

Addendum—Page 105-110 of Jan-Feb. Vol. 63; No. 1, 1996 issue

The article, 'Iodine deficiency disorders in Bangladesh' by Harun K.M. Yusuf *et al.* was published in the afore-mentioned issue without the tables and figure due to an oversight. The tables and figure now appear in this issue for the readers' reference. Error is highly regretted.

Editor-in-Chief

TABLE 1: Goitre prevalence (%) in the plain zone by age and sex

| Population group | Number examined | Prevalence of goitre (%) | | |
|------------------|---|--------------------------|---------|--------------|
| | | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Total goitre |
| Children | | | | |
| Boys | 2517 | 38.6 | 7.4 | 46.0 |
| Girls | 2102 | 41.8 | 10.2 | 52.0 |
| Total | 4619 | 40.0 | 8.7 | 48.7 |
| Adults | | | | |
| Men | 3091 | 29.5 | 4.7 | 34.2 |
| Women | 3597 | 37.0 | 14.3 | 51.3 |
| Total | 6688 | 33.6 | 9.9 | 43.5 |
| Overall | 11,307 | 36.2 | 9.4 | 45.6 |
| Children | : Chi-square = 21.67; df = 2; p = 0.000. | | | |
| Adults | : Chi-square = 267.01; df = 2; p = 0.000. | | | |

Table 2: Goitre prevalence (%) in the flood-prone zone by age and sex

| Population group | Number examined | Prevalence of goitre (%) | | |
|------------------|---|--------------------------|---------|--------------|
| | | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Total goitre |
| Children | | | | |
| Boys | 2525 | 46.1 | 4.4 | 50.5 |
| Girls | 2385 | 51.2 | 4.6 | 55.8 |
| Total | 4910 | 48.6 | 4.5 | 53.1 |
| Adults | | | | |
| Men | 3065 | 33.0 | 3.7 | 36.7 |
| Women | 3470 | 49.1 | 10.7 | 59.8 |
| Total | 6535 | 41.4 | 7.4 | 48.8 |
| Overall | 11,445 | 44.5 | 6.2 | 50.7 |
| Children | : Chi-square = 13.54; df = 2; p = 0.012. | | | |
| Adults | : Chi-square = 379.63; df = 2; p = 0.000. | | | |

TABLE 3: Goitre prevalence (%) in the hilly zone by age and sex

| Population group | Number examined | Prevalence of goitre (%) | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------|
| | | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Total goitre |
| Children | | | | |
| Boys | 1727 | 37.1 | 6.3 | 43.4 |
| Girls | 1606 | 42.0 | 8.4 | 50.4 |
| Total | 3333 | 39.5 | 7.3 | 46.8 |
| Adults | | | | |
| Men | 1808 | 17.6 | 9.5 | 27.1 |
| Women | 2179 | 37.2 | 18.9 | 56.1 |
| Total | 3987 | 28.3 | 14.6 | 42.9 |
| Overall | 7320 | 33.4 | 11.3 | 44.7 |
| Children : Chi-square = 18.18; df = 2; p = 0.001. | | | | |
| Adults : Chi-square = 338.59; df = 2; p = 0.000. | | | | |

TABLE 4: Median urinary iodine excretion (UIE) and per cent population with biochemical iodine deficiency (BID) in different zones of Bangladesh

| Population group | Hilly zone | | Flood-prone zone | | Plain zone | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|
| | UIE ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$) | BID (%) | UIE ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$) | BID (%) | UIE ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$) | BID (%) |
| Children | | | | | | |
| Boys | 3.8 (286) | 81.1 | 4.9 (445) | 69.4 | 9.1 (425) | 55.8 |
| Girls | 2.8 (242) | 88.4 | 4.3 (351) | 74.6 | 6.1 (305) | 65.6 |
| Total | 3.3 (528) | 84.5 | 4.7 (796) | 71.7 | 7.8 (730) | 59.8 |
| Adults | | | | | | |
| Men | 4.5 (285) | 80.4 | 6.5 (469) | 62.3 | 8.1 (487) | 58.3 |
| Women | 2.8 (303) | 88.1 | 5.0 (477) | 65.2 | 5.7 (443) | 63.4 |
| Total | 3.4 (588) | 84.4 | 5.5 (946) | 63.7 | 7.0 (930) | 60.8 |
| Overall | 3.4 (1116) | 84.4 | 5.1 (1742) | 67.1 | 7.4 (1660) | 60.4 |

Figures in parentheses are the number of urine samples investigated.

TABLE 5: Prevalence of cretinism (%) in the study population of different zones of Bangladesh

| Population group | Prevalence of cretinism (%) | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| | Hilly zone | Flood-prone zone | Plain zone | Bangladesh |
| Children | | | | |
| Boys | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Girls | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Total | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Adults | | | | |
| Men | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Women | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Total | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Overall | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 |

Population frequencies in the hilly, flood-prone and the plain zones are the same as those in Tables 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

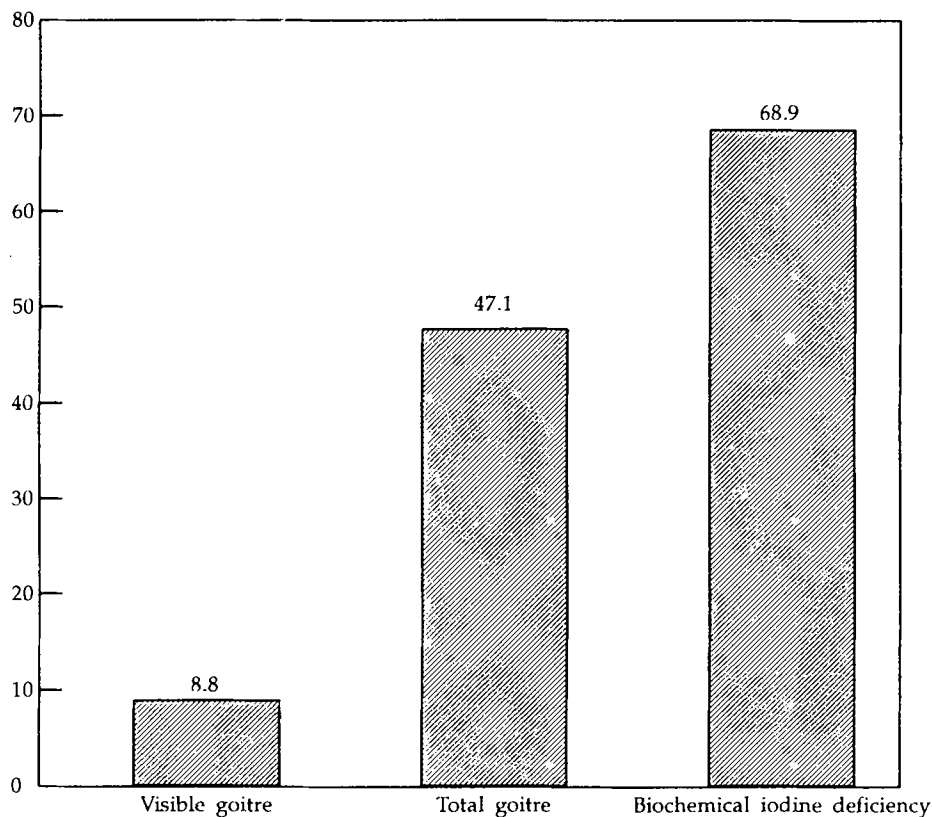


Fig. 1: Iodine Nutrition Status in Bangladesh, 1993

n = 30,072 - Goitre Survey

4,518 = Biochemical (Urinary Iodine Excretion [UIE] Survey)
 Biochemical Iodine deficiency was defined as UIE < 10 µg/dl.