had DM as the underlying cause and 18% were due to unspecified DM with renal complications (ICD10-E142), with a small variation in the proportion of deaths (Min 3.9% - Max 5.2%) over the years. There was a prevalence of females (50.1%), white (70.6%), married (45.8%).

BACKGROUND

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a metabolic disease characterized by non-production of or resistance to insulin. This disease affects around 15.7 million Brazilians and 536.6 million worldwide. This study aims to trace the epidemiological profile of deaths by unspecified diabetes mellitus with renal complications in the state of São Paulo Brazil, between 2010 and 2022.

Aim: Identify the epidemiological profile of deaths from unspecified diabetes mellitus with renal complications in the state of São Paulo between 2000 and 2022.

METHODS

This is a descriptive and exploratory cross-sectional study using data from the Ministry of Health's Mortality Information System (SIM), made available by the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS).

The study population consisted of individuals who died in the state of São Paulo between 2000 and 2022 with an underlying cause of death of unspecified diabetes mellitus with renal complications (ICD10-E142).

Statistical analysis was carried out using IBM SPSS Statistics version 27 software using descriptive statistics.

This study does not require approval from the Ethics Committee as it uses secondary data in the public domain.

RESULTS

Over the years studied, 6,410,701 deaths were reported in the state of São Paulo.

Of these, 231,557 (3.61%) had DM as the underlying cause and 18% were due to unspecified DM with renal complications (ICD10-E142), with a small variation in the proportion of deaths (Min 3.9% - Max 5.2%) over the years.

The average age of the deceased was 69 years (± 13.32 years).

There was a prevalence of females (50.1%), white (70.6%), married (45.8%).

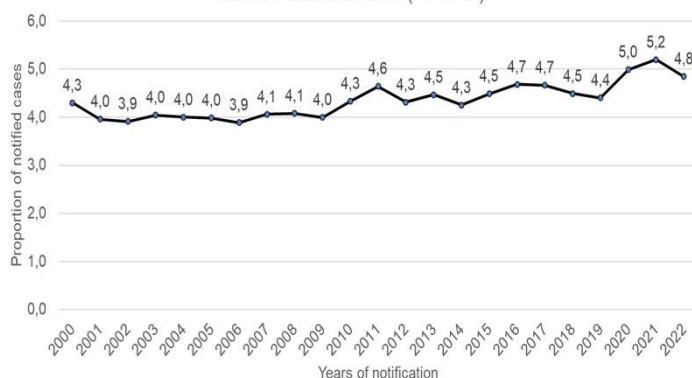
Deaths occurred in hospitals (85.8%) and with medical assistance (54.3%).

The number of tests (62.1%) and surgeries (62.6%) was blank.

No autopsy was performed (66.4%) and the doctor who attended the patient was the one who filled out the death certificate (42.2%).

RESULTS CONTINUED

Graph 01: Proportion of Notified Cases of Deaths Due to Unspecified Diabetes Mellitus with Renal Complications in the State of São Paulo between 2000 and 2022. (N. 41796)



CONCLUSIONS

As shown by the data collected, it is right to conclude that the deaths by unspecified DM with renal complications is similar among both sexes, occurs mainly between the white people and most of the deaths occur in hospital environment, which demonstrate that diabetes can be an important factor among people with renal complications.

ADDITIONAL KEY INFORMATION

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