Table 3 Characteristics of the sample of persons with diabetes mellitus  $(n = 1418)^a$ 

n (%)

Variables

Sociodemographic characteristics

≤ 40 years         95 (6.7%)           Sex (n, %)         786 (55.4%)           Female         632 (44.6%)           Mean age at diagnosis (SD)         49.4 (15.9)           ≤ 25 years (n, %)         63 (4.5%)           ≤ 10 years (n, %)         17 (1.2%)           Clinical characteristics           Current use of oral antidiabetic drugs         1289 (90.9%)           Biguanides only         845 (65.6%)           Sulfonylureas only         282 (21.9%)           Biguanides in combination with other types         255 (19.8%)           Others         70 (5.4%)           Current insulin use         256 (18.1%)           Specialty of the physician most involved in follow-up           Endocrinologist         973 (71.1%)           General practitioner or family physician         375 (27.4%)           Cardiologist         20 (1.5%)           Last haemoglobin AIC test           Within last 6 months         988 (75.7%)           Between 6 months and 1 year         165 (12.6%)           > 1 year         142 (10.8%)           > 2 years         10 (0.8%)           Recent episodes of hypoglycaemia*           None         1034 (71.7%)           Episodes r	Mean age, years (SD)	60.3 (13.0)
Male       786 (55.4%)         Female       632 (44.6%)         Mean age at diagnosis (SD)       49.4 (15.9)         ≤ 25 years (n, %)       63 (4.5%)         ≤ 10 years (n, %)       17 (1.2%)         Clinical characteristics         Current use of oral antidiabetic drugs       1289 (90.9%)         Biguanides only       845 (65.6%)         Sulfonylureas only       282 (21.9%)         Biguanides in combination with other types       255 (19.8%)         Others       70 (5.4%)         Current insulin use       256 (18.1%)         Specialty of the physician most involved in follow-up         Endocrinologist       973 (71.1%)         General practitioner or family physician       375 (27.4%)         Cardiologist       20 (1.5%)         Last haemoglobin A1C test         Within last 6 months       988 (75.7%)         Between 6 months and 1 year       165 (12.6%)         > 1 year       142 (10.8%)         > 2 years       10 (0.8%)         Recent episodes of hypoglycaemia*         None       1034 (71.7%)         Episodes requiring no help       187 (13.5%)         Episodes requiring medical attention       115 (8.3%)	≤ 40 years	95 (6.7%)
Female 632 (44.6%)  Mean age at diagnosis (SD) 49.4 (15.9)  ≤ 25 years (n, %) 17 (1.2%)  Clinical characteristics  Current use of oral antidiabetic drugs 1289 (90.9%)  Biguanides only 845 (65.6%)  Sulfonylureas only 282 (21.9%)  Biguanides in combination with other types 255 (19.8%)  Others 70 (5.4%)  Current insulin use 256 (18.1%)  Specialty of the physician most involved in follow-up  Endocrinologist 973 (71.1%)  General practitioner or family physician 375 (27.4%)  Cardiologist 20 (1.5%)  Last haemoglobin A1C test  Within last 6 months 988 (75.7%)  Between 6 months and 1 year 165 (12.6%)  > 1 year 142 (10.8%)  > 2 years 10 (0.8%)  Recent episodes of hypoglycaemia <sup>b</sup> None 1034 (71.7%)  Episodes requiring no help 187 (13.5%)  Episodes requiring medical attention 115 (8.3%)  Episodes requiring medical attention 48 (3.5%)  Prevalence of complications  Retinopathy 148 (10.4%)  Coronary heart disease 88 (6.2%)  Peripheral artery disease 58 (4.1%)  Ulcer of lower limb 41(2.9%)  Stroke 29 (2.0%)  Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%)  Nephropathy 22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  **B patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.*  **During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Sex (n, %)	
Mean age at diagnosis (SD)       49.4 (15.9)         ≤ 25 years (n, %)       63 (4.5%)         ≤ 10 years (n, %)       17 (1.2%)         Clinical characteristics         Current use of oral antidiabetic drugs       1289 (90.9%)         Biguanides only       845 (65.6%)         Sulfonylureas only       282 (21.9%)         Biguanides in combination with other types       255 (19.8%)         Others       70 (5.4%)         Current insulin use       256 (18.1%)         Specialty of the physician most involved in follow-up         Endocrinologist       973 (71.1%)         General practitioner or family physician       375 (27.4%)         Cardiologist       20 (1.5%)         Last haemoglobin AIC test         Within last 6 months       988 (75.7%)         Between 6 months and 1 year       165 (12.6%)         > 1 year       142 (10.8%)         > 2 years       10 (0.8%)         Recent episodes of hypoglycaemia*         None       1034 (71.7%)         Episodes requiring no help       187 (13.5%)         Episodes requiring medical attention       115 (8.3%)         Prevalence of complications       321 (22.6%)         Types of repor	Male	786 (55.4%)
≤ 25 years (n, %)  ≤ 10 years (n, %)  17 (1.2%)  Clinical characteristics  Current use of oral antidiabetic drugs  Biguanides only  845 (65.6%)  Sulfonylureas only  282 (21.9%)  Biguanides in combination with other types  Others  70 (5.4%)  Current insulin use  256 (18.1%)  Specialty of the physician most involved in follow-up  Endocrinologist  General practitioner or family physician  Cardiologist  20 (1.5%)  Last haemoglobin AIC test  Within last 6 months  Between 6 months and 1 year  > 1 year  > 1 year  > 2 years  10 (0.8%)  Recent episodes of hypoglycaemia <sup>b</sup> None  1034 (71.7%)  Episodes requiring no help  Episodes requiring medical attention  Episodes requiring medical attention  115 (8.3%)  Episodes requiring mospitalization  Prevalence of complications  Types of reported complications  Retinopathy  Coronary heart disease  Peripheral artery disease  10 (0.2%)  Myocardial infarction  Nephropathy  22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb  16 (1.1%)  **B patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  **During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Female	632 (44.6%)
≤ 10 years (n, %)       17 (1.2%)         Clinical characteristics         Current use of oral antidiabetic drugs       1289 (90.9%)         Biguanides only       282 (21.9%)         Sulfonylureas only       285 (19.8%)         Others       70 (5.4%)         Current insulin use       256 (18.1%)         Specialty of the physician most involved in follow-up         Endocrinologist       973 (71.1%)         General practitioner or family physician       375 (27.4%)         Cardiologist       20 (1.5%)         Last haemoglobin AIC test         Within last 6 months       988 (75.7%)         Between 6 months and 1 year       165 (12.6%)         > 1 year       142 (10.8%)         > 2 years       10 (0.8%)         Recent episodes of hypoglycaemia <sup>b</sup> None       1034 (71.7%)         Episodes requiring no help       187 (13.5%)         Episodes requiring medical attention       115 (8.3%)         Episodes requiring hospitalization       48 (3.5%)         Prevalence of complications       321 (22.6%)         Types of reported complications         R	Mean age at diagnosis (SD)	49.4 (15.9)
Clinical characteristics  Current use of oral antidiabetic drugs  Biguanides only  Biguanides only  Sulfonylureas only  Biguanides in combination with other types  Others  70 (5.4%)  Current insulin use  256 (18.1%)  Specialty of the physician most involved in follow-up  Endocrinologist  General practitioner or family physician  Cardiologist  20 (1.5%)  Last haemoglobin A1C test  Within last 6 months  Between 6 months and 1 year  > 1 year  > 2 years  10 (0.8%)  Recent episodes of hypoglycaemia*  None  1034 (71.7%)  Episodes requiring no help  Episodes requiring medical attention  Episodes requiring medical attention  Episodes requiring hospitalization  A8 (3.5%)  Prevalence of complications  Types of reported complications  Retinopathy  Coronary heart disease  Peripheral artery disease  Myocardial infarction  Nephropathy  22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb  16 (1.1%)  *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	≤ 25 years (n, %)	63 (4.5%)
Current use of oral antidiabetic drugs  Biguanides only  Biguanides only  Sulfonylureas only  Biguanides in combination with other types  Others  70 (5.4%)  Current insulin use  256 (18.1%)  Specialty of the physician most involved in follow-up  Endocrinologist  General practitioner or family physician  Cardiologist  20 (1.5%)  Last haemoglobin A1C test  Within last 6 months  Between 6 months and 1 year  > 1 year  142 (10.8%)  > 2 years  10 (0.8%)  Recent episodes of hypoglycaemia*  None  1034 (71.7%)  Episodes requiring no help  Episodes requiring medical attention  Episodes requiring hospitalization  48 (3.5%)  Prevalence of complications  Retinopathy  Coronary heart disease  Peripheral artery disease  Myocardial infarction  Nephropathy  22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb  16 (1.1%)  **B patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	≤ 10 years (n, %)	17 (1.2%)
Biguanides only  Sulfonylureas only  Biguanides in combination with other types Others Others 70 (5.4%) Current insulin use 256 (18.1%)  Specialty of the physician most involved in follow-up  Endocrinologist 973 (71.1%) General practitioner or family physician Cardiologist 20 (1.5%)  Last haemoglobin A1C test  Within last 6 months 988 (75.7%) Between 6 months and 1 year 165 (12.6%) > 1 year 142 (10.8%) > 2 years 10 (0.8%)  Recent episodes of hypoglycaemiab  None 1034 (71.7%) Episodes requiring no help 187 (13.5%) Episodes requiring medical attention 115 (8.3%) Episodes requiring hospitalization 48 (3.5%) Prevalence of complications  Retinopathy 148 (10.4%) Coronary heart disease Peripheral artery disease 18 (6.2%) Peripheral artery disease 19 (2.0%) Myocardial infarction Nephropathy 22 (1.6%) Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  **B patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Clinical characteristics	
Sulfonylureas only  Biguanides in combination with other types  Others  70 (5.4%)  Current insulin use  Specialty of the physician most involved in follow-up  Endocrinologist  General practitioner or family physician  Cardiologist  20 (1.5%)  Last haemoglobin AIC test  Within last 6 months  Between 6 months and 1 year  112 (10.8%)  2 years  10 (0.8%)  Recent episodes of hypoglycaemia  None  1034 (71.7%)  Episodes requiring no help  Episodes requiring medical attention  Episodes requiring medical attention  Episodes requiring hospitalization  Prevalence of complications  Retinopathy  Coronary heart disease  Peripheral artery disease  Myocardial infarction  Nephropathy  22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb  16 (1.1%)  Puring the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Current use of oral antidiabetic drugs	1289 (90.9%)
Biguanides in combination with other types Others 70 (5.4%) Current insulin use 256 (18.1%)  Specialty of the physician most involved in follow-up Endocrinologist 973 (71.1%) General practitioner or family physician 375 (27.4%) Cardiologist 20 (1.5%)  Last haemoglobin A1C test Within last 6 months 988 (75.7%) Between 6 months and 1 year 165 (12.6%) > 1 year 142 (10.8%) > 2 years 10 (0.8%)  Recent episodes of hypoglycaemia <sup>b</sup> None 1034 (71.7%) Episodes requiring no help 187 (13.5%) Episodes requiring medical attention 115 (8.3%) Episodes requiring hospitalization 48 (3.5%) Prevalence of complications  Retinopathy Coronary heart disease 88 (6.2%) Peripheral artery disease 98 (6.2%) Peripheral artery disease 49 (2.0%) Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%) Stroke 29 (2.0%) Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%) Nephropathy 22 (1.6%) Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Biguanides only	845 (65.6%)
Others 70 (5.4%) Current insulin use 256 (18.1%)  Specialty of the physician most involved in follow-up  Endocrinologist 973 (71.1%) General practitioner or family physician 375 (27.4%) Cardiologist 20 (1.5%)  Last haemoglobin AIC test  Within last 6 months 988 (75.7%) Between 6 months and 1 year 165 (12.6%) > 1 year 142 (10.8%) > 2 years 10 (0.8%)  Recent episodes of hypoglycaemia*  None 1034 (71.7%) Episodes requiring no help 187 (13.5%) Episodes requiring medical attention 115 (8.3%) Episodes requiring hospitalization 48 (3.5%) Prevalence of complications  Types of reported complications  Retinopathy 148 (10.4%) Coronary heart disease 88 (6.2%) Peripheral artery disease 58 (4.1%) Ulcer of lower limb 41(2.9%) Stroke 29 (2.0%) Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%) Nephropathy 22 (1.6%) Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  **Bypatients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Sulfonylureas only	282 (21.9%)
Current insulin use 256 (18.1%)  Specialty of the physician most involved in follow-up  Endocrinologist 973 (71.1%)  General practitioner or family physician 375 (27.4%)  Cardiologist 20 (1.5%)  Last haemoglobin A1C test  Within last 6 months 988 (75.7%)  Between 6 months and 1 year 165 (12.6%)  > 1 year 142 (10.8%)  > 2 years 10 (0.8%)  Recent episodes of hypoglycaemia*  None 1034 (71.7%)  Episodes requiring no help 187 (13.5%)  Episodes requiring medical attention 115 (8.3%)  Episodes requiring hospitalization 48 (3.5%)  Prevalence of complications  Types of reported complications*  Retinopathy 148 (10.4%)  Coronary heart disease 88 (6.2%)  Peripheral artery disease 58 (4.1%)  Ulcer of lower limb 41(2.9%)  Stroke 29 (2.0%)  Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%)  Nephropathy 22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  **By partients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Biguanides in combination with other types	255 (19.8%)
Endocrinologist 973 (71.1%) General practitioner or family physician 375 (27.4%) Cardiologist 20 (1.5%)  Last haemoglobin A1C test  Within last 6 months 988 (75.7%) Between 6 months and 1 year 165 (12.6%) > 1 year 142 (10.8%) > 2 years 10 (0.8%)  Recent episodes of hypoglycaemiab  None 1034 (71.7%) Episodes requiring no help 187 (13.5%) Episodes requiring medical attention 115 (8.3%) Episodes requiring hospitalization 48 (3.5%) Prevalence of complications  Types of reported complications  Retinopathy 148 (10.4%) Coronary heart disease 88 (6.2%) Peripheral artery disease 58 (4.1%) Ulcer of lower limb 41(2.9%) Stroke 29 (2.0%) Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%) Nephropathy 22 (1.6%) Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  *B patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Others	70 (5.4%)
Endocrinologist 973 (71.1%) General practitioner or family physician 375 (27.4%) Cardiologist 20 (1.5%)  Last haemoglobin A1C test  Within last 6 months 988 (75.7%) Between 6 months and 1 year 165 (12.6%) > 1 year 142 (10.8%) > 2 years 10 (0.8%)  Recent episodes of hypoglycaemia*  None 1034 (71.7%) Episodes requiring no help 187 (13.5%) Episodes requiring medical attention 115 (8.3%) Episodes requiring hospitalization 48 (3.5%) Prevalence of complications 321 (22.6%)  Types of reported complications*  Retinopathy 148 (10.4%) Coronary heart disease 88 (6.2%) Peripheral artery disease 58 (4.1%) Ulcer of lower limb 41(2.9%) Stroke 29 (2.0%) Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%) Nephropathy 22 (1.6%) Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%) **During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Current insulin use	256 (18.1%)
General practitioner or family physician  Cardiologist  20 (1.5%)  Last haemoglobin AIC test  Within last 6 months  Between 6 months and 1 year  > 1 year  > 1 year  > 2 years  10 (0.8%)  Recent episodes of hypoglycaemiab  None  1034 (71.7%)  Episodes requiring no help  Episodes requiring medical attention  Episodes requiring hospitalization  Prevalence of complications  Retinopathy  Coronary heart disease  Peripheral artery disease  188 (6.2%)  Peripheral artery disease  58 (4.1%)  Ulcer of lower limb  Att(2.9%)  Stroke  29 (2.0%)  Myocardial infarction  Nephropathy  Amputation of the lower limb  40 (1.1%)  *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Specialty of the physician most involved in follow-	ир
Cardiologist 20 (1.5%)  Last haemoglobin A1C test  Within last 6 months 988 (75.7%)  Between 6 months and 1 year 165 (12.6%) > 1 year 142 (10.8%) > 2 years 10 (0.8%)  Recent episodes of hypoglycaemiab  None 1034 (71.7%) Episodes requiring no help 187 (13.5%) Episodes requiring medical attention 115 (8.3%) Episodes requiring hospitalization 48 (3.5%) Prevalence of complications 321 (22.6%)  Types of reported complications  Retinopathy 148 (10.4%) Coronary heart disease 88 (6.2%) Peripheral artery disease 58 (4.1%) Ulcer of lower limb 41(2.9%) Stroke 29 (2.0%) Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%) Nephropathy 22 (1.6%) Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%) *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Endocrinologist	973 (71.1%)
Last haemoglobin A1C test  Within last 6 months 988 (75.7%)  Between 6 months and 1 year 165 (12.6%)  > 1 year 142 (10.8%)  > 2 years 10 (0.8%)  Recent episodes of hypoglycaemiab  None 1034 (71.7%)  Episodes requiring no help 187 (13.5%)  Episodes requiring medical attention 115 (8.3%)  Episodes requiring hospitalization 48 (3.5%)  Prevalence of complications 321 (22.6%)  Types of reported complications  Retinopathy 148 (10.4%)  Coronary heart disease 88 (6.2%)  Peripheral artery disease 58 (4.1%)  Ulcer of lower limb 41(2.9%)  Stroke 29 (2.0%)  Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%)  Nephropathy 22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  **During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	General practitioner or family physician	375 (27.4%)
Within last 6 months  Between 6 months and 1 year  165 (12.6%)  > 1 year  142 (10.8%)  > 2 years  10 (0.8%)  Recent episodes of hypoglycaemiab  None  1034 (71.7%)  Episodes requiring no help  187 (13.5%)  Episodes requiring medical attention  115 (8.3%)  Episodes requiring hospitalization  48 (3.5%)  Prevalence of complications  Retinopathy  Coronary heart disease  88 (6.2%)  Peripheral artery disease  Ulcer of lower limb  41(2.9%)  Stroke  29 (2.0%)  Myocardial infarction  Nephropathy  22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb  410 (1.1%)  *B patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Cardiologist	20 (1.5%)
Between 6 months and 1 year 165 (12.6%)  > 1 year 142 (10.8%)  > 2 years 10 (0.8%)  Recent episodes of hypoglycaemiab  None 1034 (71.7%)  Episodes requiring no help 187 (13.5%)  Episodes requiring medical attention 115 (8.3%)  Episodes requiring hospitalization 48 (3.5%)  Prevalence of complications 321 (22.6%)  Types of reported complications*  Retinopathy 148 (10.4%)  Coronary heart disease 88 (6.2%)  Peripheral artery disease 58 (4.1%)  Ulcer of lower limb 41(2.9%)  Stroke 29 (2.0%)  Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%)  Nephropathy 22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  **B patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  **During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Last haemoglobin A1C test	
> 1 year 142 (10.8%) > 2 years 10 (0.8%)  Recent episodes of hypoglycaemia <sup>b</sup> None 1034 (71.7%)  Episodes requiring no help 187 (13.5%)  Episodes requiring medical attention 115 (8.3%)  Episodes requiring hospitalization 48 (3.5%)  Prevalence of complications 321 (22.6%)  Types of reported complications*  Retinopathy 148 (10.4%)  Coronary heart disease 88 (6.2%)  Peripheral artery disease 58 (4.1%)  Ulcer of lower limb 41(2.9%)  Stroke 29 (2.0%)  Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%)  Nephropathy 22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  *B patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Within last 6 months	988 (75.7%)
> 2 years 10 (0.8%)  Recent episodes of hypoglycaemiab  None 1034 (71.7%)  Episodes requiring no help 187 (13.5%)  Episodes requiring medical attention 115 (8.3%)  Episodes requiring hospitalization 48 (3.5%)  Prevalence of complications 321 (22.6%)  Types of reported complications*  Retinopathy 148 (10.4%)  Coronary heart disease 88 (6.2%)  Peripheral artery disease 58 (4.1%)  Ulcer of lower limb 41(2.9%)  Stroke 29 (2.0%)  Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%)  Nephropathy 22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  *18 patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Between 6 months and 1 year	165 (12.6%)
Recent episodes of hypoglycaemia <sup>b</sup> None  1034 (71.7%)  Episodes requiring no help  187 (13.5%)  Episodes requiring medical attention  115 (8.3%)  Episodes requiring hospitalization  48 (3.5%)  Prevalence of complications  321 (22.6%)  Types of reported complications  Retinopathy  148 (10.4%)  Coronary heart disease  88 (6.2%)  Peripheral artery disease  58 (4.1%)  Ulcer of lower limb  41(2.9%)  Stroke  29 (2.0%)  Myocardial infarction  27 (1.9%)  Nephropathy  20 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb  16 (1.1%)  *18 patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	> 1 year	142 (10.8%)
None 1034 (71.7%)  Episodes requiring no help 187 (13.5%)  Episodes requiring medical attention 115 (8.3%)  Episodes requiring hospitalization 48 (3.5%)  Prevalence of complications 321 (22.6%)  Types of reported complications*  Retinopathy 148 (10.4%)  Coronary heart disease 88 (6.2%)  Peripheral artery disease 58 (4.1%)  Ulcer of lower limb 41(2.9%)  Stroke 29 (2.0%)  Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%)  Nephropathy 22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  *18 patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	> 2 years	10 (0.8%)
Episodes requiring no help  Episodes requiring medical attention  Episodes requiring hospitalization  Episodes requiring hospitalization  Prevalence of complications  321 (22.6%)  Types of reported complications  Retinopathy  Coronary heart disease  88 (6.2%)  Peripheral artery disease  Peripheral artery disease  58 (4.1%)  Ulcer of lower limb  41(2.9%)  Stroke  29 (2.0%)  Myocardial infarction  27 (1.9%)  Nephropathy  Amputation of the lower limb  16 (1.1%)  18 patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Recent episodes of hypoglycaemia <sup>b</sup>	
Episodes requiring medical attention 115 (8.3%)  Episodes requiring hospitalization 48 (3.5%)  Prevalence of complications 321 (22.6%)  Types of reported complications*  Retinopathy 148 (10.4%)  Coronary heart disease 88 (6.2%)  Peripheral artery disease 58 (4.1%)  Ulcer of lower limb 41(2.9%)  Stroke 29 (2.0%)  Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%)  Nephropathy 22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  *18 patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	None	1034 (71.7%)
Episodes requiring hospitalization 48 (3.5%) Prevalence of complications 321 (22.6%)  Types of reported complications  Retinopathy 148 (10.4%) Coronary heart disease 88 (6.2%) Peripheral artery disease 58 (4.1%) Ulcer of lower limb 41(2.9%) Stroke 29 (2.0%) Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%) Nephropathy 22 (1.6%) Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  By patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  By During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Episodes requiring no help	187 (13.5%)
Prevalence of complications  Types of reported complications  Retinopathy 148 (10.4%)  Coronary heart disease 88 (6.2%)  Peripheral artery disease 58 (4.1%)  Ulcer of lower limb 41(2.9%)  Stroke 29 (2.0%)  Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%)  Nephropathy 22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  *B patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Episodes requiring medical attention	115 (8.3%)
Retinopathy 148 (10.4%) Coronary heart disease 88 (6.2%) Peripheral artery disease 58 (4.1%) Ulcer of lower limb 41(2.9%) Stroke 29 (2.0%) Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%) Nephropathy 22 (1.6%) Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%) **B patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus. **During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Episodes requiring hospitalization	48 (3.5%)
Retinopathy 148 (10.4%)  Coronary heart disease 88 (6.2%)  Peripheral artery disease 58 (4.1%)  Ulcer of lower limb 41(2.9%)  Stroke 29 (2.0%)  Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%)  Nephropathy 22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  *18 patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Prevalence of complications	321 (22.6%)
Coronary heart disease 88 (6.2%)  Peripheral artery disease 58 (4.1%)  Ulcer of lower limb 41(2.9%)  Stroke 29 (2.0%)  Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%)  Nephropathy 22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  *B patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Types of reported complications <sup>c</sup>	
Peripheral artery disease 58 (4.1%)  Ulcer of lower limb 41(2.9%)  Stroke 29 (2.0%)  Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%)  Nephropathy 22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  *18 patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Retinopathy	148 (10.4%)
Ulcer of lower limb  Stroke  29 (2.0%)  Myocardial infarction  27 (1.9%)  Nephropathy  22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb  16 (1.1%)  By patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Coronary heart disease	88 (6.2%)
Stroke 29 (2.0%)  Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%)  Nephropathy 22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  "18 patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  "During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Peripheral artery disease	58 (4.1%)
Myocardial infarction 27 (1.9%)  Nephropathy 22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  *18 patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  *During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Ulcer of lower limb	41(2.9%)
Nephropathy 22 (1.6%)  Amputation of the lower limb 16 (1.1%)  28 patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Stroke	29 (2.0%)
Amputation of the lower limb  16 (1.1%)  18 patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Myocardial infarction	27 (1.9%)
°18 patients are believed to be patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.  During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Nephropathy	22 (1.6%)
During the previous 4 weeks preceding the survey.	Amputation of the lower limb	16 (1.1%)
		S.
rot mutually exclusive.		
	and manually exclusive.	