
Materials and Methods This analysis is conducted with the data from POF 2002–2005 which involved interviews on a sample of 48,470 families.

Results The sum of all drug costs for diabetes treatment equals US$ 249 million. Among those who have acquired any drugs for diabetes care the average expense was US$ 6.50. 31.1% of the drugs for diabetes were obtained through the NHS and 64.2% were bought in a drugstore or pharmacy. Those with family incomes of up to US$ 157.00 spend the equivalent of 4.28% the income on medicines for diabetes. While those with family incomes above US$ 2000.00 have a drug spending for diabetes equivalent to 0.51% of their income.

Conclusion Brazil spends the equivalent of 0.02% of its GDP on medicines for the treatment of diabetes. The average monthly spend on medicines for diabetes is US$ 6.50. Despite the health system in Brazil claim to be universal, only 31% of medications for diabetes were covered by the system.

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Introduction To examine whether dietary folate, vitamin B6 and B12 intakes are associated with the risk of sudden cardiac death (SCD) among Japanese men and women.

Method We conducted a nested case-control study. For each case of SCD entered between 1973 and 2001 in the CIRCS, two controls were randomly selected for each case and matched for age (±5 years), sex and community from among participants without history of SCD. The 77 cases and 154 controls aged 30–84 years were enrolled. Dietary folate, vitamin B6 and B12 intakes were assessed by 1 day 24 h dietary recall. We calculated conditional OR and 95% CI of each nutrients for risk of SCD adjusted for potential confounding factors.

Result Higher intake of folate was associated with lower risk of SCD. The multivariable adjusted OR (95% CI) of highest quartile was 0.52 (95% CI 0.12 to 0.82), p for trend ¼ 0.06 compared with lowest quartile. However, vitamin B6 and B12 intakes were not associated with risk of SCD. The multivariable adjusted OR (95% CI) of highest quartile of vitamin B6 and B12 intakes were 1.25 (95% CI 0.49 to 3.21), p for trend ¼ 0.64 and 0.83 (95% CI 0.34 to 1.98), p for trend ¼ 0.86 compared with lowest quartiles, respectively.

Conclusion Our findings suggest that higher dietary folate intake is associated with lower risk of SCD among Japanese men and women.

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