

## **PS2.092**

### **Comparative characteristics of some parameters of diabetes mellitus among immigrant patients and Israeli-born patients**

*Margarita Fraimovitch(1), J Wainstein(2)*

*(1) Kupat Cholim Meuhedet, Bat Yam, Israel*

*(2) Wolfson Medical Center, Diabetes Mellitus Care Unit, Israel*

*Corresponding author: Dr Margarita Fraimovitch, Meuhedet Health Fund, Family Medicine, Bat Yam, Israel. E-mail: mmargare@gmail.com*

**Background:** There is a variety of native and foreign-born diabetes patients from all over the world in Israel. Combination of genetic and acquired factors leads to high-rate spreading of diabetes mellitus consequently, there exist certain differences in a number of features of the disease typical for Israeli-born patients and for immigrants.

**Methods of Research:** The research is retrospective which has been conducted within a population of diabetes patients aged over 40 years in a group of immigrant and a group of Israeli-born patients. (119 immigrants and 65 Israeli-born patients) Parameters checked were: background: diseases, family history, a kind of treatment, risk factors and complications.

**Results:** In the group of immigrants the percentage of male patients with negative family history was much higher than the percentage of male patients with positive family history of diabetes mellitus. (16.8% vs. 6.5% respectively) Relating immigrants with positive family history, micro-vascular complications were 3 times more prevalent than macro-vascular complications. (30.3% vs. 9.2% respectively) In the group of Israeli-born patients there was a significant difference in the level of micro- and macro-vascular complications among the patients with positive and negative family history. (32% vs. 12.3% for macro-vascular and 27.7 vs. 10.8% for micro-vascular complications).

**Conclusions:** 1. The percentage of males suffering from diabetes mellitus with negative family history is much higher than that with positive family history. (16.8% vs. 6.5%) 2. The level of micro-vascular complications among immigrants with positive family history is 3.3 times higher than the level of macro-vascular complications among immigrants with positive family history of diabetes mellitus. (30.3% vs. 9.2%).