

2002 to 2015 saw increase in incidence of diabetes in youth

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10 to 19 years, from 9.0 per 100,000 in 2002 to 2003 to 13.8 per 100,000 in 2014 to 2015 (APC, 4.8 percent). The rates of increase were generally higher among racial/ethnic-minority populations than among whites for both type 1 and type 2 diabetes.

"Of great concern was the rapid progression of [diabetes](#) among Asian/Pacific Islanders, with those study findings being novel to any prior research, and the results warranting additional close scrutiny and study," Divers said in a statement.

More information: [Abstract/Full Text](#)

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From 2002 to 2015, there was a constant increase in the incidence of type 1 and type 2 diabetes among youth, according to research published in the Feb. 14 issue of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*.

Jasmin Divers, Ph.D., from the New York University Long Island School of Medicine in Mineola, and colleagues examined trends in incidence of type 1 and type 2 diabetes among [youth](#) from 2002 to 2015 using data from the SEARCH for Diabetes in Youth Study population-based registry study.

The researchers found that throughout 2002 to 2015, the incidence of both type 1 and type 2 diabetes continued to increase at constant rates. The incidence of type 1 diabetes among all youths increased from 19.5 per 100,000 in 2002 to 2003 to 22.3 per 100,000 in 2014 to 2015 (annual percent change [APC], 1.9 percent). The incidence of type 2 diabetes increased among persons aged

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