Specialist Medical Review Council

Declaration and Reasons for Decisions

Section 196W
Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986

Re: Statements of Principles
Nos. 89 & 90 of 2011 (Diabetes Mellitus)

Request for Review Declaration No. 24

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – THE CONSTITUTED COUNCIL AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK OF THE REVIEW 21

THE SPECIALIST MEDICAL REVIEW COUNCIL 21
THE LEGISLATION 22

APPENDIX B – APPLICATION TO THE COUNCIL FOR THIS REVIEW 25

APPENDIX C – The Scope of the Review and the pool of information 26

THE INFORMATION SENT BY THE RMA TO THE COUNCIL 26
THE COUNCIL'S PRELIMINARY AND FINAL VIEW ON THE SCOPE OF THE REVIEW. 26
Proposed Scope of Review 26
Proposed Pool of Information 26
Notification of Preliminary Decisions on Proposed Scope of Review and Proposed Pool of Information 27
Final scope and pool of information. 27

APPENDIX D – SUBMISSIONS TO THE COUNCIL 29

APPLICANT'S SUBMISSION 29
COMMISSIONS' SUBMISSIONS 31
Commissions' general comments on TCDD and diabetes 31

APPENDIX E – EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COUNCIL 36

TABLE 1 36
Council's Pool of Information 36
TABLE 2 38
Information sent by the RMA to the SMRC in Accordance With Section 196k of the VEA. This table also identifies the information that the Applicant and the Commissions relied on from this list. 38
TABLE 3 93
New Information 93

APPENDIX A – THE CONSTITUTED COUNCIL AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK OF THE REVIEW

The Specialist Medical Review Council

1. As mentioned in paragraph [2] of the Declaration and Reasons document, the Council is a body corporate established under section 196V of the VEA. It consists of members as determined by the Minister for Veterans' Affairs from time to time to be necessary for the proper exercise of the function of the Council as set out in the VEA.

2. The composition of each Review Council changes from review to review depending on the issues relevant to the particular Statement/s of Principles under review. When a review is undertaken, three to five Councillors selected by the Convener, constitute the Council.[1] When appointing Councillors the Minister is required to have regard to the branches of medical-science that would be necessary for deciding matters referred to the Council for review

3. The Minister must appoint one of the Councillors to be the Convener. If the Council does not include the Convener, the Convener must appoint one of the Councillors selected for the review, to preside at all meetings as Presiding Councillor.

4. **Professor Charles Guest**, the Convener of the SMRC presided for this review. Professor Guest is a public health physician with ACT Health and the Australian National University. He is President of the Australasian Faculty of Public Health Medicine.

5. The other members of the Council were:

   (i) **Professor Don Chisholm AO**, who is a leader in the fields of diabetes research, patient care and medical education. He established the Diabetes Centre at St Vincent's Hospital, Sydney and is a past President of the Australian Diabetes Society. He is Honorary Endocrinologist, St. Vincent's Hospital, Professor, University of NSW (conjoint appointment), Senior Principal Research Fellow, Diabetes & Metabolism Program, Garvan Institute of Medical Research and Member, Advisory Council St Vincent's and Mater Health. Professor Chisholm is a Fellow of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians and member of the Endocrine Society of Australia (ESA).

   (ii) **Professor John Funder AO,** who is a Senior Fellow at Prince Henry's Institute of Medical Research at Monash Medical Centre, and holds honorary appointments at Monash, Melbourne University, and the University of Queensland. He has been President of the Australian Society for Medical Research (1979) and the Endocrine Society of Australia (1984), and Chairman of the International Society for Endocrinology (1996-2000).

   (iii) **Adjunct Professor Ian Gardner,** who is a medical specialist with more than thirty years global experience in Occupational, Environmental and Public

[1] Two of the Councillors for this review, Professors Guest and Chisholm, served on a previous SMRC review of Diabetes mellitus statements of principles, gazetted in 1996. That review concerned smoking and did not touch on the current contention.

Health Medicine. He holds an academic appointment as Adjunct Professor in Occupational and Environmental Medicine at the University of Queensland Centre for Military and Veterans' Health. He has been a visiting professor and external examiner in Occupational Medicine at the National University of Singapore and the Chinese University of Hong Kong in Shatin. He is Senior Physician in Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Defence Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, Canberra, having worked with Defence since 2001. Adjunct Professor Gardner has twice been elected as President of the Australasian Faculty of Occupational and Environmental Medicine of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians. He is a joint editor of the textbook, "International Occupational & Environmental Medicine".

(iv) **Associate Professor Jenny Gunton**, who is the Faculty and Group Leader, Diabetes and Transcription Factors Lab, Garvan Institute. She is Staff Specialist, Diabetes and Endocrinology, Westmead Hospital, Associate Professor (conjoint), Faculty of Medicine, University of Sydney and Associate Professor (conjoint), St Vincent's Clinical School, University of New South Wales. Associate Professor Gunton is President of the Australian Diabetes Society and a Fellow of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians.

The Legislation

6. The legislative scheme for the making of Statements of Principles is set out in Parts XIA and XIB of the VEA. They are determined by the RMA, and set out those criteria (conditions or exposures), known as factors, that must as a minimum exist before it can be said that an injury, disease or death can be connected with service, on either or both of the two statutory tests, the reasonable hypothesis test [2] and the balance of probabilities test. Statements of Principles operate as templates, which are ultimately applied by decision-makers in determining individual claims for benefits under the VEA and the *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004* (the MRCA)[3].

7. Fundamental to Statements of Principles is the concept of 'sound medical-scientific evidence' (as noted in [9]) , which is defined in section 5AB(2) of the VEA.

---

[2] The reasonable hypothesis test is set out in section 196B(2) of the VEA which provides;

If the Authority is of the view that there is sound medical-scientific evidence that indicates that a particular kind of injury, disease or death can be related to:

(a) operational service rendered by veterans; or

(b) peacekeeping service rendered by members of Peacekeeping Forces; or

(c) hazardous service rendered by members of the Forces; or

(caa) British nuclear test defence service rendered by members of the Forces; or

(ca) warlike or non-warlike service rendered by members;

the Authority must determine a Statement of Principles in respect of that kind of injury, disease or death setting out:

(d) the factors that must as a minimum exist; and

(e) which of those factors must be related to service rendered by a person;

before it can be said that a reasonable hypothesis has been raised connecting an injury, disease or death of that kind with the circumstances of that service.

[3] See sections 120, 120A and 120B of the VEA and sections 335, 338 and 339 of the MRCA.

Information about a particular kind of injury, disease or death is taken to be sound medical-scientific evidence if:

a) the information

(i) is consistent with material relating to medical science that has been published in a medical or scientific publication and has been, in the opinion of the Repatriation Medical Authority, subjected to a peer review process; or

(ii) in accordance with generally accepted medical practice, would serve as the basis for the diagnosis and management of a medical condition; and

b) in the case of information about how that injury, disease or death may be caused - meets the applicable criteria for assessing causation currently applied in the field of epidemiology.[4]

8. The functions of the Council are set out in section 196W of the VEA. In this review, the Council was asked (under section 196Y of the VEA) by a person eligible to make a claim for a pension, to review the contents of:

(a) Statements of Principles No. **89 of 2011** concerning diabetes mellitus and death from diabetes mellitus, being a Statement of Principles determined by the RMA under section 196B(2)[5] of the VEA ('the **reasonable hypothesis** test'); and

(b) Statements of Principles No. **90 of 2011** concerning diabetes mellitus and death from diabetes mellitus being a Statement of Principles determined by the RMA under section 196B(3)[6] of the VEA ('the **balance of probabilities** test').

---

4 this has been held to mean 'information which epidemiologists would consider appropriate to take into account' see *Repatriation Commission v Vietnam Veterans' Association of Australia NSW Branch Inc* (2000) 48 NSWLR 548 (the New South Wales Court of Appeal decision) per Spigelman CJ at paragraph 117.

5 196B(2) provides;

If the Authority is of the view that there is sound medical-scientific evidence that indicates that a particular kind of injury, disease or death can be related to:

(a) operational service rendered by veterans; or

(b) peacekeeping service rendered by members of Peacekeeping Forces; or

(c) hazardous service rendered by members of the Forces; or

(caa) British nuclear test defence service rendered by members of the Forces; or

(ca) warlike or non-warlike service rendered by members;

the Authority must determine a Statement of Principles in respect of that kind of injury, disease or death setting out:

(d) the factors that must as a minimum exist; and

(e) which of those factors must be related to service rendered by a person;

before it can be said that a reasonable hypothesis has been raised connecting an injury, disease or death of that kind with the circumstances of that service.

6 196B(3) provides;

If the Authority is of the view that on the sound medical-scientific evidence available it is more probable than not that a particular kind of injury, disease or death can be related to:

(a) eligible war service (other than operational service) rendered by veterans; or

(b) defence service (other than hazardous service and British nuclear test defence service) rendered by members of the Forces; or

(ba) peacetime service rendered by members;

the Authority must determine a Statement of Principles in respect of that kind of injury, disease or death setting out:

9. In conducting its review, the Council must review all the information that was available to (before) the RMA at the time it determined, amended, or last amended the Statements of Principles (at the relevant times) and is constrained to conduct its review by reference to that information only.[7] The RMA is obliged under section 196K of the VEA to send the information to the Council within 28 days after being notified that the Council has been asked to conduct a review. The RMA must send to the Council all the information in respect of diabetes mellitus that was in the possession of the RMA at the time it (the RMA) made the decision that triggered the Council's review. The chronology of the RMA sending this information is outlined in **Appendix B**

10. Under section 196W of the VEA, the Council can only reach the view that a Statement of Principles should be amended based on sound medical-scientific evidence (as defined above in paragraph [7].

(c) the factors that must exist; and

(d) which of those factors must be related to service rendered by a person;

before it can be said that, on the balance of probabilities, an injury, disease or death of that kind is connected with the circumstances of that service.

7 *Vietnam Veterans' Association (NSW Branch) Inc v Specialist Medical Review Council and Anor* (full Federal Court decision) (2002) 72 ALD 378 at paragraph 35 per Branson J.

APPENDIX B – APPLICATION TO THE COUNCIL FOR THIS REVIEW

11. On **1 July 2011**, the RMA under subsections 196B(2) and (3) of the VEA determined Statements of Principles Nos. **89 & 90 of 2011** in respect of diabetes mellitus. On **8 July 2011** the Statements of Principles were registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments. The Statements of Principles took effect from **13 July 2011**.

12. On 18 August 2011, in accordance with section 42 of the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003,* the Statements of Principles were tabled in the House of Representatives and in the Senate.

13. An Application for Review of Statements of Principles Nos. **89 & 90 of 2011** in respect of diabetes mellitus, was received by the Council on 9 September 2011. The Applicant contended that the Statements of Principles should include a factor or factors concerning **exposure to dioxin through consumption of water (on ships) contaminated by '2,4,5-T (Agent Orange)**'.

14. Pursuant to section 196ZB of the VEA the Council published in the Gazette a Notice of its Intention to Carry Out a Review of all the information available to the RMA about diabetes mellitus and invited eligible persons or organisations so authorised to make submissions to the Council.[8] The Council gazetted a subsequent notice as to the dates by which written submissions must be received by the Council.[9]

---

8 Gazette Notice No. GN 41, 19 October 2011

9 Gazette Notices No. GN 46, 23 November 2011

APPENDIX C – THE SCOPE OF THE REVIEW AND THE POOL OF INFORMATION

The information sent by the RMA to the Council

15. As mentioned in [9] of the declaration and reasons document, the RMA is obliged under section 196K of the VEA to send to the Council within 28 days after being notified that the Council has been asked to conduct a review.

16. By email dated **2 November 2011**, the RMA, under section 196K of the VEA, sent to the Council the information the RMA advised was available to (before) it at the relevant times, as listed in **Appendix E, Table 2**.

17. By agreement between the RMA and the Council, information the RMA advised was available to (before) it at the relevant times is posted on a secure website (referred to as FILEForce). It is made accessible by the Council to the Repatriation Commission and the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission (the Commissions), the Applicant, and other participants in the review via confidential password. The information that was available to (before) the RMA at the relevant times was posted on FILEForce on **4 November 2011.**

The Council's preliminary and final view on the scope of the review.

Proposed Scope of Review

18. The Council's preliminary decision on the scope of the review, as advised to the Applicant and Commissions on **4 October 2013** was as follows:

> Without limiting the scope of the Council's review of (some or the whole of) the contents of the Statements of Principles, the Council proposed to have particular regard to whether there was sound medical-scientific evidence upon which the RMA could have relied to amend either or both of the Statements of Principles in any or all of the following ways:
>
> (i) the possible inclusion of a factor or factors in Statement of Principles No 89 of 2011 for which the Council understands the Applicant contends, for
>
> > ***having been on board a vessel and having been exposed to dioxin diluted in water supplied on that vessel, including but not limited to consuming potable water, when the supply had been produced by evaporative distillation of estuarine Vietnamese waters.***
>
> and, only if a reasonable hypothesis is supported:
>
> (ii) the possible inclusion of a factor or factors (as set out above) in Statement of Principles No. 90 of 2011

Proposed Pool of Information

19. In determining its preliminary view on the proposed pool of information the Council applied the methodology (as advised to the Applicant and Commissions) that the pool of information should comprise the information that:

- was available to (before) the RMA at the relevant times
- was sent to the Council by the RMA under section 196K of the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* (the VEA);

from which it selected the information that (again on a preliminary basis) it considered:

- to be sound medical-scientific evidence as defined in s.5AB(2) of the VEA[10],
- 'touches on' (is relevant to) the proposed scope of review as set out above; and
- epidemiologists would consider appropriate take into account.[11]

Notification of Preliminary Decisions on Proposed Scope of Review and Proposed Pool of Information

20. In separate letters, dated **4 October 2013,** to the Applicant and the Commissions, the Council in summary:

    – advised of the Council's preliminary decisions on the scope of the review [see paragraph 14] and the studies on which the review would be based (the pool of information [see 56]

    – invited the Applicant and Commissions to make any written comments as to the Council's preliminary decisions by close of business on 18 October 2013; and

    – advised that if any written comments were made, any complementary oral comments could be made at a hearing of oral submissions complementing the written submissions.

21. Neither the Applicant nor the Commissions sought any alteration to the Council's proposed scope of review or to the pool of information.

22. The Council held a meeting on **22 November 2013** to consider all the written submissions and the complementary oral submission.

Final scope and pool of information.

23. The Council's final decision after taking into account all written and oral submissions, was that the scope of the review and the pool of information for this review would remain the same as the proposed scope and pool sent to the Applicant and Commission on a preliminary basis.

---

10 s.5AB(2) of the VEA provides that: Information about a particular kind of injury, disease or death is taken to be *sound medical-scientific evidence* if:

(a) the information:

(i) is consistent with material relating to medical science that has been published in a medical or scientific publication and has been, in the opinion of the Repatriation Medical Authority, subjected to a peer review process; or

(ii) in accordance with generally accepted medical practice, would serve as the basis for the diagnosis and management of a medical condition; and

(b) in the case of information about how that kind of injury, disease or death may be caused meets the applicable criteria for assessing causation currently applied in the field of epidemiology.

11 See Bradford Hill, A 1965, 'the Environment and Disease: Association or Causation?', Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine Section of Occupational Medicine, Meeting January 14, pp. 295 - 300.

24. Information which the RMA advised was not available to (not before) the RMA at the relevant times, was not taken into account by the Council for the purposes of the review, as it could only be considered as 'new information'.

25. A copy of the Council's list of the pool of information, as forwarded to the Applicant and the Commissions, which the Council decided is the final pool, is attached at **Appendix E, Table 1.**

APPENDIX D – SUBMISSIONS TO THE COUNCIL

26. The Council received submissions from the Applicant and from the Commissions.

APPLICANT'S SUBMISSION

27. The Applicant stated that the information provided with his application of 9 August 2011, together with his letter dated 19 August 2011, comprised his written submission, all of which were taken into account by the Council.[12] The Applicant subsequently advised that he did not want to make an oral submission to complement his written submission.

28. The Applicant contended that the Statements of Principles:

> ..do not 'provide for people who drank, washed in, slept in sheets and wore clothes washed in, and ate food cooked in water contaminated by 245T (Agent Orange) for the whole time they were deployed as crew members on HMAS Sydney'.

29. He submitted that:

> these people were not just cleaning spray equipment but were completely immersed in water contaminated by Agent Orange, which was stored in ships' tanks that were not decontaminated since 1952 during atomic testing.

30. The Applicant submitted that he served in the Royal Australian Navy during the Vietnam war. He submitted that:

> the feed tanks were maintained with sufficient water for the boilers when the ship was stationed in Vung Tau harbour during the Vietnam War,

31. He submitted that there were two types of water (on board) - the first being 'too pure for drinking and was made specifically for use in the ship's boilers', the second being tank water for domestic use.

32. The Applicant contended that while in Vung Tau harbour, the ship's tanks were regularly topped up with water distilled from the muddy estuarine… and were not scrubbed or flushed out to remove contamination.

33. He contended that in their current form the Statements of Principles:

> would appear to specifically exclude water contaminated with dioxins.

34. The Applicant contended that people who served on HMAS Sydney or her escorts, were exposed to the toxins distilled in an operational area long after the ships had left the area, and while they were exposed for a sufficient time to meet this SoP, they were not necessarily deployed on what is defined as operational service.

35. He contended that while a person:

> would be exposed to contamination from toxins from the first time they showered or ingested the water carried in these tanks they may not necessarily have spent the required time within the operational area to meet the SoP.

36. He contended that the section of the Statement of Principles[13]:

---

12 The information upon which the Applicant relied, being information which the RMA advised was available to (before) the RMA at the relevant times, is listed in Appendix E Table 2

13 Referring to factors (b)(vii) and (j)(vii) of insturment 89 of 2011

> Leaves too many imponderables in it raises the Question of whether bathing, drinking and being immersed in water contaminated by dioxin is included in this definition or does the definition specifically exclude water contaminated by dioxin.

37. The Applicant cited a National Research Centre for Environmental Toxicology (NRCET) report[14] which he claimed was previously used by the RMA and is reflected in Statements of Principles allowed for personnel who served on ships which used distilled estuarine waters within 100 miles of Vung Tau. The report was published in 2002 for the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

38. He contended that the RMA has inconsistently applied the findings detailed in the NRCET study across various Statements of Principles.

> The NERCAT[sic] report has been previously used by the RMA as is reflected in other SoPs which allows for personnel who served on ships which distilled estuarine waters within 100 nautical miles of Vung Tau

39. He referred to Statements of Principles for Malignant Neoplasm of the Larynx and Malignant Neoplasm of the Lung Malignant Neoplasm of the Prostate Provisions which allow for contamination

on land in Vietnam, or

at sea in Vietnamese waters[15], or

on board a vessel and consuming potable water supplied on that vessel: when the water supply had been produced by evaporative distillation of estuarine Vietnamese waters.

He contended:

> ..this leaves no doubt as to who is covered or is it the contention of the RMA that this contamination is of no significance.

40. He also submitted:

> The SoP supports my theory as it has factor which allows that a person who washes out spray equipment could conceivable [sic] be contaminated through skin absorption.
>
> ..This being a fact then a person who bathes in water contaminated by dioxin and drinks it in his coffee, tea, and other water based drinks (limers etc) even the ice used to cool drinks is made from the same supply. His food is cooked in it the utensils off which he eats have been washed in the same water supply as the clothes he wears or sleeps in, even the soft serve ice cream is mixed with contaminated water. Without his knowledge the silly sailor is being contaminated at every turn.
>
> What no person has taken into consideration is that the sailor is not only contaminated during his operational service but that contamination continues every time the ship is using the feed tanks where water [is] from her tanks and not on shore supply. This contamination was not just switched on when they left port to go to Vietnam but every time she disconnected from shore supply.

41. The Applicant made no comment on the Council's proposed scope of review and proposed pool of information decisions.

---

14 Mueller J, Gaus C, Alberts V, Moore M. [2002] Examination of the potential exposure of Royal Australian Navy (RAN) personnel to polychlorinated dibenzodioxins and polychlorinated dibenzofurans via drinking water. A Report to the Department of Veteran Affairs, Australia. The National Research Centre for Environmental Toxicology (ENTOX) [NRCET] . RMA ID 27791

15 The location of Vietnam waters is set out in the Veteran's Entitlement Act.

COMMISSIONS' SUBMISSIONS

42. The Commissions made a written submission dated **25 June 2012**. A Medical Officer with the Department of Veterans' Affairs, representing the Commissions, made an oral submission complementing the Commissions' written submission at the Council's meeting on **22 November 2013**[16]

The Commissions posited that the application for this review:

> largely concerns an evidentiary matter about whether (and if so how much) exposure to TCDD could have resulted from consuming potable water made by evaporative distillation on RAN ships during the Vietnam War.

Commissions' general comments on TCDD and diabetes

43. The first part of the Commissions' written submission describes the history of herbicide use in Vietnam, detailing background TCDD exposure, without specific reference to potentially contaminated waters. This part of the submission refers to a number of articles which were available to the RMA. (see Appendix **E Table 2**). The Commissions conclude that the main evidence in support of an association between TCDD and diabetes mellitus comes from the Ranch Hand cohort study[17] but notes that the 'dose-dependent risk was not seen in the more highly exposed but smaller NIOSH[18] cohort'.

44. The Commissions submitted that several herbicides used were named by colour – Agent Orange as well as Agents Purple, Pink and Green, all contained 2,4,4-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T), which was inadvertently contaminated during manufacture with TCDD.[19]

45. The Commissions submitted that this contamination and its health effects have been the source of much controversy and the subject of a large volume of medical scientific literature.

46. The Commissions contended that the Australian forces on the ground used herbicides that contained other chemicals, including picloram and 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D), that 'were not contaminated by TCDD'. The Commissions noted that Australian forces in Vietnam made 'almost no direct use of TCDD contaminated herbicides'.

47. The Commissions also submitted a brief description of the biology and background epidemiology to TCDD exposure. They stated that 'estimates of TCDD half-life in humans range from around 7-10 years'. and that .. 'Human exposure has declined

---

16 The information upon which the Commissions relied, being information which the RMA advised was available to (before) the RMA at the relevant times, is listed in Appendix E.

17 Henriksen GL, Ketchum NS, Michalek J, Swaby JA (1997). Serum dioxin and diabetes mellitus in Veterans of Operation Ranch Hand. Epidemiology, 8(3): 252-8. RMA ID 15064 & 14331

Michalek JE, Pavuk M (2008). Diabetes and cancer in veterans of Operation Ranch Hand after adjustment for calendar period, days of spraying, and time spent in Southeast Asia. J Occup Environ Med, 50: 330-40. RMA ID 56845

18 Steenland K, Calvert G, Ketchum N, Michalek J (2001). Dioxin and diabetes mellitus: an analysis of the combined NIOSH and Ranch Hand data. Occupational & Environmental Medicine, 58(10): 641-8. RMA ID 28532 & 56828

19 p5 of the Commissions' written submission

very substantially since the 1970s… noting that limited information is available on background exposure in Australian populations.

48. The Commissions contended that the two principal studies to have examined the association between TCDD exposure and diabetes mellitus are:

i) the Air Force Health Study[20], and

ii) A US National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)[21].

49. The Commissions submitted that Henriksen et al 1997[22] reported results of the former after adjusting for known confounders, and found increased prevalence of diabetes in those Ranch Hand veterans whose estimated serum TCDD level at the end of service, was above the estimated background level at the time of testing. (page 6-7 written sub).

50. Michalek and Pavuk in 2008[23] followed up on the same cohort and found,

> the prevalence of diabetes had increased to 17.6% in the Ranch Hand subjects and 17.9% in the comparison group.

51. The Commissions submitted that a stratified analysis in that paper found that serum TCDD level was positively associated with spraying for 90 days or more and also with service before the end of 1969.

> Risk of diabetes was again lower in the comparison group relative to the …. group but significantly elevated in both the low and high exposure groups.[24]

52. The NIOSH study relied on by the Commissions was a cross-sectional study of diabetes in workers who made 2,4,5-T, Agent Orange and other TCDD contaminated products in two US plants from the 1950s to the early 1970s. While the Commissions noted that the original study was not available to the RMA at the relevant time, 'details were available from a later re-analysis of the combined NIOSH and Ranch Hand data[25] as well as from the series of Institute of Medicine – Veterans and Orange biennial report'.[26]

53. The Commissions submitted that TCDD exposure in the workers was substantially higher than in the Ranch Hand veterans. The Commissions noted that no dose-response trend was observed with either current serum or calculated TCDD exposure levels [27]

---

20 The series of studies known as 'Operation Ranch Hand'

21 The original study was not available to the RMA.

22 Henriksen et al 1997, op cit

23 Michalek & Pavuk , 2008, op cit

24 Page 7 of the Commissions' written submission

25 Steenland et al (2001), op cit.

26 Institute of Medicine (2000). Herbicide/dioxin exposure and type 2 diabetes. Veterans and Agent Orange, National Academies Press - Washington, DC. RMA ID 19992

Institute of Medicine (2002). Veterans and Agent Orange Update 2002, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C. RMA ID 29493

Institute of Medicine (2009). Committee to review the health effects in Vietnam veterans of exposure to herbicides. Veterans and Agent Orange Update 2008, Seventh biennial update, The National Academies Press, Washingon DC. RMA ID 56717

27 See p. 8 and table in Commissions written submission. The table appears to be derived from the earlier NIOSH study by Calvert study, which was not available to the RMA at the relevant times.

54. The Commissions contended that when the Ranch Hand and NIOSH data were re-analysed by Steenland et al, using a uniform approach, the odds ratio of prevalent diabetes in the combined exposed group versus the combined non-exposed group was 1.17 (95% CI 0.92 to 1.48); and that a 'significantly increased risk was found only in the highest (top 8%) exposure category in the Ranch Hand subjects.

55. The Commissions also cited

- Kang et al study (2006) who reported on1499 US Army Chemical corps veterans who had sprayed defoliants in Vietnam. 'Diagnosis was based on self-report plus a few medical records'. The adjusted odds ratio for diabetes for Vietnam veterans versus non-Vietnam veterans was 1.16 (95%CI 0.91 to 1..49) 'For Vietnam sprayers vs Vietnam non-sprayers, the OR was 1.49 (955 CI 1.10 to 2.02).[28]
- Vena et al (1998) who found exposure to TCDD or HCD was associated with a non-statistically significant increased risk of mortality from diabetes' and no significant trend with duration of exposure'...'non-statistically significant'
- Bertazzi et al 1998 who followed long-term a highly exposed population. Results 'were as per the table'.[29]

56. The Veterans and Agent Orange study Update (2008) which summarised evidence on dioxins. The Commissions noted that the study concluded: that the evidence for an association between TCDD exposure and diabetes is in the limited/suggestive category.

57. The Commissions also submitted that self-reported diabetes in Australian Vietnam veterans exceeded expected rates in a 1998 study, but that validation studies indicated that prevalence across a range of diseases was substantially lower than self-reported prevalence.

58. The Commissions concluded that the main evidence in support of the association came from the Ranch Hand cohort, and that the reason for the discrepancy between the Ranch hand results and that of the NIOSH is not clear.

59. With regard to the first part of the submission, the Commissions concluded: [30]

> The available evidence indicates that risk is increased in persons who have had long-term direct contact with liquid TCDD, from handling and spraying contaminated herbicides, sufficient to result in serum TCDD levels that remain elevated decades after the exposure. Commissions' comments on the potable water issue

60. In the next part of their submission, the Commissions focussed on the contended 'potable water' issue.

61. The Commissions submitted that there are Statements of Principles that have been issued by the RMA for other diseases that contain different factors for TCDD exposure, or that are in effect proxy factors for TCDD exposure. One such factor, found in a number of Statements of Principles, takes the following form:

---

28 p10 of the Commissions' written submission

29 The Commissions included in their submission at p11, a Table showing mortality from diabetes, extracted from the Bertazzi et al (1998) study

30 p13 of the Commissions' written submission

being on board a vessel and consuming potable water supplied on that vessel, when the water supply had been produced by evaporative distillation of estuarine Vietnamese waters, for a cumulative period of at least thirty days, at least five years before the clinical onset of (disease X);' where

"estuarine Vietnamese waters" means at least one of the waterways or harbours in the relevant areas described in Items 4 and 8 of Schedule 2 of the VEA;

62. The Commissions submitted that the Applicant was evidently seeking to have a 'potable water' factor of this type included in the diabetes SOPs.

63. From the information that was available to the RMA at the relevant times, the Commissions identified the NRCET[31] report (on which the Applicant also relies).

64. The Commissions submitted that this 'laboratory-based experimental study examined the potential exposure of RAN personnel serving in Vietnam to dioxins and furans via potable water'.

65. The Commissions submitted that the level of TCDD in the source water used to make potable water on RAN ships during the war is unknown.

66. The Commissions submitted details of the methods used in the NRCET study, contending that:

the NRCET report estimate although not explicitly stated, is effectively an attempt to estimate TCDD exposure on HMAS Sydney from potable water made in Vung Tau harbour [between 1965 and 1972].

Levels of TCDD in fish used in the NRCET calculation came from a paper by Baughman and Melelson (1973)

the NRCET report included the TCDD levels from the inland river fish in estimating the water TCDD level in Vung Tau Harbour. Those levels were up to nine-fold higher than the maximum level reported in the fish caught in the Vung Tau harbour area

The next step… seems to involve an assumption that the TCDD in the fish.. came from the water rather than from sediment or the food chain.

TCDD in waterways is photedegraded by sunlight, volatises or binds to suspended solids and settles in sediment…..would have led to a substantial overestimate of the TCDD level in the water.

67. The Commissions contended that the estimate of the source water concentration in the NRCET report 'may be two or more orders of magnitude too high.[32] (p17)

68. The Commissions contended that there were a number of other uncertainties and variables around the estimate of TCDD exposure from evaporative distillations

69. On the basis of this analysis of the available literature, the Commissions concluded that:

---

31 Muller J, Gaus C, Alberts V, Moore M [2002]. Examination of the potential exposure of Royal Australian Navy (RAN) personnel to polychlorinated dibenzodioxins and polychlorinated dibenzofurans via drinking water. A Report to the Department of Veteran Affairs, Australia. The National Research Centre for Environmental Toxicology (ENTOX) [NRCET]. RMA ID 27791

32 p17 of the Commissions' written submission.

> the minimum requirement of 500 hours (in the reasonable hypotheses of direct contact via handling or spraying with TCDD-contaminated herbicides, or other like exposure… is compatible with the sound-medical-scientific evidence…
>
> the issue [of TCDD via potable water made on RAN ships] … primarily relate to dose and to evidentiary matters about the level of exposure via this pathway, rather than questions of causation.
>
> The level of exposure…in areas such as Vung Tau harbour on RAN ships cannot be determined with accuracy. However it is possible to give some consideration to the potential magnitude of that exposure relative to that of the Ranch Hand subjects
>
> ..based on limited evidence from serum TCC testing in RAN veterans, the potable water pathway would not have approached that experienced by personnel who directly handled and sprayed and had skin contact with TCDD-contaminated herbicides over extended periods of time. Further…could have been below contemporary background levels…
>
> The evidence differs for every disease. The inclusion of a potable water factor in one SOP is not a basis for its inclusion in another SOP for a different disease.

70. To further conclude, the Commissions submitted:[33]

> … the inclusion of additional SOP factors, or the amendment of existing SOP factors, to cover exposure to potable water made by evaporative distillation of estuarine Vietnamese waters is not warranted

71. The Commissions additionally submitted that a previous factor relating to having a specified serum dioxins, was in earlier versions of the diabetes mellitus the SoPs, but was removed from the SoPs in 2011 'on the basis of its impracticality', based on results of an unpublished NRCET report on serum TCDD testing, carried out for the Department, and is included in the information available to the RMA.[34]

33 p 20 of the Commissions' written submission.

34 p 19 of the Commissions' written submission.

APPENDIX E – EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COUNCIL

TABLE 1

Council's Pool of Information

Table 1 – The Council's Pool of Information

RMA ID	Reference
61193	Batterman AR, Cook PM, Lodge KB, Lothenbach DB, Butterworth BC (1989). Methodology used for a laboratory determination of relative contributions of water, sediment and food chain routes of uptake for 2,3,7,8-TCDD bioaccumulation by lake trout in Lake Ontario. Chemosphere vol. 19 issue 1-6 1989. p. 451-458
61194	Baughman R, Meleson M (1973). An analytical method for detecting TCDD (dioxin): Levels of TCDD in samples from Vietnam. Environ Health Perspect, 5: 27-35.
56848	Everett CJ, Frithsen IL, Diaz VA, Koopman RJ, et al (2007). Association of a polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin, a polychlorinated biphenyl, and DDT with diabetes in the 1999-2002 National Health and Nutrition Examination Study. Environ Res, 103: 413-8.
15064 14331	Henriksen GL, Ketchum NS, Michalek J, Swaby JA (1997). Serum dioxin and diabetes mellitus in Veterans of Operation Ranch Hand. Epidemiology, 8(3): 252-8.
19992	Institute of Medicine (2000). Herbicide/dioxin exposure and type 2 diabetes. Veterans and Agent Orange, National Academies Press, Washington, DC.
29493	Institute of Medicine (2002). Veterans and Agent Orange Update 2002. National Academy Press, Washington, D.C.
56717	Institute of Medicine (2009). Committee to review the health effects in Vietnam veterans of exposure to herbicides. Veterans and Agent Orange Update 2008, Seventh biennial update. The National Academies Press, Washington DC.
61195	Institute of Medicine (2011). Committee on Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans and Agent Orange Exposure; Summary. Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans and Agent Orange Exposure. National Academies Press - Washington, DC.
56849	Kang HK, Dalager NA, Needham LL, Patterson DG Jr, et al (2006). Health status of Army Chemical Corps Vietnam veterans who sprayed defoliant in Vietnam. Am J Ind Med, 49: 875-84.
56850 56575	Lee DH, Lee IK, Song K, Steffes M, et al (2006). A strong dose-response relation between serum concentrations of persistent organic pollutants and diabetes. Results from the National Health and Examination Survey 1999-2002. Diabetes Care, 29(7): 1638-44.
58496	Lee D-H, Steffes MW, Sjodin A, Jones RS, et al (2010). Low dose of some persistent organic pollutants predicts type 2 diabetes: a nested case-control study. Environ Health Perspect, 118(9): 1235-42.

Table 1 – The Council's Pool of Information

RMA ID	Reference
56845	Michalek JE, Pavuk M (2008). Diabetes and cancer in veterans of Operation Ranch Hand after adjustment for calendar period, days of spraying, and time spent in Southeast Asia. J Occup Environ Med, 50: 330-40.
573234	Mueller JF, Toms LM, Aylward L (2009). Levels of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin in Australian Vietnam veterans compared to the Australian population. Final Report to Australian Government Department of Veterans' Affairs, National Research Centre for Environmental Toxicology.
28532 56828	Steenland K, Calvert G, Ketchum N, Michalek J (2001). Dioxin and diabetes mellitus: an analysis of the combined NIOSH and Ranch Hand data. Occupational & Environmental Medicine, 58(10): 641-8.
27791	Muller J, Gaus C, Alberts V, Moore M.[2002] Examination of the potential exposure of Royal Australian Navy (RAN) personnel to polychlorinated dibenzodioxins and polychlorinated dibenzofurans via drinking water. A Report to the Department of Veteran Affairs, Australia. The National Research Centre for Environmental Toxicology (ENTOX) [NRCET] .
56846	Uemura H, Arisawa K, Hiyoshi M, Satoh H, et al (2008). Associations of environmental exposure to dioxins with prevalent diabetes among general inhabitants in Japan. Environ Res, 108: 63-8.
14332	Vena J, Boffetta P, Becher H, Benn T, Bueno-de-Mesquita HB, et al (1998). Exposure to dioxin and nonneoplastic mortality in the expanded IARC international cohort study of phenoxy herbicide and chlorophenol production workers and sprayers. Environmental Health Perspective. Apr 1998, 106 (Suppl 2), 645-653

TABLE 2

Information sent by the RMA to the SMRC in Accordance With Section 196k of the VEA. This table also identifies the information that the Applicant and the Commissions relied on from this list.

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
58633	Aarnisalo J, Veijola R, Vainionpaa R, Simell O, et al (2008). Cytomegalovirus infection in early infancy: risk of induction and progression of autoimmunity associated with type 1 diabetes. Diabetolgia, 51: 769-72.	
2643	Abu-Bakare A, Gill GV, Taylor R, Alberti KG (1986). Tropical or Malnutrition-Related Diabetes: A Real Syndrome? Lancet, 1(8490): 135-8.	
58580	Access Medicine (2008). Diabetes mellitus. Chapter 338, Retrieved 22 September 2010, from http://proxy14.use.hcn.com.au/popup.aspx?aID=2891139&print=yes_chapter	
58424	Adams LA, Waters OR, Knuiman MW, Elliott RR, Olynyk JK (2009). NAFLD as a risk factor for the development of diabetes and the metabolic syndrome: an eleven-year follow-up study. Am J Gastroenterol, 104: 861-7.	
57570 58221	Afridi HI, Kazi TG, Kazi N, Jamali MK, et al (2008). Evaluation of status of toxic metals in biological samples of diabetes mellitus patients. Diabet Res Clin Pract, 80: 280-8.	
26614	Ajani UA, Hennekens CH, Spelsberg A, Manson JE (2000). Alcohol consumption and risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus among US male physicians. Arch Intern Med, 160: 1025-30.	
15199	Ajlouni K, Jaddou H, Batieha A (1998). Diabetes and impaired glucose tolerance in Jordan: prevalence and associated risk factors. Journal of Internal Medicine, 244: 317-23.	
29572	Akbar DH (2003). Diabetes mellitus and viral hepatitis: the unsolved mystery. Acta Diabetol, 40(2): 77-9. Retrieved 10 December 2003, from 77-9	
56857	Al Lawati NM, Patel SR, Ayas NT (2009). Epidemiology, risk factors, and consequences of obstructive sleep apnea and short sleep duration. Prog Cardiovac Dis, 51(4): 285-93.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
56855	Alaei M, Negro F (2008). Hepatitis C virus and glucose and lipid metabolism. Diabetes & Metabolism, 34: 692-700.	
15450	Albanese RA (1991). The chemical 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin and U.S. Army Vietnam-era Veterans. Chemosphere, 22(5-6): 597-603.	
57561	Albertsen PC (2010). [Comment] Does the benefit justify the risk? JNCI, 102(1): 4-5. Comment on ID: 57560.	
56863	Alderman MH (2008). New onset diabetes during antihypertensive therapy. Am J Hypertens, 21: 493-9.	
28711	Aldosary AA, Ramji AS, Elliott TG, Sirrs SM, Thompson DM, et al (2002). Post-liver transplantation diabetes mellitus: an association with hepatitis C. Liver Transplantation, 8(4): 356-61.	
58309	Alibegovic AC, Sonne MP, Hojbjerre L, Bork-Jensen J, et al (2010). Insulin resistance induced by physical inactivity is associated with multiple transcriptional changes in skeletal muscle in young men. Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab, : [Epub ahead of print	
15106	Al-Mahroos F, McKeigue PM (1998). High prevalence of diabetes in Bahrainis. Associations with ethnicity and raised plasma cholesterol. Diabetes Care, 21(6): 936-42.	
43833	Altobelli E, Petrocelli R, Verrotti A, Valenti M (2003). Infections and risk of type I diabetes in childhood: A population-based case-control study. European Journal of Epidemiology, 18: 425-30.	
56966	Amarapurkar DN, Choksi M (2007). Genotype III - HCV infection. Tropical Gastroenterology, 28: 58-63.	
15062	Amini M, Afshin-Nia F, Bashardoost N, et al (1997). Prevalence and risk factors of disbetes mellitus in the Isfahan city population (aged 40 or over) in 1993. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 38(3): 185-90.	
52864	Anderson RJ, Grigsby AB, Freedland K, De Groot M, et al (2002). Anxiety and poor glycemic control: A meta-analytic review of the literature. Int J Psychiatry Med, 32(3): 235-47.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
43884	Andreoletti L, Hober D, Hober-Vandenberghe C, Fajardy I, et al (1998). Coxsackie B virus infection and B cell autoantibodies in newly diagnosed IDDM adult patients. Clinical and Diagnostic Virology, 9(2-3): 125-33.	
2670	Anonymous (1994). Guide to the Assessment of Rates of Veterans' Pensions, 4th Edition,: 10-7. Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.	
15247	Anonymous (1997). Diabetes, protease-inhibitor link unproved: directorate. CMAJ, 157(5): 502-3.	
57419	Arroyo C, Colditz GA, Hu FB, Speizer FE, et al (2004). Depressive symptoms and risk of type 2 diabetes in women. Diabetes Care, 27: 129-33.	
58439	Athyros VG, Tziomalos K, Karagiannis A, Mikhailidis DP (2010). Lipid-lowering agents and new onset diabetes mellitus. Expert Opin Pharmacother, 11(12): 1965-70.	
13837	Attvall S, Fowelin J, Lager I, von Schenck H, Smith U (1993). Smoking induces insulin resistance - a potential link with the insulin resistance syndrome. Journal of Internal Medicine, 233: 327-32.	
58502	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and National Heart Foundation of Australia (2004). The relationship between overweight, obesity and cardiovascular disease. Cardiovascular Disease Series Number 23. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Can	
14328	Axelson O, Persson B, Wingren G (1998). Dioxin and diabetes mellitus. Epidemiology, 9(3): 358-9.	
58423	Aytaman A, McFarlane SI (2006). Hepatitis C and the risk of cardiovascular disease: an evolving epidemic? Expert Rev Cardiovasc Ther, 4(4): 439-42.	
2644	Bajaj JS, Agrawal R (1984). Malnutrition Diabetes. Recent Knowledge on Aetiology. Complication and Treatment. S Baba, MK Gould, P Zimmet (Eds). Diabetes Mellitus, Chapter 9: 73-86. Academic Press, Sydney.	
57422	Baker KS, Ness KK, Steinberger J, Carter A, et al (2007). Diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular events in survivors of hematopoietic cell transplantation: a report from the bone marrow transplantation survivor study. Blood, 109: 1765-72.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
58615	Balakrishnan V (2002). Fibrocalculous pancreatopathy. International Journal of Diabetes in Developing Countries, 22(3): 81-90.	
8122	Balakrishnan V, Sauniere JF, Hariharan M, Sarles H (1988). Diet, pancreatic function, and chronic pancreatitis in South India and France. Pancreas, 3(1): 30-5.	
13393	Baranski S, Czerski P (1976). Safe exposure limits and prevention of health hazards. Biological Effects of Microwaves, Chapter 6: 170-87. Dowden, Hutchinson and Ross, Pennsylvania, USA.	
57411	Basaria S (2008). Androgen deprivation therapy, insulin resistance, and cardiovascular mortality: an inconvenient truth. J Andrology, 29(5): 534-9.	
61193	Batterman AR, Cook PM, Lodge KB, Lothenbach DB, Butterworth BC (1989). Methodology used for a laboratory determination of relative contributions of water, sediment and food chain routes of uptake for 2,3,7,8-TCDD bioaccumulation by lake trout in Lake Onta Chemosphere vol. 19 issue 1-6 1989. p. 451-458	Commissions
15120	Batty D (1998). [Comment] Measurement of physical activity exposure. International Epidemiological Association, 27(2): 335.	
61194	Baughman R, Meleson M (1973). An analytical method for detecting TCDD (dioxin): Levels of TCDD in samples from Vietnam. Environ Health Perspect, 5: 27-35.	Commissions
57581	Baz-Hecht M, Goldfine AB (2010). The impact of vitamin D deficiency on diabetes and cardiovascular risk. Curr Opin Endocrinol Diabetes Obes, 17: 113-9.	
2645	Beardsley G, Goldstein MG (1993). Psychological Factors Affecting Physical Condition. Endocrine disease Literature Review. Psychosomatics, 34(1): 12-9.	
15365 15579	Bell PM (1997). Dietary and lifestyle factors contributing to insulin resistance. Proceedings of the Nutrition Society, 56(1B): 263-72.	
2646	Bengtsson C, Blohme G, Lapidus L, Lissner L, et al (1992). Diabetes incidence in users and non-users of antihypertensive drugs in relation to serum insulin, glucose tolerance and degree of adiposity: a 12-year prospective population study of women in Goth.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
58482	Ben-Haroush A, Yogev Y, Fisch B (2004). Insulin resistance and metformin in polycystic ovary syndrome. Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol, 115: 125-33.	
28738	Benjamin AL (2001). Community screening for diabetes in the National Capital District, Papua New Guinea: is betelnut chewing a risk for diabetes? PNG Med J, 44(3-4): 101-7.	
14329	Bertazzi PA, Bernucci I, Brambilla G, Consonni D, Pesatori AC (1998). The Seveso studies on early and long-term effects of dioxin exposure: a review. Environmental Health Perspectives, 106(Suppl 2): 625-33.	Commissions
58432	Bhatia L, Byrne CD (2010). There is a slight increase in incident diabetes risk with the use of statins, but benefits likely outweigh any adverse effects in those with moderate-to-high cardiovascular risk. Evid Based Med, 15(3): 84-5.	
2647	Black HR (1994). Hypertension1994. RE Rakel (Ed). Conn's Current Therapy, Section 4: 283-95. WB Saunders Co. Philadelpia.	
26610	Blackburn D,Hux J, Mamdani M (2002). Quantification of the risk of corticosteroid-induced diabetes mellitus among the elderly. Journal of the General Internal Medicine, 17: 717-20.	
43780	Blom L, Nystrom L, Dahlquist G (1991). The Swedish childhood diabetes study. Vaccinations and infections as risk determinants for diabetes in childhood. Diabetologia, 34(3): 176-81.	
56838	Bodziak KA, Hricik DE (2009). New-onset diabetes mellitus after solid organ transplantation. Transplant International, 22: 519-30.	
58311	Bolland MJ, Bacon CJ, Horne AM, Mason BH, et al (2010). Vitamin D insufficiency and health outcomes over 5 y in older women. Am J Clin Nutr, 91: 82-9.	
265	Bookman JJ, Drachman SR, Schaefer LE, Adlersberg D (1953). Steroid diabetes in man: the development of diabetes during treatment with cortisone and corticotropin. Diabetes, 2(2): 100-11.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
24368	Boscarino JA (1996). Posttraumatic stress disorder, exposure to combat, and lower plasma cortisol among Vietnam Veterans: findings and clinical implications. Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology, 64(1):191-201.	
49509	Boscarino JA (2004). Posttraumatic stress disorder and physical illness. Ann NY Acad Sci, 1032: 141-53.	
48930	Boscarino JA (2008). A prospective study of PTSD and early-age heart disease mortality among Vietnam Veterans: implications for surveillance and prevention. Psychosomatic Medicine, 70: 668-76.	
24365	Boscarino JA, Chang J (1999). Higher abnormal leukocyte and lymphocyte counts 20 years after exposure to severe stress: research and clinical implications. Psychosomatic Medicine, 61: 378-86.	
15516	Bouchard PH, Sai P, Reach G, Caubarrere I, Ganeval D, Assan R (1982). Diabetes mellitus following pentamidine-induced hypoglycemia in humans. Diabetes, 31: 40-5.	
58613	Boule NG, Haddad E, Kenny GP, Wells GA, Sigal RJ (2001). Effects of exercise on glycemic control and body mass in type 2 diabetes mellitus. JAMA, 286(10): 1218-27.	
57416	Brown LC, Newman SC, Majumdar SR, Johnson JA (2005). History of depression increases risk of type 2 diabetes in younger adults. Diabetes Care, 28: 1063-7.	
56577 56826	Brown TT (2008). Approach to the human immunodeficiency virus-infected patient with lipodystrophy. J Clin Endocrinol Metab, 93(8): 2937-45.	
56865	Buchanan TA, Xiang A, Kjos SL, Watanabe R (2007). What is gestational diabetes? Diabetes Care, 30(Suppl: 2): S105-11.	
56502	Burns CJ, Collins JJ, Humphry N, Bodner KM, et al (2010). Correlates of serum dioxin to self-reported exposure factors. Environ Res, 110: 131-6.	
28280	Buse JB, Cavazzoni P, Hornbuckle K, Hutchins D, Breier A, Jovanovic L (2003). A retrospective cohort study of diabetes mellitus and antipsychotic treatment in the United States. J Clin Epidemiol, 56(2): 164-70.	
43727	Cainelli F, Manzaroli D, Renzini C, Casali F, Concia E, Vento S (2000). Coxsackie B virus-induced autoimmunity to GAD does not lead to type 1 diabetes. Diabetes Care, 23(7): 1021-2.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
58431	Cannon CP (2010). [Comment] Balancing the benefits of statins versus a new risk - diabetes. The Lancet, 375: 700-1. Comment on ID: 58429.	
15163	Carey VJ, Walters EE, Colditz GA, Solomon CG, et al (1997). Body fat distribution and risk of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus in women. American Journal of Epidemiology, 145(7): 614-19.	
15204	Carey VJ, Walters EE, Colditz GA, Solomon CG, et al (1997). Body fat distribution and risk of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus in women. American Journal of Epidemiology, 145(7): 614-9.	
28705	Carlsson S, Hammar N, Efendic S, Persson PG, Ostenson CG, Grill V (2000). Alcohol consumption, type 2 diabetes mellitus and impaired glucose tolerance in middle-aged Swedish men. Diabet Med, 17(11): 776-81.	
57417	Carnethon MR, Biggs ML, Barzilay JI, Smith NL, et al (2007). Longitudinal association between depressive symptoms and incident type 2 diabetes mellitus in older adults. Arch Intern Med, 167: 802-7.	
28691	Carnethon MR, Kinder LS, Fair JM, Stafford RS, Fortmann SP (2003). Symptoms of depression as a risk factor for incident diabetes: findings from the National Health & Nutrition Examination Epidemiologic Follow-Up Study, 1971-1992. American Journal of Epide.	
28284	Caro JJ, Ward A, Levinton C, Robinson K (2002). The risk of diabetes during olanzapine use compared with risperidone use: a retrospective database analysis. J Clin Psychiatry, 63(12): 1135-9.	
56964	Carpenter DO (2008). Environmental contaminants as risk factors for developing diabetes. Reviews on Environmental Health, 23(1): 59-74.	Commissions
26603	Cassidy F, Ahearn E, Carroll BJ (1999). Elevated frequency of diabetes mellitus in hospitalized manic-depressive patients. Am J Psychiatry, 156: 1417-20.	
58523	Chan JCN, Cockram CS, Critchley JAJH (1996). Drug-induced disorders of glucose metabolism. Mechanisms and management. Drug Safety, 15(2): 135-57.	
58314	Chan NN, Osaki R, et al; Molazowski (2002). [Comments] Drug-related hyperglycemia. JAMA, 287(6): 714; Author's reply: 715. Comments on ID: 58313.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
55298	Chang J-W, Chen H-L, Su H-J, Liao P-C, et al (2010). Dioxin exposure and insulin resistance in Taiwanese living near a highly contaminated area. Epidemiology, 21(1): 56-61.	
8119	Chari ST, Jayanthi MV, Snehalatha C, Malathi S, et al (1992). Comparative study of the clinical profiles of alcoholic chronic pancreatitis and tropical chronic pancreatitis in. Tamil Nadu, South India. Pancreas, 7(1): 52-8.	
15113	Chasan-Taber L, Willett WC, Stampfer MJ, Hunter DJ, et al (1997). A prospective study of oral contraceptives and NIDDM among US women. Diabetes Care, 20(3): 330-5.	
7976	Chattopadhay PS, Gupta SK, Chattopadhay R, Kundu PK, Chakraborti R (1995). Malnutrition-related diabetes mellitus (MRDM), not diabetes-related malnutrition. A report on genuine MRDM. Diabetes Care, 18(2): 276-77.	
56864	Chen CJ, Wang SL, Chiou JM, Tseng CH, et al (2007). Arsenic and diabetes and hypertension in human populations: A review. Toxicol Appl Pharmacol, 222(3): 298-304.	
56852	Chen HL, Su HJ, Guo YL, Liao PC, et al (2006). Biochemistry examinations and health disorder evaluation of Taiwanese living near incinerators and with low serum PCDD/Fs levels. Sci Total Environ, 366: 538-48.	Commissions
59788	Cheng P, Neugaard B, Foulis P, Conlin PR (2011). Hemoglobin A as a predictor of incident diabetes. Diabetes Care, Epub ahead of print.	
58506	Chern JPS, Lin K-H, Lu M-Y, Lin D-T, et al (2001). Abnormal glucose tolerance in transfusion-dependent B-thalassemic patients. Diabetes Care, 24(5): 850-4.	
58426	Chitturi S, Farrell GC (2007). [Comment] Fatty liver now, diabetes and heart attack later? The liver as a barometer of metabolic health. J Gastroentero Hepatol, 22: 967-9. Comment on ID: 58425.	
56960	Choquette M, Goebel JW, Campbell KM (2010). Nonimmune complications after transplantation. Pediatr Clin North Am, 57: 505-21.	
2648	Chou P, Chen HH, Hsiao KJ (1992). Community-based epidemiological study on diabetes in Pu-Li, Taiwan. Diabetes Care, 15(1): 81-9.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
56965	Choudhuri G, Lakshmi CP, Goel A (2009). Pancreatic diabetes. Tropical Gastroenterology, 30(2): 71-5.	
15156	Chronister CL, Gurwood AS (1998). Type 2 diabetes in association with HIV-1 protease inhibitors in HIV-infected patients. Journal of the American Optometric Association, 69(11): 695-8.	
52928	Chrousos GP (1995). The hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and immune-mediated inflammation. The New England Journal of Medicine, 332(20): 1351-62.	
57577	Chu SY, Kim SY, Lau J (2009). [Comment] Prepreganancy BMI and the risk of gestational diabetes: a systematic review of the literature with meta-analysis. Obesity Reviews, 10: 487-8. Comment on ID: 57576.	
8125	Clark A, deKoning EJP, Hattersley AT, Hansen BC, et al (1995). Pancreatic pathology in non-insulin dependent diabetes (NIDDM). Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 28(S): S39-47.	
2649	Clark CG, Mitchell PE (1961). Diabetes mellitus and primary carcinoma of the pancreas. BMJ, 2(5262): 259-62.	
43774	Classen JB, Classen DC (1999). [Comment] Immunisation and type 1 diabetes mellitus. Is there a link? Drug Safety, 21(5): 423-5.	
44026	Classen JB, Classen DC (2002). Clustering of cases of insulin dependent diabetes (IDDM) occurring three years after hemophilus influenza B (HiB) immunization support causal relationship between immunization and IDDM. Autoimmunity, 35(4): 247-53.	
43848	Classen JB, Classen DC (2003). Clustering of cases of type 1 diabetes mellitus occurring 2-4 years after vaccination is consistent with clustering after infections and progression to type 1 diabetes mellitus in autoantibody positive individuals. Journal o	
44025	Classen JB; Montgomery SM (2004). [Comments] Pertussis infections, vaccines and type 1 diabetes. Diabet Med, 21(4): 397-9.	
58422	Clore JN, Thurby-Hay L (2009). Glucocorticoid-induced hyperglycemia. Endocr Pract, 15: 469-74.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
58508	Colagiuri S, Davies D, Girgis S, Colagiuri R (2009). National Evidence Based Guideline for Case Detection and Diagnosis of Type 2 Diabetes, . Diabetes Australia and the NHMRC, Canberra.	
15201	Colditz GA, Coakley E (1997). Weight, weight gain, activity, and major illnesses: the nurses' health study. International Journal of Sports Medicine, 18(Suppl 3): S162-70.	
58504	Cole TJ, Bellizzi MC, Flegal KM, Dietz WH (2000). Establishing a standard definition for child overweight and obesity worldwide: international survey. BMJ, 320(7244): 1-6.	
8302	Collins VR, Dowse GK, Toelupe PM, Imo TT, et al (1994). Increasing prevalence of NIDDM in the Pacific Island population of Western Samoa over a 13-year period. Diabetes Care, 17(4): 288-96.	
13052	Commonwealth Department of Veteran's' Affairs (1998). Morbidity of Vietnam Veterans: a study of the health of Australia's Vietnam Veteran Community. Volume 1- Male Vietnam Veterans Survey and Community Comparison Outcomes,	Commissions
26608	Conigrave KM, Hu BF, Camargo CA Jr, Stampfer MJ, Willett WC, Rimm EB (2001). A prospective study of drinking patterns in relation to risk of type 2 diabetes among men. Diabetes, 50: 2390-5.	
8781	Cook JTE, Levy JC, Page RCL, Shaw JA, et al (1993). Association of low birth weight with beta cell function in the adult first degree relatives of non-insulin dependent diabetic subjects. British Medical Journal, 306(6873): 302-6.	
8127 8329	Cooles P (1988). Diabetes and Cassava in Dominica. Tropical and Geographical Medicine, 40(3): 272-3.	
57572	Coronado-Gonzalez JA, Del Razo LM, Garcia-Vargas G, et al (2007). Inorganic aresenic exposure and type 2 diabetes mellitus in Mexico. Environ Res, 104: 383-9.	
31370	Coughlin SS, Calle EE, Teras LR, Petrelli J, Thun MJ (2004). Diabetes mellitus as a predictor of cancer mortality in a large cohort of US adults. Am J Epidemiol, 159(12): 1160-7.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
2650	Coustan, DR, Carpenter MW, O'Sullivan PS, Carr SR (1993). Gestational diabetes: Predictors of subsequent disordered glucose metabolism. Obstet Gynecol, 168(4): 1139-45.	
58483	Cutfield WS, Wilton P, Benmarker H, et al (2000). Incidence of diabetes mellitus and impaired glucose tolerance in children and adolescents receiving growth-hormone treatment. The Lancet, 355: 610-3.	
56834	Czako L, Hegyi P, Rakonczay Z Jr, Wittmann T, Otsuki M (2009). Interactions between the endocrine and exocrine pancreas and their clinical relevance. Pancreatology, 9: 351-9.	
2651	Dahlquist G (1993). Etiological aspects of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus: an epidemiological perspective. Autoimmunity, 15(1): 61-5.	
43781	Dahlquist G, Frisk G, Ivarsson SA, Svanberg L, et al (1995). Indications that maternal coxsackie B virus infection during pregnancy is a risk factor for childhood-onset IDDM. Diabetologia, 38(11): 1371-3.	
51854	David D, Woodward C, Esquenazi J, Mellman TA (2004). Comparison of comorbid physical illnesses among veterans with PTSD and veterans with alcohol dependence. Psychiatric Services, 55: 82-5.	
8094	Davidson JC (1979). [Comment] Cyanide, cassava, and diabetes. The Lancet, 314(8143): 635.	
28533	de Vegt F, Dekker JM, Groeneveld WJ, Nijpels G, Stehouwer CD, Bouter LM, Heine RJ (2002). Moderate alcohol consumption is associated with lower risk for incident diabetes and mortality: the Hoorn Study. Diabetes Research & Clinical Practice, 57(1): 53-60.	
14913	de Vegt F, Dekker JM, Stehouwer CDA, Nijpels G, Bouter LM, Heine RJ (1998). The 1997 American diabetes association criteria versus the 1985 World Health Organization criteria for the diagnosis of abnormal glucose tolerance: poor agreement in the Hoorn Study.	
14919	DECODE Study Group (1998). Will new diagnostic criteria for diabetes mellitus change phenotype of patients with diabetes? Reanalysis of European epidemiological data. BMJ, 317(7155): 371-5.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
57575	Demakakos P, Pierce MB, Hardy R (2010). Depressive symptoms and risk of type 2 diabetes in a national sample of middle-aged and older adults. Diabetes Care, 33(4): 792-7.	
26609 58318	Dendukuri N, Blais L, LeLorier J (2002). Inhaled corticosteroids and the risk of diabetes among the elderly. Br J Clinical Pharmacology, 54: 59-64.	
43719	DeStefano F, Mullooly JP, Okoro CA, Chen RT, et al (2007). Childhood vaccinations, vaccination timing, and risk of type 1 diabetes mellitus. Pediatrics, 108(6): e112.	
15254	Dierkx RIJ, van de Hoek W, Hoekstra JBL, Erkelens DW (1996). Smoking and diabetes mellitus. Netherlands Journal of Medicine, 48(4): 150-62.	
2652	DiMagno EP (1991). Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma. T Yamada (Ed). Textbook of Gastroenterology, Vol 2 Chapter 90: 1893-1911. Lippincott Co. Philadelphia.	
57694	Dimitraidis GD, Raptis SA (2001). Thyroid hormone exces and glucose intolerance. Exp Clin Endoncrinol Diabetes, 109(Suppl 2): S225-39.	
15205	Dispenzieri A, Loprinzi CL (1997). Chemotherapy-induced insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 15(3): 1287.	
2653	Dodge JA, Morrison G (1992). Diabetes mellitus in cystic fibrosis: a review. J R Soc Med, 85(Suppl 19): 25-8.	
8779	Dowse G, Zimmet P (1993). The thrifty genotype in non-insulin dependent diabetes. British Medical Journal, 306(6877): 532-3.	
8783	Duncan IL, Greenwood JH, Johnson TL, Mosher KG, Robertson SE (1985). Morbidity in ex-prisoners of war.	
55879	Dunstan DW, Barr ELM, Healy GN, Salmon J, et al (2010). Television viewing time and mortality. The Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study (AusDiab). Circulation, 121: 384-91.	
15117	Earle KA, Morocutti A, Viberti GC (1997). Permissive role of hypertension in the development of proteinuria and progression of renal disease in insulin-dependent diabetic patients. Journal of Hypertension, 15(2): 191-6.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
15207	Eastone JA, Decker CF (1997). New-onset diabetes mellitus associated with use of protease inhibitor. Annals of Internal Medicine, 127(10): 948.	
57573	Eaton WW, Aremenian H, Gallo J, Pratt L, Ford DE (1996). Depression and risk for onset of type II diabetes. A prospective population-based study. Diabetes Care, 19(10): 1097-102.	
15103	Edelstein SL, Knowler WC, Bain RP, Andres R, et al (1997). Predictors of progression from impaired glucose tolerance to NIDDM. Diabetes, 46(4): 701-10.	
56836	Edwards JR, Prozialeck WC (2009). Cadmium, diabetes and chronic kidney disease. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 238: 289-93.	
60085 59085	Ehrlich SF, Quesenberry CP Jr, Van Den Eeden SK, Shan J, et al (2010). Patients diagnosed with diabetes are at increased risk for asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary fibrosis, and pneumonia but not lung cancer. Diabetes Care, 33(1): 5.	
26607	Ehrmann DA, Barnes RB, Rosenfield RL, Cavaghan MK, Imperial J (1999). Prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance and diabetes in women with polycystic ovary syndrome. Diabetes Care, 22(1): 141-6.	
2654	Ekstrand AV, Eriksson JG, Gronhagen-Riska C, Ahonen PJ, Groop LC (1992). Insulin resistance and insulin deficiency in the pathogenesis of posttransplantation diabetes in man. Transplantation, 53(3): 563-9.	
58217	Elliott WJ (2005). Differential effects of antihypertensive drugs on new-onset diabetes? Curr Hypertens Rep, 7: 249-56.	
28831	el-Zayadi AR, Selim OE, Hamdy H, Dabbous H, Ahdy A, Moniem SA (1998). Association of chronic hepatitis C infection and diabetes mellitus. Trop Gastroenterol, 19(4): 141-4.	
14688	Enan E, Liu PC, Matsumura F (1992). 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin causes reduction of glucose transporting activities in the plasma membranes of adipose tissue and pancreas from the guinea pig. The Journal of Biological Chemistry, 267: 18785-9791.	
14687	Enan E, Matsumura F (1994). 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) induced changes in glucose transporting activity in guinea pigs, mice, and rats in vivo and in vitro. J Biochem Toxicol, 9(2): 97-106.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
2655	Eriksson J, Doepel M, Widen E, Halme L, et al (1992). Pancreatic surgery, not pancreatitis, is the primary cause of diabetes after acute fulminant pancreatitis. Gut, 33: 843-7.	
2656	Etxabe J, Varquey JA (1994). Morbidity and Mortality in Cushing's Disease. Clin Endocrinol, 40: 479-84.	
56848	Everett CJ, Frithsen IL, Diaz VA, Koopman RJ, et al (2007). Association of a polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin, a polychlorinated biphenyl, and DDT with diabetes in the 1999-2002 National Health and Nutrition Examination Study. Environ Res, 103: 413-8.	Commissions
2657	Everhart JE, Pettitt DJ, Bennett PH, Knowler WC (1992). Duration of Obesity Increases the Incidence of NIDDM. Diabetes, 41: 235-240.	
56961	Fabrizi F, Messa P, Martin P, Takkouche B (2008). Hepatitis C virus infection and post-transplant diabetes mellitus among renal transplant patients: a meta-analysis. The International Journal of Artificial Organs, 31(8): 675-82.	
13836	Facchini FS, Hollenbeck CB, Jeppesen J, Chen YD, Reaven GM (1992). Insulin resistance and cigarette smoking. Lancet, 339: 1128-30.	
56830	Fagard RH, Nilsson PM (2009). Smoking and diabetes - The double health hazard! Prim Care Diabetes, 3: 205-9.	
58441	Fallo F, Veglio F, Bertello C, Sonino N, et al (2006). Prevalence and characteristics of the metabolic syndrome in primary aldosteronism. JCEM, 91: 454-9.	
12284	Falorni A, Kockum I, Sanjeevi CB, Lernmark A (1995). Pathogenesis of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. Bailliere's Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 9(1): 25-46.	
58425	Fan J-G, Li F, Cai X-B, Peng Y-D, Ao Q-H, Gao Y (2007). Effects of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease on the development of metabolic disorders. J Gastroentero Hepatol, 22: 1086-91.	
58522	Faris JE, Smith MR (2010). Metabolic sequelae associated with androgen deprivation therapy for prostate cancer. Curr Opin Endocrinol Diabetes Obes, 17: 240-6.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
58494	Faul JL, Tormey W, Tormey V, Burke C (1998). High dose inhaled corticosteroids and dose dependent loss of diabetic control. BMJ, 317: 1491.	
58524	Ferner RE (1992). Drug-induced diabetes. Bailliere's Clin Endocrinol Metab, 6(4): 849-66.	
14912	Ferrannini E, Camastra S (1998). Relationship between impaired glucose tolerance, non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus and obesity. European Journal of Clinical Investigation, 28(Suppl 2): 3-7.	
2659	Feskens EJ, Kromhout D (1989). Cardiovascular Risk Factors and the 25-Year Incidence of Diabetes Mellitus in Middle-Aged Men. Am J Epidem, 130(6): 1101-8.	
58493	Fiedorowicz JG, Palagummi NM, Forman-Hoffman VL, et al (2008). Elevated prevalence of obesity, metabolic syndrome, and cardiovascular risk factors in bipolar disorder. Ann Clin Psychiatry, 20(3): 131-7.	
56959	Fierens S, Mairesse H, Heilier J-F, De Burbure C, et al (2003). Dioxin/polychlorinated biphenyl body burden, diabetes and endometriosis: findings in a population-based study in Belgium. Biomarkers, 8(6): 529-34.	Commissions
15514	Fisch A, Prazuck T, Malkin JE, Patey O, Lafaix C (1990). [Comment] Diabetes mellitus in a patient with AIDS after treatment with pentamidine aerosol. British Medical Journal, 301: 875.	
56860	Ford ES, Li C, Sattar N (2008). Metabolic syndrome and incident diabetes. Diabetes Care, 31(9): 1898-904.	
59092	Ford ES, Mannino DM (2004). Prospective association between lung function and the incidence of diabetes. Findings from the National Health and Nutrition Examintion Survey, Epidemiologic Follow-up Study. Diabetes Care, 27(12): 2966-70.	
15248	Ford ES, Williamson DF, Liu S (1997). Weight change and diabetes incidence: findings from a national cohort of US adults. American Journal of Epidemiology, 146(3): 214-22.	
43722	Forrest JM, Turnbull FM, Sholler GF, Hawker RE, Martin FJ, Doran TT, Burgess MA (2002). Gregg's congenital rubella patients 60 years later. MJA, 177(11-12): 664-7.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
1377	Foster DW (1994). Diabetes mellitus. KJ Isselbacher, JB Martin, E Braunwald, AS Fauci, JD Wilson , DL Kasper (Eds). Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 13th Edition, Chapter 337. McGraw-Hill, New York.	
2661	Frisch RE, Whysak G, Albright TE, Albright NL, Schiff I (1986). Lower prevalence of diabetes in female former college athletes compared with non-athletes. Diabetes, 35: 1101-5.	
2662	Fujimoto WY, Leonetti DL, Bergstrom RW, Shuman WP, Wahl PW (1990). Cigarette Smoking, Adiposity, Non-Insulin-Dependent Diabetes, and Coronary Heart Disease in Japanese-American Men. Am J Med, 89: 761-71.	
58485	Fukui M, et al; Abbott J, et al; Spyer, et al; Cutfield WS, et al (2000). [Comments] Growth-hormone treatment and risk of diabetes. The Lancet, 355: 1912-3.	
43892	Gale EAM, Atkinson M (2004). [Comment] A piece of nucleic acid surrounded by controversy: coxsackievirus and the causes of type 1 diabetes. Diabetes Medicine, 21(6): 503-6.	
57695	Gamberini MR, Fortini M, De Sanctis V, Gilli G, Testa MR (2004). Diabetes mellitus and impaired glucose tolerance in thalassaemia major: incidence, prevalance, risk factors and survival in patients followed in the Ferrara Center. Ped Endocrinol Rev, 2(Sup).	
58435	Gamble J-M, Majumdar SR (2010). [Comment] Review: statin use increases risk for diabetes. ACP Journal Club, 152(6): JC6-7.	
56839	Garcia-Compean D, Jaquez-Quintana JO, Maldonado-Garza H (2009). Hepatogenous diabetes. Current views of an ancient problem. Ann Hepatol, 8(1): 13-20.	
8330	Geldof AA, Becking JLF, De Vries CD, Van Der Veen EA (1992). Histopathological changes in rat pancreas after fasting and cassava feeding. In Vivo, 6: 545-51.	
29980	Gentile S, Loguercio C, Marmo R, Carbone L, Del Vecchio Blanco C (1993). Incidence of altered glucose tolerance in liver cirrhosis. Diabetes Res Clin Pract, 22(1): 37-44.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
2663	Gerling I, Chatterjee NK (1990). Autoantigen (64000-Mr) expression in coxsackievirus B4-Induced experimental diabetes.(experimental models - the role of viruses and the immune system in diabetes mellitus). Curr Top Microbiol Immunol, 156: 55-62.	
58442	Giacchetti G, Turchi F, Boscaro M, Ronconi V (2009). Management of primary aldosteronism: its complications and their outcomes after treatment. Curr Vasc Pharmacol, 7: 244-9.	
43792	Gibbon C, Smith T, Egger P, Betts P, Phillips D (1997). Early infection and subsequent insulin dependent diabetes. Arch Dis Child, 77(5): 384-85.	
15161	Godsland IF, Leyva F, Walton C, Worthington M, Stevenson JC (1998). Associations of coronary heart disease and diabetes in the first follow-up cohort of the heart disease and diabetes risk indicators in a screened cohort study (HDDRISC-1). Journal of Inte.	
45093	Goldacre MJ, Wotton CJ, Yeates D, Seagroatt V, Neil A (2005). Hospital admission for selected single virus infections prior to diabetes mellitus. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 69(3): 256-61.	
56969	Golden S (2007). A review of the evidence for a neuroendocrine link between stress, depression and diabetes mellitus. Current Diabetes Reviews, 3: 252-9.	
57418	Golden SH, Williams JE, Ford DE, Yeh HC, et al (2004). Depressive symptoms and the risk of type 2 diabetes. The atherosclerosis risk in communities study. Diabetes Care, 27: 429-35.	
52863	Goodwin RD, Davidson JR (2005). Self-reported diabetes and posttraumatic stress disorder among adults in the community. Preventive Medicine, 40: 570-74.	
15187	Goodyear LJ, Kahn BB (1998). Exercise, glucose transport, and insulin sensitivity. Ann Rev Med, 49: 235-61.	
55960	Gotshall RW, Aten LA, Yumikura S (1994). Difference in the cardiovascular response to prolonged sitting in men and women. Can J Appl Physiol, 19(2): 215-25.	
910	Goulston KJ, Dent OF, Chapuis PH, et al (1985). Gastrointestinal morbidity among World War II prisoners of war: 40 years on. Med Journal of Australia, 143: 6-10.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
2664	Grahame-Smith DG, Aronson JK (Eds) (1992). Pharmacopoeia, Corticosteroids. Oxford textbook of clinical pharmacology and drug therapy, 2nd Edition, Part IV: 584-8. Oxford Univeristy Press, Oxford.	
57574	Grandinetti A, Koholokula JK, Chang HK (2000). [Comment] Dilineating the relationship between stress, depressive symptoms, and glucose intolerance. Diabetes Care, 23(9): 1443-4. Comment on ID: 57573.	
2665	Grant PT, Oats JN, Beischer NA (1986). The long-term follow-up.of women with gestational diabetes. Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol, 26: 17-22.	
43891	Green J, Casabonne D, Newton R (2004). Coxsackie B virus serology and type 1 diabetes mellitus: a systematic review of published case-control studies. Diabetic Medicine, 21(6): 507-14.	
56579 56825	Greenberg JA, Boozer CN, Geliebter A (2006). Coffee, diabetes, and weight control. Am J Clin Nutr, 84: 682-93.	
2667	Grendell JH, Cello JP (1993). Chronic Pancreatitis. Sleisenger & Fordtran (Eds.). Gastrointestinal Disease, 5th Edition, 2 81: 1654-81. Saunders, Philadelphia.	
2668	Gries FA, Kleophas W (1990). Effects of diuretics on insulin and glucose disposal. Horm Metab Res, 22(Suppl): 33-8.	
56842 56578	Grinspoon S (2009). [Comment] Diabetes mellitus, cardivascular risk, and HIV disease. Circulation, 119: 770-2. Comment on ID: 56840.	
15089	Grodzicki T, Palmer A, Bulpitt CJ (1997). Incidence of diabetes and gut in hypertensive patients during 8 years of follow-up. Journal of Human Hypertension, 11: 583-85.	
58440	Gronbaek H, Thomsen KL, Rungby J, Schmitz O, Vilstrup H (2008). Role of nonalcoholic fatty liver disese in the development of insulin resistance and diabetes. Expert Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2(5): 705-11.	
2669	Guest CS, O'Dea K (1992). Diabetes in Aborigines and other Australian populations. Aust J Public Health, 16(4): 340-9.	
8785	Guest CS, Venn AJ (1992). Mortality of former prisoners of war and other Australian veterans. Medical Journal of Australia, 157: 132-5.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
57414	Guh DP, Zhang W, Bansback N, Amarsi Z, et al (2009). The incidence of co-morbidities related to obesity and overweight: a systematic review and meta-analysis. BMC Public Health, 9: 88.	
58312	Gulati R, Bhatia V, Agarwal SS (2000). Early onset of endocrine abnormalities in B-Thalassemia major in a developing country. J Pediatr Endocrinol Metab, 13: 651-6.	
2671	Gullo L, Pezzilli R, Morselli-Labate AM and the Italian Pancreatic Cancer Study Group (1994). Diabetes and the risk of pancreatic cancer. NEJM, 331(2): 81-4.	
2673	Gullo L, Sipahi HM, Pezzilli R (1994). Pancreatitis in the elderly. J Clin Gastroenterol, 19(1): 64-8.	
58571	Guyton JR (2007). Niacin in cardiovascular prevention: mechanisms, efficacy, and safety. Curr Opin Lipidol, 18: 415-20.	
13595	Haapanen N, Miilunpalo S, Vuori I, Oja P, Pasanen M (1997). Association of leisure time physical activity with the risk of coronary heart disease, hypertension and diabetes in middle-aged men and women. International Journal of Epidemiology, 26(4): 739-47.	
15208	Haapanen N, Miilunpalo S, Vuori I, Oja P, Pasanen M (1998). Measurement of physical activity exposure. International Journal of Epidemiology, 27: 335-6.	
15202	Haffner SM, Miettinen H, Stern MP (1997). Are risk factors for conversion to NIDDM similar in high and low populations? Diabetologia, 40: 62-6.	
2674	Hagglof B, Blom L, Dahlquist G, Lonnberg G, Sahlin B (1991). The Swedish childhood diabetes study: indications of severe psychological stress as a risk factor for Type 1 (insulin-dependent) diabetes mellitus in childhood. Diabetologia, 34(8): 579-83.	
57565	Haidar A, Yassin A, Saad F, Shabsigh R (2007). Effects of androgen deprivation of glycaemic control and on cardiovascular biochemical risk factors in men with advanced prostate cancer with diabetes. The Aging Male, 10(4): 189-96.	
8155	Hales CN, Barker DJP, Clark PMS, Cox LJ, et al (1991). Fetal and infant growth and impaired glucose tolerance at age 64. BMJ, 303: 1019-22.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
44027	Halsey NA (2003). [Comment] Clustering of cases of insulin dependent diabetes (IDDM) occurring three years after hemophilus influenza B (HiB) immunization support causal relationship between immunization and IDDM. Autoimmunity, 36(3): 123.	
15110	Han TS, Feskens EJ, Lean ME, Seidell JC (1998). Associations of body composition with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Diabetic Medicine, 15: 129-35.	
58574	Hanly EJ, Cooperman M, Marohn MR, Kundrotas LW, Yeo CJ (2010). Somatostatinomas. . Retrieved 21 July 2010, from http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/182841-print	
15112	Harris MI, Eastman RC, Cowie CC, Flegal KM, Eberhardt MS (1997). Comparison of diabetes diagnostic categories in the US population according to 1997 American Diabetes Association and 1980-1985 World Health Organization diagnostic criteria. Diabetes Care.	
60877	Harrison's Online (2008). Diabetes Mellitus. Chapter 338, . Retrieved 6 August 2010, from http://proxy14.use.hcn.com.au/popup.aspx?aID=2891139&print=yes_chapter	
15102	Haverkos HW (1997). Could the aetiology of IDDM be multifactorial? Diabetologia, 40: 1235-40.	
26604 28707	Hayashi T, Tsumura K, Suematsu C, Endo G, Fujii S, Okada K (1999). High normal blood pressure, hypertension, and the risk of Type 2 diabetes in Japanese men. Diabetes Care, 22(10): 1683-7.	
56869	Hayashino Y, Fukuhara S, Okamura T, Yamato H, et al (2008). A prospective study of passive smoking and risk of diabetes in a cohort of workers. The high-risk and population strategy for Occupational Health Promotion (HIPOP-OHP) study. Diabetes Care, 31(4).	
59062	Healy GN, Dunstan DW, Salmon J, Cerin E, et al (2008). Breaks in sedentary time: beneficial associations with metabolic risk. Diabetes Care, 31(4): 661-6.	
15121	Helmrich SP, Ragland DR, Leung RW, Paffenbarger RS (1991). Physical activity and reduced occurrence of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus. NEJM, 325: 147-52.	
2675	Helz JW, Templeton B (1990). e of the role of psychosocial factors in diabetes mellitus: a review. Am J Psychiatry, 147(10): 275-82.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
15064 14331	Henriksen GL, Ketchum NS, Michalek J, Swaby JA (1997). Serum dioxin and diabetes mellitus in Veterans of Operation Ranch Hand. Epidemiology, 8(3): 252-8.	Commissions
2676	Henry OA, Beischer NA (1991). Long-term implications of gestational diabetes for the mother. Baillieres Clin Obstet Gynaecol, 5(2): 461-83.	
43894	Hiltunen M, Hyoty H, Karjalainen J, Leinikki P, Knip M, et al (1995). Serological evaluation of the role of cytomegalovirus in the pathogenesis of IDDM: a prospective study. Diabetologia, 38(6): 705-10.	
43917	Hiltunen M, Hyoty H, Knip M, Ilonen J, et al (1997). Islet cell antibody seroconversion in children is temporally associated with enterovirus infections. The Journal of Infectious Diseases, 175: 554-60.	
43773	Hiltunen M, Lonnrot M, Hyoty H (1999). Immunisation and type 1 diabetes mellitus. Is there a link? Drug Safety, 20(3): 207-12.	
43810	Hindersson M, Elshebani A, Orn A, Tuvemo T, Frisk G (2005). Simultaneous type 1 diabetes onset in mother and son coincident with an enteroviral infection. Journal of Clinical Virology, 33(2): 158-67. Erratum, 34(2): 160.	
58521	Hober D, Sauter P (2010). Pathogenesis of type 1 diabetes mellitus: interplay between enterovirus and host. Nature Reviews Endocrinology, 6: 279-89.	
8301	Hodge AM, Dowse GK, Alberti GMM, et al (1996). Relationship of insulin resistance to weight gain in non-diabetic Asian Indian, Creole, and Chinese Mauritians. Metabolism, 45(5): 627-33.	
8304	Hodge AM, Montgomery J, Dowse GK, Mavo B, et al (1996). A case-control study of diet in newly diagnosed NIDDM in the Wanigela people of Papua New Guinea. Diabetes Care, 19(5): 457-62.	
57571	Hoffmeister PA, Storer BE, Sanders JE (2004). Diabetes mellitus in long-term survivors of pediatric hematopoietic cell transplantation. J Pediatr Hematol Oncol, 26(2): 81-90.	
28713	Holbrook TL, Barrett-Connor E, Wingard DL (1990). A prospective population-based study of alcohol use and non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. American Journal of Epidemiology, 132(5): 902-9.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
29864	Holstein A, Hinze S, Thiessen E, Plaschke A, Egberts EH (2002). Clinical implications of hepatogenous diabetes in liver cirrhosis. J Gastroenterol Hepatol, 17(6): 677-81.	
56867	Houston TK, Person SK, Pletcher MJ, Liu K, et al (2006). Active and passive smoking and development of glucose intolerance among young adults in a prospective cohort: CARDIA study. BMJ, 332(7549): 1064-9.	
28285	Howard AA, Klein RS, Schoenbaum EE (2003). Association of hepatitis C infection and antiretroviral use with diabetes mellitus in drug users. Clin Infect Dis, 36(10): 1318-23.	
60086	Hu FB, Leitzmann MF, Stampfer MJ, Colditz GA, et al (2001). Physical activity and television watching in relation to risk for type 2 diabetes mellitus in men. Arch Int Med, 161(12): 1542-8.	
28530	Hu FB, Li TY, Colditz GA, Willett WC, Manson JE (2003). Television watching and other sedentary behaviors in relation to risk of obesity and type 2 diabetes mellitus in women. JAMA, 289(14): 1785-91.	
28526	Hu FB, Manson JE, Stampfer MJ, Colditz G, Liu S, Solomon CG, Willett WC (2001). Diet, lifestyle, & the risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus in women. NEJM, 345(11): 790-7.	
43718	Hummel M, Schenker M, Fuchtenbusch M, Ziegler A-G (2000). No major association of breast-feeding, vaccinations, and childhood viral diseases with early islet autoimmunity in the German BABYDIAB Study. Diabetes Care, 23(7): 969-74.	
58224	Hur NW, Kim HC, Nam CM, Jee SH, Lee HC, Suh I (2007). Smoking cessation and risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus: Korea Medical Insurance Corporation Study. Eur J Cardiovasc Prev Rehabil, 14: 244-9.	
43809	Hviid A (2006). Postlicensure epidemiology of childhood vaccination: the Danish experience. Expert Rev Vaccines, 5(5): 641-9.	
43725	Hviid A, Stellfeld M, Wohlfahrt J, Melbye M (2004). Childhood vaccination and type 1 diabetes. N Engl J Med, 350(14): 1398-404.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
15107	Hwa FH, Yang YC, Wu JS, Wu CH, Chang CJ (1998). A population-based study of the prevalence and associated factors of diabetes mellitus in southern Taiwan. Diabetic Medicine, 15: 564-72.	
52958	Hyoty H (2004). Environmental causes: viral causes. Endocrinol Metab Clin N Am, 33: 27-44.	
43772	Hyoty H, Hiltunen M, Reunanen A, Leinikki P, et al (1993). Decline of mumps antibodies in type 1 (insulin-dependent) diabetic children and a plateau in the rising incidence of type 1 diabetes after introduction of the mumps-measles-rubella vaccine in Finland.	
19992	Institute of Medicine (2000). Herbicide/dioxin exposure and type 2 diabetes. Veterans and Agent Orange, . National Academies Press - Washington, DC.	Commissions
29493	Institute of Medicine (2002). Veterans and Agent Orange Update 2002, . National Academy Press, Washington, D.C.	Commissions
56717	Institute of Medicine (2009). Committee to review the health effects in Vietnam veterans of exposure to herbicides. Veterans and Agent Orange Update 2008, Seventh biennial update,. The National Academies Press, Washington DC.	Commissions
61195	Institute of Medicine (2011). Committee on Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans and Agent Orange Exposure; Summary. Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans and Agent Orange Exposure, . National Academies Press - Washington, DC.	
43893	Ivarsson SA, Lindberg B, Nilsson KO, Ahlfors K, Svanberg L (1993). The prevalence of type 1 diabetes mellitus at follow-up of Swedish infants congenitally infected with cytomegalovirus. Diabetic Medicine, 10(6): 521-3.	
58577	Jacobs-van der Bruggen MA, Spijkerman A, van Baal PH, Baan CA, et al (2010). Weight change and incident diabetes: addressing an unresolved issue. Am J Epidemiol, 172: 263-70.	
58514	Jaidane H, Sane F, Gharbi J, Aouni M, et al (2009). Coxsackievirus B4 and type 1 diabetes pathogenesis: contribution of animal models. Diabet Metab Res Rev, 25: 591-603.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
14916	James SA, Jamjoum L, Raghunathan TE, Strogatz DS, Furth ED, Khazanie PP (1998). Physical activity and NIDDM in African-Americans: the Pitt County Study. Diabetes Care, 21(4): 555-62.	
3009	Jarrett RJ, Shipley MJ, Hunt R (1986). Physical activity, glucose tolerance and diabetes mellitus: the Whitehall study. Diabet Med, 3(6): 549-51.	
58484	Jeffocate W (2000). [Comment] Can growth hormone therapy cause diabetes? The Lancet, 355: 589. Comment on ID: 58483.	
15517	Jha TK, Sharma VK (1984). Pentamidine-induced diabetes mellitus. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 78: 252-3.	
2677	Jindal RM, Popescu I, Schwartz ME, Emre S, et al (1994). Diabetogenicity of FK506 versus cyclosporine in liver transplant recipients. Transplantation, 58(3): 370-2.	
57871	Joergensen C, Gall M-A, Schmedes A, Tarnow L, et al (2010). Vitamin D levels and mortality in type 2 diabetes. Diabetes Care, [Epub ahead of print].	
56849	Kang HK, Dalager NA, Needham LL, Patterson DG Jr, et al (2006). Health status of Army Chemical Corps Vietnam veterans who sprayed defoliant in Vietnam. Am J Ind Med, 49: 875-84.	Commissions
26679	Kao WH, Puddey IB, Boland LL, Watson RL, Brancati FL (2001). Alcohol consumption and the risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus. Atherosclerosis risk in communities study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 154(8): 748-57.	
43793	Karvonen M, Cepaitis Z, Tuomilehto J (1999). Association between type 1 diabetes and Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccination: birth cohort study. BMJ, 318(7192): 1169-72.	
57415	Kawakami N, Shimizu H, Takatsuka N, Ishibashi H (1999). Depressive symptoms and occurrence of type 2 diabetes among Japanese men. Diabetes Care, 22: 1071-6.	
10929	Kawakami N, Takatsuka N, Shimizu H, Ishibashi H (1997). Effects of smoking on the incidence of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. American Journal of Epidemiology, 145(2): 103-9.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
2678	Kaye SA, Folsom AR, Sprafka JM, et al (1991). Increased incidence of diabetes mellitus in relation to abdominal adiposity in older women. J Clin Epidemiol, 44(3): 329-34.	
57560	Keating NL, O'Malley J, Freedland SJ, Smith MR (2010). Diabetes and cardiovascular disease during androgen deprivation therapy: observational study of veterans with prostate cancer. JNCI, 102: 39-46.	
57566	Keating NL, O'Malley J, Smith MR (2006). Diabetes and cardiovascular disease during angrogen deprivation therapy for prostate cancer. J Clin Oncol, 24(27): 4448-56.	
56829	Keim V, Klar E, Poll M, Schoenberg MH (2009). Postoperative care following pancreatic surgery. Dtsch Arztebl Int, 106(48): 789-94.	
8124	Kiatsayompoo, S, Lueprasitsakul W, Bhuripanyo P, Graisopa S (1993). Diabetes Mellitus in the young in Srinagarind hospital. Journal of the Medical Association of Thailand, 76(5): 247-51.	
58492	Kim C, Siscovick DS< Sidney S, Lewis CE, et al (2002). Oral contraceptive use and association with glucose, insulin, and diabetes in young adult women. Diabetes Care, 25(6): 1027-32.	
53244	Kimerling R (2004). An investigation of sex differences in nonpsychiatric morbidity associated with posttraumatic stress disorder. JAMWA, 59(1): 43-7.	
57579	Kirii K, Mizoue T, Iso H, Takahashi Y, et al (2009). Calcium, vitamin D and dairy intake in relation to type 2 diabetes risk in a Japanese cohort. Diabetologia, 52: 2542-50.	
2679	Kissane JM, Lacy PE (1990). Pancreas and Diabetes Mellitus, Endocrine Pancreas Diabetes Mellitus. JM Kissane (Ed). Anderson's Pathology, 9th Edition, Vol 2 (Int Ed.) Chapter 27: 1347-72. CV Mosby Co. St. Louis.	
58829	Kivimaki M, Tabak AG, Lawlor DA, Batty GD, et al (2010). Antidepressant use before and after the diagnosis of type 2 diabetes. Diabetes Care, 33(7): 1471-6.	
14914	Kjos SL, Peters RK, Xiang A, Thomas D, Schaefer U, Buchanan TA (1998). Contraception and the risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus in Latina women with prior gestational diabetes mellitus. JAMA, 280(6): 533-8.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
15104	Klein R, Klein BE, Moss SE (1997). Is obesity related to microvascular and macrovascular complications in diabetes? Arch Intern Med, 157(3): 650-6.	
28710	Knobler H, Schihmanter R, Zifroni A, Fenakel G, Schattner A (2000). Increased risk of type 2 diabetes in noncirrhotic patients with chronic hepatitis C virus infection. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 75(4): 355-9.	
15101	Knobler H, Stagnaro-Green A, Wallenstein S, Schwartz M, Roman S (1998). Higher incidence of diabetes in liver transplant recipients with hepatitis C. J Clin Gastroenterol, 26(1): 30-3.	
56862	Knutson KL, Cauter EV (2008). Associations between sleep loss and increased risk of obesity and diabetes. Ann N Y Acad Sci, 1129: 287-304.	
28704	Ko GT, Chan JC, Tsang LW, Critchley JA, Cockram CS (2001). Smoking and diabetes in Chinese men. Postgrad Med J, 77(906): 240-3.	
2680	Kobberling J, Tillil H (1990). Genetic and nutritional factors in the etiology and pathogenesis of diabetes mellitus. World Rev Nutr Diet, 63: 102-15.	
8423	Koffler M, Kisch E (1996). Starvation diet and very-low-calorie diets may induce insulin resistance and overt diabetes mellitus. J Diabetes and its Complications, 10(2): 109-12.	
31369	Koh-Banerjee P, Wang Y, Hu FB, Spiegelman D, Willett WC, Rimm EB (2004). Changes in body weight and body fat distribution as risk factors for clinical diabetes in US men. Am J Epidemiol, 159(12): 1150-9.	
2681	Konzen KM, Perrault J, Moir C, Zinsmeister AR (1993). Long-term follow-up.of young patients with chronic hereditary or idiopathic pancreatitis. Mayo Clin Proc, 68(5): 449-53.	
28544	Kornegay CJ, Vasilakis-Scaramozza C, Jick H (2002). Incident diabetes associated with antipsychotic use in the United Kingdom general practice research database. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 63: 758-62.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
56971	Kowall B, Rathmann W, Strassburger K, Heier M, et al (2010). Association of passive and active smoking with incident type 2 diabetes mellitus in the elderly population: the KORA S4/F4 cohort study. Eur J Epidemiol, [Epub ahead of print].	
26422	Krempf M, Got I, Ziegler O, Blanchard P, Ranganathan S, Drouin P, Charbonnel B (1994). Minimal model for determination of insulin sensitivity: repeatability in control and obese subjects. Diabetes Research & Clinical Practice, 26: 145-8.	
57564 57580	Laaksonen MA, Knekt P, Rissanen H, Harkanen T, et al (2010). The relative importance of modifiable potential risk factors of type 2 diabetes: a meta-analysis of two cohorts. Eur J Epidemiol, 25: 115-24.	
2682	Lai MS, Hsueh GM, Chen CJ, Shyu MP, et al (1994). Ingested inorganic arsenic and prevalence of diabetes mellitus. Am J Epidem, 139(5): 484-92.	
43771	Lammi N, Karvonen M, Tuomilehto J (2005). Do microbes have a causal role in type 1 diabetes? Med Sci Monit, 11(3): RA63-9.	
2683	Larsen S (1993). Diabetes mellitus secondary to chronic pancreatitis. Dan Med Bull, 40(2): 153-62.	
56858	Leahy Y (2008). Risk of metabolic syndrome, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes in androgen deprivation therapy. Clin J Oncol Nurs, 12(5): 771-6.	
48157	Leandro G, Mangia A, Hui J, Fabris P, et al (2006). Relationship between steatosis, inflammation, and fibrosis in chronic hepatitis C: A meta-analysis of individual patient data. Gastroenterol, 130(6): 1636-42.	
57563	Lee CMY, Huxley RR, Wildman RP, Woodward M (2008). Indices of abdominal obesity are better discriminators of cardiovascular risk factors then BMI: a meta-analysis. J Clin Epidemiol, 61: 646-53.	
56850 56575	Lee DH, Lee IK, Song K, Steffes M, et al (2006). A strong dose-response relation between serum concentrations of persistent organic pollutants and diabetes. Results from the National Health and Examination Survey 1999-2002. Diabetes Care, 29(7): 1638-44.	Commissions

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
58496	Lee D-H, Steffes MW, Sjodin A, Jones RS, et al (2010). Low dose of some persistent organic pollutants predicts type 2 diabetes: a nested case-control study. Environ Health Perspect, 118(9): 1235-42.	
2684	Lendrum R (1994). Chronic Pancreatitis. JJ Misiewicz, RE Pounder, CW Venables (Eds). Diseases of the Gut and Pancreas, Chap 33: 441-53. Blackwell Scientific Publications Limited, Oxford.	
57421	Lenz M, Richter T, Muhlhauser I (2009). The morbidity and mortality associated with overweight and obesity in adulthood. Dtsch Arztebl Int, 106(40): 641-8.	
2685	Lester FT (1993). A Search for Malnutrition-Related Diabetes Mellitus Among Ethiopian Patients. Diabetes Care, 16(1): pp 187-192.	
58572	Libby A, Meier J, Lopez J, Swislocki ALM, Siegel D (2010). The effect of body mass index on fasting blood glucose and development of diabetes mellitus after initiation of extended-release niacin. Metabol Syndrome Relat Disord, 8(1): 79-83.	
15515	Liegl U, Bogner JR, Goebel FD (1994). Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus following pentamidine therapy in a patient with AIDS. Clinical Investigator, 72: 1027-9.	
43724	Lindberg B, Ahlfors K, Carlsson A, Ericsson UB, Landin-Olsson M, et al (1999). Previous exposure to measles, mumps, and rubella - but not vaccination during adolescence - correlates to the prevalence of pancreatic and thyroid autoantibodies. Pediatrics, 1.	
58310	Liu E, Meigs JB, Pittas AG, Economos CD, et al (2010). Predicted 25-hydroxyvitamin D score and incident type 2 diabetes in the Framingham Offspring Study. Am J Clin Nutr, 91: 1627-33.	
58512	Longnecker MP (2009). [Comment] On confounded fishy results regarding arsenic and diabetes. Epidemiol, 20(6): 821-3. Comment on ID: 58511.	
43717	Lonnrot M, Korpela K, Knip M, Ilonen J, et al (2000). Enterovirus infection as a risk factor for B-cell autoimmunity in a prospectively observed birth cohort. The Finnish diabetes prediction and prevention study. Diabetes, 49: 1314-8.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
43779	Lonnrot M, Salminen K, Knip M, Savola K, et al (2000). Enterovirus RNA in serum is a risk factor for beta-cell autoimmunity and clinical type 1 diabetes: a prospective study. J Med Virol, 61(2): 214-20.	
61192	Loonen H, Parsons JR, Govers HA (1994). Effect of sediment on the bioaccumulation of a complex mixture of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) by fish. Chemosphere, 28(8): 1433-46.	Commissions
58525	Lopez LM, Grimes DA, Schulz KF (2009). Steroidal contraceptives: effect on carbohydrate metabolism in women without diabetes mellitus (review). The Cochrane Collaboration.	
12297	Lu S, Lotz WG, Michaelson SM (1980). Advances in microwave-induced neuroendocrine effects: The concept of stress. Proceedings of the IEEE, 68(1): 73- 7.	
52862	Ludman E, Katon W, Russo J, Simon G, et al (2006). Panic episodes among patients with diabetes. General Hospital Psychiatry, 28: 475-81.	
58313	Luna B, Feinglos MN (2001). Drug-induced hyperglycemia. JAMA, 286(16): 1945-8.	
43944	Maha MM, Ali MA, Abdel-Rehim SE, Abu-Shady EA, et al (2003). The role of coxsackieviruses infection in the children of insulin dependent diabetes mellitus. J Egypt Public Health Assoc, 78(3-4): 305-18. [Abstract].	
57693	Majhail NS, Challa TR, Mulrooney Da, Baker KS, Burns LJ (2009). Hypertension and diabetes mellitus in adult and pediatric survivors of allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation. Biol Blood Marrow Transplant, 15: 1100-7.	
15198	Maki KC, Davidson MH, McDonald A, Malik KC; Nadler JL, Balon TW, Rude R (1997). [Comments] Dietary fiber, glycemic load, and risk of non-insulin-dependent daibetes mellitus in women. JAMA, 277(22): 1761; Author's reply: 1762.	
15196	Maki KC, Davidson MH, McDonald A, Nalik KC (1997). [Comment] Fibre intake and risk of developing non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. JAMA, 277(22): 1761.	
14920	Mandrup-Poulsen T (1998). Diabetes. BMJ, 316(7139): 1221-5.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
2686	Manson JE, Nathan DM, Krolewski AS, Stampfer MJ, et al (1992). A prospective study of exercise and incidence of diabetes among US male physicians. JAMA, 268(1): 63-7.	
2687	Manson JE, Rimm EB, Stampfer MJ, Colditz GA, et al (1991). Physical activity and incidence of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus in women. Lancet, 338: 774-8.	
2688	Manson JE, Spelsberg A (1994). Primary prevention of non-Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus. Am J Prev Med, 10(3): 172-84.	
58438	Marino MT (2008). Drugs that can worsen diabetes control. Diabetes Self Management, 25(1): 16, 18-20.	
26686	Mason AL, Lau JYN, Hoang N, Qian K, et al (1999). Association of diabetes mellitus and chronic hepatitis C virus infection. Hepatology, 29: 328-33.	
2690	Matthews DR, Spivey RS, Kennedy I (1990). [Comment] Coffee consumption as trigger for diabetes in childhood. BMJ, 300: 1012.	
2691	McCarty MF (1993). Insulin Resistance in Mexican Americans - A Precursor to Obesity and Diabetes? Med Hypotheses, 41: 308-15.	
58430	McEvoy JW; Lubsen J; Sheikh K; Eisenberg T, et al; Simpson WG; Mascitelli L, et al; Sattar N, et al (2010). [Comment] Statins and risk of incident diabetes. The Lancet, 375: 2139-42. Comment on ID: 58429.	
43948	McEvoy RC, Fedun B, Cooper LZ, Thomas NM, Rodriguez De Cordoba S, et al (1988). Children at high risk of diabetes mellitus: New York studies of families with diabetes mellitus and of children with congenital rubella syndrome. Adv Exp Med Biol, 246: 221-7.	
56861	McIntyre RS, Nguyen HT, Soczynska JK, Lourenco MT, et al (2008). Medical and substance-related comorbidity in bipolar disorder: translational research and treatment opportunities. Dialogues Clin Neurosci, 10(2): 203-13.	
58830	McIntyre RS, Park KY, Law CW, Sultan F, et al (2010). The association between conventional antidepressants and the metabolic syndrome. A review of the evidence and clinical implications. CNS Drugs, 24(9): 741-53.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
7977	McMillan DE, Geevarghese PJ (1979). Dietary cyanide and tropical malnutrition diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2: 202-8.	
28442	Mealey BL, Rothman MP (2003). Periodontal disease and diabetes mellitus. Dentistry Today, 22(4): 107-13.	
2692	Medalie JH, Papier CM, Goldbourt U, Herman JB (1975). Major Factors in the Development of Diabetes Mellitus in 10,000 Men. Arch Intern Med, 135: 811-7.	
28352	Mehta SH, Brancati FL, Strathdee SA, Pankow JS, Netski D, Coresh J, Szklo M, Thomas DL (2003). Hepatitis C virus infection and incident type 2 diabetes. Hepatology, 38(1): 50-6.	
28712	Mehta SH, Brancati FL, Sulkowski MS, Strathdee SA, Szklo M, Thomas DL (2000). Prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus among persons with hepatitis C virus infection in the United States. Ann Intern Med, 133(8): 592-9.	
28714	Mehta SH, Strathdee SA, Thomas DL (2001). Association between hepatitis C virus infection and diabetes mellitus. Epidemiologic Reviews, 23(2): 302-12.	
56962	Meisterfeld R, Ehehalt F, Saeger HD, Solimena M (2008). Pancreatric disorders and diabetes mellitus. Exp Clin Endoncrinol Diabetes, 116(Suppl 1): S7-12.	
56832	Melanson EL, Astrup A, Donahoo WT (2009). The relationship between dietary fat and fatty acid intake and body weight, diabetes, and the metabolic syndrome. Ann Nutr Metab, 55: 229-43.	
58501	Meliker JR, Wahl RL, Cameron LL, Nriagu JO (2007). Arsenic in drinking water and cerebrovascular disease, diabetes mellitus, and kidney disease in Michigan: a standardized mortality ratio analysis. Environ Health, 6: 4.	
58616	Meslier N, Gagnadoux F, Giraud P, Person C, et al (2003). Impaired glucose-insulin metabolism in males with obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome. Eur Respir J, 22: 156-60.	
18818	Michalek JE, Akhtar FZ, Kiel JL (1999). Serum dioxin, insulin, fasting glucose, and sex hormone-binding globulin in veterans of operation ranch hand. The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism, 84(5): 1540-3.	Commissions

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
56845	Michalek JE, Pavuk M (2008). Diabetes and cancer in veterans of Operation Ranch Hand after adjustment for calendar period, days of spraying, and time spent in Southeast Asia. J Occup Environ Med, 50: 330-40.	Commissions
56844	Mihm S (2010). Hepatitis C virus, diabetes and steatosis: clinical evidence in favor a linkage and role of genotypes. Dig Dis, 28: 280-4.	
2694	Moberg E, Kollind M, Lins PE, Adamson U (1994). Acute mental stress impairs insulin sensitivity in IDDM patients. Diabetologia, 37(3): 247-51.	
2695	Modan M, Karasik A, Halkin H, Fuchs Z, et al (1986). Effect of past and concurrent body mass index on prevalence of glucose intolerance and Type 2 (non-insulin-dependent) diabetes and on insulin response. The Israel study of glucose intolerance, obesity a	
15105	Mohan V, Nagolotimath SJ, Yajnik CS, Tripathy BB (1998). Fibrocalculous pancreatic diabetes. Diabetes Metab Rev, 14(2): 153-70.	
15063	Mohan V, Vijayaprabha R, Rema M, et al (1997). Clinical profile of lean NIDDM in South India. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 38(2): 101-8.	
44024	Montgomery SM, Ehlin AGC, Ekbom A, Wakefield AJ (2002). Pertussis infection in childhood and subsequent type 1 diabetes mellitus. Diabet Med, 19(12): 986-993.	
28546	Montonen J, Knekt P, Jarvinen R, Aromaa A, Reunanen A (2003). Whole-grain and fibre intake and the incidence of type 2 diabetes. Am J Clin Nutr, 77: 622-9.	
15119	Mooy JM, Groothenhuis PA, Vries HD, Valkenburg HA, et al (1995). Prevalence and determinants of glucose intolerance in a Dutch caucasian population. Diabetes Care, 18(9): 1270-3.	
28332	Morales P, Mitchell B, Valdez R, et al (1993). Incidence of NIDDM and impaired glucose tolerance in hypertensive subjects. The San Antonio Heart Study. Diabetes, 42: 154-61.	
2696	Morris RD, Rimm AA (1991). Association of Waist to Hip.Ratio and Family History with the Prevalence of NIDDM among 25,272 Adult, White, Females. Am J Pub Health, 81(4): 507-9.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
57323	Mueller JF, Toms LM, Aylward L (2009). Levels of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin in Australian Vietnam veterans compared to the Australian population. Final Report to Australian Government Department of Veterans' Affairs, National Research Centre fo	Commissions
15209	Nadler JL, Balon TW, Rude R (1997). [Comment] Fibre intake and risk of developing non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. JAMA, 277(22): 1761-2.	
26613	Nakanishi N, Nakamura K, Matsuo Y, Suzuki K, & tatara K (2000). Cigarette smoking and risk for impaired fasting glucose and type 2 diabetes in middle-aged Japanese men. Ann Intern Med, 133: 183-91.	
26612	Nakanishi N, Nishina K, Matsuo Y, Nakamura K, Suzuki K, Tatara K (2001). Hours of work and the risk of developing impaired fasting glucose or type 2 diabetes mellitus in Japanese male office workers. Occup Environ Med, 58(9): 569-74.	
28282	Nakanishi N, Suzuki K, Tatara K (2003). Alcohol consumption and risk for development of impaired fasting glucose or type 2 diabetes in middle-aged Japanese men. Diabetes Care, 26(1): 48-54.	
7956	Narendranathan M, Cheriyan A (1994). Lack of association between cassava consumption and tropical pancreatitis syndrome. Journal of Gastroenterology & Hepatology, 9(30): 282-5.	
2734	Nathan DM (1993). Diabetes Mellitus. E Rubenstein and DD Federman (Eds). Scientific American Medicine, Vol 2 Section 9, Chap VI: 1-27. Scientific American Inc, New York.	
18002	National Centre for Classification in Health (1998). Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM). The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Vol i & ii. Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Sydney, NSW.	
17995	National Coding Centre (NCC) (1996). Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM). Australian Version of The International Classification of Diseases, 9th Edition, Vol i, ii, iii & iv: (ICD-9-CM), Second Edition. Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Sydney, NSW.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
58576	Navas-Acien A, Silbergeld EK, Pastor-Barriuso R, Guallar E (2008). Arsenic exposure and prevalence of type 2 diabetes in US adults. JAMA, 300(7): 814-22.	
58511	Navas-Acien A, Silbergeld EK, Pastor-Barriuso R, Guallar E (2009). [Comment] Arsenic exposure and prevalence of type 2 diabetes. Updated findings from the National Health Nutrition and Examination Survey, 2003-2006. Epidemiology, 20(6): 816-20.	
58500	Navas-Acien A, Silbergeld EK, Streeter RA, et al (2006). Arsenic exposure and type 2 diabetes: a systematic review of the experimental and epidemiologic evidence. Environ Health Perspect, 114(5): 641-8.	
29522	Needham LL, Patterson DG Jr, Turner WE (2003). Assessing levels of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin in selected populations. National Center for Environmental Health, Centers for disease Control & Prevention.	
58488	Nelson AL, Le MHH, Musherraf Z, VanVerckelaer A (2008). Intermediate-term glucose tolerance in women with a history of gestational diabetes: natural history and potential associations with breastfeeding and contraception. Am J Obstet Gyecol, 198: 699.e1-8.	
2697	Nelson MR, Moyle GJ, Gazzard BG (1993). Use of didanosine in zidovudine-iIntolerant patients infected with human immunodeficiency virus. Clin Infect Dis, 16(Suppl 1): S59-62.	
2698	Nestler JE, McClanahan MA (1992). Diabetes and adrenal disease. Baillieres Clin Endocrinol Metab, 6(4): 829-47.	
2699	Nettles AT, Weinhandl J (1990). Diabetes Secondary to Cystic Fibrosis: an increasing clinical problem. Diabetes Educ, 16(6): 478-82.	
57150	Newcomer JW (2009). Comparing the safety and efficacy of atypical antipsychotics in psychiatric patients with comorbid medical illnesses. J Clin Psychiatry, 70(Suppl 3): 30-6.	
12305	Newman JM, Herman WH, Vinicor F (1993). Alternative approaches to public health surveillance of IDDM. Diabetes Care, 16(5): 812-4.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
2700	Ng WT, Kong CK, Book KS, AuYeung MC (1994). [Comment] Isolated ventral chronic calcific pancreatitis in pancreas divisum: an explanation. Gastrointest Endosc, 40(2 Pt 1): 264.	
15720	Nijpels G (1998). Determinants for the progression from impaired glucose tolerance to non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. European Journal of Clinical Investigation, 28(Suppl 2): 8-13.	
45018	Niklasson BS, Dobersen MJ, Peters CJ, Ennis WH, Moller E (1985). An outbreak of coxsackievirus B infection followed by one case of diabetes mellitus. Scand J Infect Dis, 17: 15-8.	
15200	Njolstad I, Arnesen E, Lund-Larsen PP (1998). Sex differences in risk factors for clinical diabetes mellitus in a general population: a 12 year follow-up of the Finmark study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 147(1): 49-58.	
43775	Numazaki K, Goldman H, Wong I, Wainberg MA (1989). Infection of cultured human fetal pancreatic islet cells by rubella virus. Am J Clin Pathol, 91(4): 446-51.	
28706	Okada K, Hayashi T, Tsumura K, Suematsu C, Endo G, Fujii S (2000). Leisure-time physical activity at weekends and the risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus in Japanese men: the Osaka Health Survey. Diabet Med, 17(1): 53-8.	
28737	Okan V, Araz M, Aktaran S, Karsligil T, Meram I, Bayraktaroglu Z, Demirci F (2002). Increased frequency of HCV but not HBV infection in type 2 diabetic patients in Turkey. Int J Clin Pract, 56(3): 175-7.	
2701	Olefsky JM (1992). Diabetes Mellitus. JB Wyngaarden, LH Smith, JC Bennett (Eds). Cecil Textbook of Medicine, 19th Edition, Vol 2 Chapter 218: 1291-1310. WB Saunders Co. Philadelphia.	
14917	O'Rahilly S, Savill J (1997). Science, medicine, and the future non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus: the gathering storm. BMJ, 314(7085): 955.	
58434	O'Riordan SMP, Robinson PD, donaghue KC, Moran A (2009). Management of cystic fibrosis-related diabetes in children and adolescents. Pediatric Diabetes, 10(Suppl 12): 43-50.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
58421	Orozco LJ, Buchleitner AM, Gimenez-Perez G, et al (2008). Exercise or exercise and diet for preventing type 2 diabetes mellitus (review). The Cochrane Collaboration, Issue 3: CD003054.	
58634	Osame K, Takahashi Y, Takasawa H, Watanabe S, et al (2007). Rapid-onset type 1 diabetes associated with cytomegalovirus infection and islet autoantibody synthesis. Internal Medicine, 46(12): 873-7.	
56856	Osborn DP, Wright CA, Levy G, King MB, et al (2008). Relative risk of diabetes, dyslipidaemia, hypertension and the metabolic syndrome in people with severe mental illnesses: Systemic review and metaanalysis. BMC Psychiatry, 8: 84.	
2702	O'Sullivan JB (1984). Workshop 4: Subsequent morbidity among gestational diabetic women. HW Sutherland, JN Stowes (Eds). Carbohydrate Metabolism in Pregnancy and the Newborn, : 174-80. Springer-Verlag, Berlin.	
57458	O'Toole BI, Catts SV, Outram S, Pierse KR, Cockburn J (2009). The physical and mental health of Australian Vietnam veterans 3 decades after the war and its relation to military service, combat, and post-traumatic stress disorder. Am J Epidemiol, : [Epub a	
2703	Owyang C, Levitt M (1991). Chronic Pancreatitis. T Yamada (Ed). Textbook of Gastroenterology, Vol 2 89: 1874-93. Lippincott Co, Philadelphia.	
58489	Palinkas LA, Lee PP, Barrett-Connor E (2004). A prospective study of type 2 diabetes and depressive symptoms in the elderly: the Rancho Bernardo Study. Diabet Med, 21: 1185-91.	
15114	Pan XR, Li GW, Hu YH, Wang JX, et al (1997). Effects of diet and exercise in preventing NIDDM in people with impaired glucose tolerance. Diabetes Care, 20(4): 537-44.	
56868	Panagiotakos DB, Pitsavos C (2006). [Comment] Passive smoking's role in diabetes. BMJ, 332(7549): 1044-5. Comment on ID: 56867.	
15520	Pandit MK, Burke J, Gustafson AB Minocha A, Peiris AN (1993). Drug-induced disorders of glucose tolerance. Annals of Internal Medicine, 118: 529-39.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
15109	Paolisso G, Howard BV (1998). Role of non-esterified fatty acids in the patholgenesis of type 2 diabetes mellitus. Diabetic Medicine, 15: 360-6.	
58579	Patel VR, Leveilee RJ, Shah AD, Coelho RF (2009). Prostate cancer - neoadjuvant androgen deprivation therapy. . Retrieved 2 August 2010, from http:emedicine.medscape.com/article/455994-print	
56963	Pelclova D, Urban P, Preiss J, Lukas E, et al (2006). Adverse health effects in humans exposed to 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD). Reviews on Environmental Health, 21(2): 119-38.	Commissions
56866	Penfornis A, Kury-Paulin S (2006). Immunosuppressive drug-induced diabetes. Diabetes Metab, 32: 539-46.	
58503	Perlmutter MA, Lepor H (2007). Androgen deprivation therapy in the treatment of advanced prostate cancer. Rev Urol, 9(Suppl 1): S3-8.	
2704	Permert J, Adrian TE, Jacobsson P, Jorfelt L, et al (1993). Is profound peripheral insulin resistance in patients with pancreatic cancer caused by a tumor-associated factor? Am J Surg, 165: 61-7.	
2705	Permert J, Ihse I, Jorfeldt L, von Schenck H, et al (1992). Pancreatic cancer is associated with impaired glucose metabolism. Eur J Surg, 159: 101-7.	
26279	Perry IJ (2001). Commentary: smoking and diabetes - accumulating evidence of a causal link. International Journal of Epidemiology, 30: 554-5.	
15108	Perry IJ, Wannamethee SG, Shaper AG (1998). Prospective study of serum gamma-glutamyltransferase and risk of NIDDM. Diabetes Care, 21(5): 732-7.	
58223	Persson P-G, Carlsson S, Svanstrom L, Otenson c-G, et al (2000). Cigarette smoking, oral moist snuff use and glucose intolerance. J Int Med, 248: 103-10.	
29862	Petrides AS, Schulze-Berge D, Vogt C, Matthews DE, Strohmeyer G (1993). Glucose resistance contributes to diabetes mellitus in cirrhosis. Hepatology, 18(2): 284-91.	
29863	Petrides AS, Vogt C, Schulze-Berge D, Matthews D, Strohmeyer G (1994). Pathogenesis of glucose intolerance and diabetes mellitus in cirrhosis. Hepatology, 19(3): 616-27.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
58570	Pham T, Cornea A, Blick KE, Jenkins A, Scofield RH (2007). Oral glucosamine in doses used to treat osteoarthritis worsens insulin resistance. Am J Med Sci, 333(6): 333-9.	
2706	Phelps G, Chapman I, Hall P, Braund W, Mackinnon C (1989). Prevalence of genetic haemochromatosis among diabetic patients. Lancet, 2(8657): 233-4.	
2707	Pibernik-Okanovic M, Roglic G, Prasek M, Metelko Z (1993). War-induced prolonged stress and metabolic control in type 2 diabetic patients. Psychol Med, 23(3): 645-51.	
58481	Pirkola J, Pouta A, Bloigu A, Miettola S, et al (2010). Prepregnancy overweight and gestational diabetes as determinants of subsequent diabetes and hypertension after 20-year follow-up. J Clin Endocrinol Metab, 95(2): 772-8.	
56967	Pi-Sunyer X (2009). The medical risks of obesity. Postgrad Med, 121(6): 21-33.	
8123	Pitchumoni CS, Jain NK, Lowenfels AB, DiMagno EP (1988). Chronic cyanide poisoning: Unifying concept for alcoholic and tropical pancreatitis. Pancreas, 3(2): 220-2.	
57582	Pittas AG, Dawson-Hughes B (2010). Vitamin D and diabetes. J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol, 121: 425-9.	
2708	Polak JM, Bloom SR (1992). The Endocrine Pancreas: Diabetes Mellitus. The Endocrine System. JO McGee, PG Issacson, NA Wright, HM Dick, MP Slack (Eds). The Oxford Textbook of Pathology, Vol 2b Chap 26: 2000-1. Oxford University Press, Oxford.	
15203	Popli AP, Konicki PE, Jurjus GJ, Fuller MA, Jaskiw GE (1997). Clozapine and associated diabetes mellitus. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 58(3): 108-11.	
56851	Porta M (2006). [Comment] A strong dose-response relation between serum concentrations of persistent organic pollutants and diabetes: Results from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 1999-2002. , 29(11): 2567; author's reply p 2568. Comme	
2709	Portis M, Meyers P, Mcdonald JC, Gholson CF (1994). Traumatic pancreatitis in a patient with pancreas divisum: clinical and radiographic features. Abdom Imaging, 19(2): 162-4.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
36148	Preston DL, Shimizu Y, Pierce DA, Suyama A, Mabuchi K (2003). Studies of mortality of atomic bomb survivors. Report 13: Solid cancer and noncancer disease mortality: 1950-1997. Radiation Research, 160: 381-407.	
58517	Priest PC (2009). [Comment] Causal interpretation required appropriate study and design. Diabetologia, 52: 1451. Comment on ID: 58516.	
43935	Pundziute-Lycka A, Urbonaite B, Dahlquist G (2000). Infections and risk of type 1 (insulin-dependent) diabetes mellitus in Lithuanian children. Diabetologia, 43(10): 1229-34.	
58617	Punjabi NM (2004). [Comment] Improvement of metabolic function in sleep apnea. The power of positive pressure. Am J Respir Crit Care Med, 169: 139-40.	
33613	Punjabi NM, Shahar E, Redline S, Gottlieb DJ, et al (2004). Sleep-disordered breathing, glucose intolerance, & insulin resistance. American Journal of Epidemiology, 160(6): 521-30.	
28692 26765 28522	Qureshi H, Ahsan T, Mujeeb SA, Jawad F, Mehdi I, Ahmed W, Alam SE (2002). Diabetes mellitus is equally frequent in chronic HCV and HBV infection.Journal of the Pakistan Medical Association (J Pak Med Assoc), 52(7): 280-3.	
58317	Qureshi SU (2009). The link between post-traumatic stress disorder and physical comorbidities: a systematic review. Psychiatr Q, 80: 87-97.	
15519	Rahman M, Axelson O (1995). Diabetes mellitus and arsenic exposure: a second look at case-control data from a Swedish copper smelter. Occupation Environmental Medicine, 52(11): 773-4.	
14915	Rahman M, Tondel M, Ahmad SA, Axelson O (1998). Diabetes mellitus associated with arsenic exposure in Bangladesh. American Journal of Epidemiology, 148(2): 198-203.	
15518	Rahman M, Wingren G, Axelson O (1995). Diabetes mellitus among Swedish art glass workers - an effect of arsenic exposure. Scand J Work Environ Health, 22: 146-9.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
58505	Rana JS, Li TY, Manson JE, Hu FB (2007). Adiposity compared with physical inactivity and risk of type 2 diabetes in women. Diabetes Care, 30: 53-8.	
59090	Rana JS, Mittleman MA, Sheikh J, Hu FB, Manson, JE, et al (2004). Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, and risk of Type 2 Diabetes in women. Diabetes Care, 27(10): 2478-84.	
2711	Rao RH (1988). Diabetes in the undernourished: coincidence or consequence? Endocr Rev, 9(1): 67-87.	
2712	Rao RH (1993). Is tropical pancreatic diabetes malnutrition related? Diabetes Care, 16(6): 941-5.	
15100	Ravid M, Brosh D, Ravid-Safran D, Levy Z, Rachmani R (1998). Main risk factors for nephropathy in type 2 diabetes mellitus are plasma cholesterol levels, mean blood pressure, and hyperglycemia. Arch Intern Med, 158(5): 998-1004.	
2713	Rayfield EJ (1990). Effects of rubella virus infection on islet function. Curr Top Microbiol Immunol, 156: 63-74.	
28528	Regenold WT, Thapar RK, Marano C, Gavirneni S, Kondapavuluru PV (2002). Increased prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus among psychiatric inpatients with bipolar I affective & schizoaffective disorders independent of psychotropic drug use. Journal of Aff	
28529	Regenold, WT, Thapar RK, Marano C, Gavirneni S, Kondapavuluru PV (2003). [Comment] Corrigendum to "Increased prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus among psychiatric inpatients with bipolar I affective & schizoaffective disorders independent of psychotrop	
58618	Reichmuth KJ, Austin D, Skatrud JB, Young T (2005). Association of sleep apnea and type II diabetes. Am J Respir Crit Care Med, 172: 1590-5.	
28525 56853	Remillard RB, Bunce NJ (2002). Linking dioxins to diabetes: epidemiology & biologic plausibility. Environmental Health Pespectives, 110(9): 853-8.	
56854	Remillard RB, Bunce NJ (2002). Use of Haber's Rule to estimate the risk of diabetes from background exposures to dioxin-like compounds. Toxicology Letters, 131: 161-6.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
56835	Resmini E, Minuto F, Colao A, Ferone D (2009). Secondary diabetes associated with principal endocrinopathies: the impact of new treatment modalities. Acta Diabetol, 46: 85-95.	
58518	Richardson SJ, Willcox A, Bone AJ, et al (2009). [Comment] Causal interpretation requires appropriate study design. Diabetologia, 52: 1452-3. Comment on ID: 58517.	
58516	Richardson SJ, Willcox A, Bone AJ, Foulis AK, Morgan NG (2009). The prevalence of enteroviral capsid protein vp1 immunostaining in pancreatic islets in human type 1 diabetes. Diabetolgia, 52: 1143-51.	
57412	Rignell-Hydbom A, Lidfeldt J, Kiviranta H, et al (2009). Exposure to p,p'-DDE: a risk factor for type 2 diabetes. PLoS One, 4(10): e7503.	
2714	Rimm EB, Chan J, Stampfer MJ, Colditz GA, Willett WC (1995). Prospective study of cigarette smoking, alcohol use, and the risk of diabetes in men. BMJ, 310: 555-9.	
2715 5821	Rimm EB, Manson JE, Stampfer MJ, Colditz GA, et al (1992). Oral contraceptive use and the risk of Type 2 (non-insulin-dependent) diabetes mellitus in a large prospective study of women. Diabetologia, 35: 967-72.	
2716	Rimm EB, Manson JE, Stampfer MJ, Colditz GA, et al (1993). Cigarette smoking and the risk of diabetes in women. Am J Pub Health, 83(2): 211-4.	
43847	Roberts BW, Cech I (2005). Association of type 2 diabetes mellitus and seroprevalence for cytomegalovirus. Southern Medical Journal, 98(7): 686-92.	
43777	Robles DT, Eisenbarth GX (2001). Type 1A diabetes induced by infection and immunization. Journal of Autoimmunity, 16(3): 355-62.	
53208	Rohleder N, Karl A (2006). Role of endocrine and inflammatory alterations in comorbid somatic diseases of post-traumatic stress disorder. Minerva Endocrinol, 31: 273-88.	
58519	Roivainen M, Klingel K (2009). [Comment] Role of enteroviruses in the pathogenesis of type 1 diabetes. Diabetologia, 52: 995-6. Comment on ID: 58516.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
58487	Rosenthal AD, Shu X-O, Jin F, Yang G, et al (2004). Oral contraceptive use and risk of diabetes among Chinese women. Contraception, 69: 251-7.	
57567	Roubsanthisuk W, Watanakejorn P, Tunlakit M, Sriussadaporn S (2006). Hyperthyroidism induced glucose intolerance by lowering both insulin secretion and peripheral insulin sensitivity. J Med Assoc Thai, 89(Suppl 5): S133-40.	
58902	Rubin RR, Ma Y, Marrero DG, Peyrot M, et al (2008). Elevated depression symptoms, antidepressant medicine use, and risk of developing diabetes during the Diabetes Prevention Program. Diabetes Care, 31: 420-6.	
56970	Rubinstein E, Lavine JE, Schwimmer JB (2008). Hepatic, cardiovascular, and endocrine outcomes of the histological subphenotypes of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. Semin Liver Dis, 28: 380-5.	
57410	Ruzzin J, Petersen R, Meugnier E, Madsen L, et al (2010). Persistent organic pollutant exposure leads to insulin resistance syndrome. Environ Health Perspect, 118(4): 465-71.	
28876	Ryu KJ, Lee SB, Hong SJ, Lee S (2001). Association of chronic hepatitis C virus infection and diabetes mellitus in Korean patients. Korean J Intern Med, 16(1): 18-23.	
43918	Sadeharju K, Lonnrot M, Kimpimaki T, Savola K, et al (2001). Enterovirus antibody levels during the first two years of life in prediabetic autoantibody-positive children. Diabetologia, 44: 818-23.	
15115	Salmeron J, Ascherio A, Rimm EB, Colditz GA, et al (1997). Dietary fiber, glycemic load, and risk of NIDDM in men. Diabetes Care, 20(4): 245-50.	
15197	Salmeron J, Manson JAE, Stampfer MJ, Colditz GA, Wing AL, Willett WC (1997). Dietary fiber, glycemic load, and risk of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus in women. JAMA, 277: 472-7. Retrieved 4 March 1999, from pp 472-477.	
59067	Salvinelli F, Miele A, Casale M, Greco F, et al (2004). Hearing thresholds in patients with diabetes. The Internet Journal of Otorhinolaryngology, 3(1).	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
56841	Samaras K (2009). Prevalence and pathogenesis of diabetes mellitus in HIV-1 infection treated with combined antiretroviral therapy. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr, 50(5): 499-505.	
2717 7957	Sarles H (1992). Chronic pancreatitis and diabetes. Baillieres Clin Endocrinol Metab, 6(4): 745-75.	
7979	Sarles H, Augustine P, Laugier R, Mathew S, Dupuy P (1994). Pancreatic lesions and modifications of pancreatic juice in tropical chronic pancreatitis (tropical calcific diabetes). Digestive Diseases & Sciences, 39(6): 1337-44.	
58429	Sattar N, Preiss D, Murray HM, Welsh P, et al (2010). Statins and risk of incident diabetes: a collaborative meta-analysis of randomised statin trials. The Lancet, 375: 735-42.	
2718	Saudek CD, Charache S (1992). Haemochromatosis and diabetes. Baillieres Clin Endocrinol Metab, 6(4): 807-17.	
58220	Saydah SH, Brancati FL, Golden SH, Fradkin J, Harris MI (2003). Depressive symptoms and the risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus in a US sample. Diabetes Metab Res Rev, 19: 202-8.	
2719	Schacter LP, Rozencweig M, Beltangady M, Allan JD, et al (1992). Effects of therapy with didanosine on hematologipParameters in patients with advanced human immunodeficiency virus disease. Blood, 80(12): 2969-76.	
2720	Schranz A, Tuomilehto J, Marti B, Jarrett RJ, et al (1991). Low physical activity and worsening of glucose tolerance: results from a 2-year follow-up.of a population sample in Malta. Diabetes Res Clin Pract, 11(2): 127-36.	
58499	Schreuder TCMA, Gelderblom HC, Weegink CJ, Hamann D, et al (20072008). High incidence of type 1 diabetes mellitus during or shortly after treatment with pegylated interferon a for chronic hepatitis C virus infection. Liver International, 28(1): 39-46.	
58520	Schulte BM, Bakkers J, Lanke KHW, Melchers WJG, et al (2010). Detection of enterovirus RNA in peripheral blood mononuclear cells of type 1 diabetic patients beyond the stage of acute infection. Viral Immunol, 23(1): 99-104.	
58507	Schwartz GG, Il'Yasova D, Ivanova A (2003). Urinary cadmium, impaired fasting glucose, and diabetes in the NHANES III. Diabetes Care, 26(2): 468-70.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
58573	Serdar MA, Bakir F, Hasimi A, Celik T, et al (2009). Trace and toxic element patterns in nonsmoker patients with noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, impaired glucose tolerance, and fasting glucose. International Journal of Diabetes in Developing Count	
2721	Sharp.PS, Beshyah SA, Johnston DG (1992). Growth hormone disorders and secondary diabetes. Baillieres Clin Endocrinol Metab, 6(4): 819-28.	
15111	Shin CS, Lee HK, Koh CS, Kim YI, et al (1997). Risk factors for the development of NIDDM in Yonchon county, Korea. Diabetes Care, 20(12): 1842-6.	
2722	Shiu LP, Hui WM, Lam SK (1993). Negative social events, stress, and health in Hong Kong. J Epidemiol Community Health, 47: 181-5.	
15162	Simon JA, Seeley DG, Lipschutz RC, Vittinghoff E, Browner WS (1997). The relation of smoking to waist-to-hip ratio and diabetes mellitus among elderly women. Preventive Medicine, 216(5): 639-44.	
15116	Singh RB, Bajaj S, Niaz MA, Rastogi SS, Moshiri M (1998). Prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus and risk of hypertension and coronary artery disease in rural and urban population with low rates of obesity. International Journal of Cardiology, 66(1): 65-7.	
43794	Sinha SM, Kapila R (2006). Enteroviruses. . Retrieved 18 May 2007, from http://www.emedicine.com/MED/topic681.htm	
14330	Slade BA; Michalek JE (1998). [Comments] Dioxin and diabetes mellitus. Epidemiology, 9(3): 359-60.	
15255	Smit AJ (1996). Combined cardiovascular risk factor intervention: a bridge between primary and secondary prevention? Netherlands Journal of Medicine, 48(4): 125-7.	
57420	Smith M, Hopkins D, Peveler RC, Holt RIG, et al (2008). First- v. second-generation antipsychotics and risk for diabetes in schizophrenia: systematic review and meta-analysis. Br J Psych, 192: 406-11.	
56968	Smith MR (2008). Androgen deprivation therapy and risk for diabetes and cardiovascular disease in prostate cancer survivors. Current Urology Reports, 9: 197-202.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
56827	Smith MR (2008). Treatment-related diabetes and cardiovascular disease in prostate cancer survivors. Ann Oncol, 19(Suppl 7): vii86-vii90.	
57413	Smith MR, Lee H, Nathan DM (2006). Insulin sensitivity during combine androgen blockade for prostate cancer. J Clin Endocrinol Metab, 91: 1305-8.	
59054	Song Y, Klevak A, Manson JE, Buring JE, Liu S (2010). Asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and type 2 diabetes in the Women's Health Study. Diabet Res Clin Pract, : Epub ahead of print.	
2723	Sonksen PH, Russell-Jones D, Jones RH (1993). Growth hormone and diabetes mellitus: a review of sixty-three years of medical research and a glimpse in to the future? Horm Res, 40: 68-79.	
28708	Sotiropoulos A, Peppas TA, Skliros E, Apostolou O, Kotsini V, Pappas SI (1999). Low prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection in Greek diabetic patients. Diabetic Medicine, 16(3): 250-2.	
2724	Speigelman D, Israel RG, Bouchard C, Willett WC (1992). Absolute fat mass, percent body fat, and body-fat distribution: which is the real determinant of blood pressure and serum glucose? Am J Clin Nutr, 55: 1033-44.	
2725	Spellacy WN, Athe MN, Tsibris BA, Tsibris JCM, et al (1994). Carbohydrate metabolism studies after one year of using an oral contraceptive containing gestodene and ethinyl estradiol. Contraception, 49: 125-30.	
8331	Sridhar BR (1994). Malnutrition related diabetes mellitus. JAPI, 42(9): 561-4.	
28527	Stagnaro S; West PJ; Hu FB, Manson JE, Willett WC (2002). [Comments] Diet & risk of type 2 diabetes. NEJM, 346(4): 297-8.	
56837	Starrenburg FC, Bogers JP (2009). How can antipsychotics cause diabetes mellitus? Insights based on receptor-binding profiles, humoral factors and transporter proteins. Eur Psychiatry, 24: 164-70.	
28532 56828	Steenland K, Calvert G, Ketchum N, Michalek J (2001). Dioxin and diabetes mellitus: an analysis of the combined NIOSH and Ranch Hand data. Occupational & Environmental Medicine, 58(10): 641-8.	Commissions

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
58513	Steinmaus C, Yuan Y, Liaw J, Smith AH (2009). [Comment] On aresenic, diabetes, creatinine, and multiple regression modeling. A response to the commentaries on our reanalysis. Epidemiol, 20(6): e1-2.	
58510	Steinmaus C, Yuan Y, Liaw J, Smith AH (2009). Low-level population exposure to inorganic arsenic in the United States and diabetes mellitus. A reanalysis. Epidemiology, 20(6): 807-15.	
43778	Stephenson J (2000). Vaccines pose no diabetes, bowel disease risk. JAMA, 284(18): 2307-8.	
28331	Stolk R, van Splunder I, Schouten J, et al (1993). High blood pressure and the incidence of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus: findings in a 11.5 year follow-up study in The Netherlands. Eur J Epidemiol, 9: 134-9.	
15122	Stolk RP, Pols HAP, Lamberts SW, de Jong PTVM, et al (1997). Diabetes mellitus, impaired glucose tolerance, and hyperinsulinemia in an elderly population. American Journal of Epidemiology, 145(1): 24-32.	
58433	Stumpf JL, Lin S-W (2006). Effect of glucosamine on glucose control. Ann Pharmacother, 40: 694-8.	
15253	Sugimori H, Miyakawa M, Yoshida K, IzunomT, et al (1998). Health risk assessment for diabetes mellitus based on longitudinal analysis of MHTS database. Journal of Medical Systems, 22(1): 27-32.	
2726	Sumrani NB, Delaney V, Ding Z, Davis R, et al (1991). Diabetes Mellitus After Renal Transplantation in the Cyclosporine Era - An Analysis of Risk Factors. Transplantation, 51(2): 343-47.	
56843	Suri RS, Mahon JL, Clark WF, Moist LM, Salvadori M, Garg AX (2009). Relationship between Escherichia coli O157:H7 and diabetes mellitus. Kidney Int, 75(Suppl 112): S44-6.	
2727	Surwit RS, Schneider MS (1993). Role of stress in the etiology and treatment of diabetes mellitus. Psychosom Med, 55(4): 380-93.	
2728 2985	Surwit RS, Schneider MS, Feinglos MN (1992). Stress and diabetes mellitus. Diabetes Care, 15(10): 1413-22.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
43776	Vreugdenhil GR, Schloot NC, Hoorens A, Rongen C, et al (2000). Acute onset of type 1 diabetes mellitus after severe echovirus 9 infection: putative pathogenic pathways. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 31: 1025-31.	
2984	Wales JK (1995). Does psychological stress cause diabetes. Diabetic Medicine, 12: 109-112.	
29656	Wang CS, Wabg ST, Yao WJ, Chang TT, Chou P (2003). Community-based study of hepatitis C virus infection and type 2 diabetes: an association affected by age and hepatitis severeity status. American Journal of Epidemiology, 158(12): 1154-60.	
56824	Wang GJ, Li XK, Sakai K, Cai L (2008). Low-dose radiation and its clinical implications: diabetes. Hum Exp Toxicol, 27: 135-42.	
28286	Wang L, Folsom AR, Zheng ZJ, Pankow JS, Eckfeldt JH; ARIC Study Investigators (2003). Plasma fatty acid composition and incidence of diabetes in middle-aged adults: the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study. Am J Clin Nutr, 78(1): 91-8.	
28910	Wang L, Yamaguchi T, Yoshimine T, Katagiri A, Shirogane K, Ohashi Y (2002). A case-control study of risk factors for development of type 2 diabetes: emphasis on physical activity. Journal of Epidemiology, 12(6): 424-30.	
15099	Wang SL, Pan WH, Hwu CM, Ho LT, Lo CH, Lin SL, Jong YS (1997). Incidence of NIDDM and the effects of gender, obesity and hyperinsulinaemia in Taiwan. Diabetologia, 40: 1431-8.	
56847	Wang SL, Tsai PC, Yang CY, Leon Guo Y (2008). Increased risk of diabetes and polychlorinated biphenyls and dioxins. Diabetes Care, 31(8): 1574-9.	
28545	Wannamethee SG, Camargo CA, Manson JE, Willett WC, Rimm EB (2003). Alcohol drinking patterns and risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus among younger women. Arch Intern Med, 163: 1329-36.	
26605	Wannamethee SG, Shaper AG (1999). Weight change and duration of overweight and obesity in the incidence of type 2 diabetes. Diabetes Care, 22(8): 1266-72.	
28531	Wannamethee SG, Shaper AG, Perry IJ (2001). Smoking as a modifiable risk factor for type 2 diabetes in middle-aged men. Diabetes Care, 24(9): 1590-5.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
28709	Wannamethee SG, Shaper AG, Perry IJ, Alberti KG (2002). Alcohol consumption and the incidence of type II diabetes. J Epidemiol Community Health, 56(7): 542-8.	
15406	Wannamethee SG, Shaper G, Walker M, Ebrahim S (1998). Lifestyle and 15-year survival free of heart attack, stroke, and diabetes in middle-aged British men. Archives of Internal Medicine, 158(22): 2433-40.	
14918	Wareham NJ, O'Rahilly S (1998). The changing classification and diagnosis of diabetes. BMJ, 317(7155): 359-60.	
43726	Wasfy JH (2004). [Comment] Childhood vaccination and type 1 diabetes. N Engl J Med, 351(3): 298.	
26611	Watanabe M, Barzi F, Neal B, Ueshima H, Miyoshi Y, Okayama A, Choudhury SR (2002). Alcohol consumption and the risk of diabetes by body mass index levels in a cohort of 5,636 Japanese. Diabetes Research & Clinical Practice, 57: 191-7.	
53245	Weisberg RB, Bruce SE, Machan JT, Kessler RC, et al (2002). Nonpsychiatric illness among primary care patients with trauma histories and posttraumatic stress disorder. Psychiatric Services, 53(7): 848-54.	
56840	White DL, Ratziu V, El-Serag HB (2008). Hepatitis C infection and risk of diabetes: a systematic review and meta-analysis. J Hepatol, 49(5): 831-44.	
58491	WHO (2006). Definition and Diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus and Intermediate Hyperglycemia. World Health Organization, Geneva.	
8157	Wilkin TJ (1993). Nutrition during fetal life may be crucial to the development of diabetes mellitus. BMJ, 306(6873): 283-4.	
2736	Wilkin TJ, Stutchfield P, Smith CS, Heaf DP (1987). [Comment] Autoimmunity, diabetes, and cystic fibrosis. Lancet, 2(8551): 157.	
26278 28703	Will JC, Galuska DA, Ford ES, Mokdad A, Calle EE (2001). Cigarette smoking and diabetes mellitus: evidence of a positive association from a large prospective cohort study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 30: 540-6.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
15210	Willett WC, Salmeron J (1997). [Comment] Fibre intake and risk of developing non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. JAMA, 227(22): 1762.	
58575	Willi C, Bodenmann P, Ghali WA, Faris PD, Cornuz J (2007). Active smoking and the risk of type 2 diabetes: A systematic review and meta-analysis. JAMA, 298(22): 2654-64.	
2738	Wilson PW, Anderson KM, Kannel WB (1986). Epidemiology of Diabetes Mellitus in the Elderley. The Framingham Study. Am J Med, 80(Suppl 5A): 3-9.	
2739	Winter WE, Funahashi M, Koons J (1992). Encainide-induced diabetes: analysis of islet cell function. Res Commun Chem Pathol Pharmacol, 76(3): 259-68.	
8120	Wiyono P, Morimoto Y, Taniguchi H (1989). Case Report: The presence of islet cell antibodies in malnutrition-related diabetes mellitus. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 6: 75-8.	
2740	Wood AJJ (1994). Clinical Pharmacology. Adverse Reactions to Drugs. KJ Isselbacher, E Braunwald. JD Wilson, JB Martin, AS Fauci and DL Kasper (Eds). Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 13th Edition, Part 4, Chapter 67: 407. McGraw-Hill, New York	
58612	World Health Organization (2009). Diabetes. . Retrieved 9 August 2010, from http:www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs312/en/print.html	
59882	World Health Organization (2011). Use of glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) in the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus. Abbreviated Report of a WHO Consultation, : .	
22786	World Health Organization (WHO) (1999). Diagnosis and classification of diabetes mellitus. Definition, diagnosis and classification of diabetes mellitus and its complications, Part 1. World Health Organization, Geneva.	
57568	Wright PRD, Rattray R, Lalor G, Hanson R (2010). Minimal health impact from exposure to diet-sourced cadmium ona population in central Jamaica. Environ Geochem Health, : [Epub ahead of print].	
2741	Yajnik CS (1992). Diabetes secondary to tropical calcific pancreatitis. Baillieres Clin Endocrinol Metab, 6(4): 777-95.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
7978	Yajnik CS, Shelgikar KM (1993). Fibrocalculous pancreatic diabetes in Pune, India. Diabetes Care, 16(6): 916-21.	
2742	Yamamoto H, Akazawa S, Yamaguchi Y, Yokota A, et al (1991). Effects of cyclosporin A and low dosages of steroid on post-transplantation diabetes in kidney transplant recipients. Diabetes Care, 14(10): 867-70.	
58495	Yamazaki M, Sato A, Takeda T, Komatsu M (2010). Distinct clinical courses in type 1 diabetes mellitus induced by peg-interferon-a treatment for chronic hepatitis C. Int Med, 49: 403-7.	
58427	Yeh H-C, Duncan BB, Schmidt MI, Wang N-Y, Brancati FL (2010). Smoking, smoking cessation, and risk for type 2 diabetes mellitus. Ann Intern Med, 152: 10-7.	
59091	Yeh H-C, Punjabi NM, Wang N-Y (2005). Vital capacity as ak predictor of incident type 2 diabetes. Diabetes Care, 28(5): 1472-79.	
43716	Yin H, Berg AK, Tuvemo T, Frisk G (2002). Enterovirus RNA is found in peripheral blood mononuclear cells in a majority of type 1 diabetic children at onset. Diabetes, 51(6): 1964-71.	
2743	Young DR, Haskell WL, Jatulis DE, Fortmann P (1993). Associations between changes in physical activity and risk factors for coronary heart disease in a community-based sample of men and women: The Stanford Five-City Project. Am J Epidem, 138(4): 205-15.	
29861	Zein NN, Abdulkarim AS, Wiesner RH, Egan KS, Persing DH (2000). Prevalence of diabetes mellitus in patients with end-stage liver cirrhosis due to hepatitis C, alcohol, or cholestatic disease. J Hepatol, 32(2): 209-17.	
58428	Ziegelstein RC; Onat A; Shriner RL, et al; Yeh H-C, Brancati FL (2010). [Comments] Smoking cessation and the risk for type 2 diabetes mellitus. Ann Intern Med, 152(11): 754-6. Comments on ID: 58427.	
56576	Zillich AJ, Garg J, Basu S, Bakris GL, Carter BL (2006). Thiazide diuretics, potassium, and the development of diabetes: a quantitative review. Hypertension, 48: 219-24.	
13937	Zimmet P, Alberti G, de Courten MP (1998). New classification and criteria for diabetes: moving the goalposts closer. MJA, 168: 593-4.	

RMA ID	Table 2 The Information Reference	Relied upon by Applicant or Commissions
8303	Zimmet PZ (1995). The pathogenesis and prevention of diabetes in adults: Genes, autoimmunity, and demography. Diabetes Care, 18(7): 1050-64.	
58222	Zirbes J, Milla CE (2009). Cystic fibrosis related diabetes. Paediatric Respir Rev, 10: 118-23.	

TABLE 3

New Information

Information cited by the Commission or noted by the Council, that was not included in the information available to the RMA at the relevant time, and so could not be used by the Council in making its decision.

Table 3 New Information

Aylward, LL Hays, SM 2002 Temporal trends in human TCDD body burden: Decreases over three decades and implications for exposure levels. Journal of Exposure Analysis and Environmental Epidemiology, vol. 12, no. 5, pp. 319 – 328.

Calvert, GM et al. 1999 Evaluation of diabetes mellitus, serum glucose, and thyroid function among United States workers exposed to 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin. Occupational & Environmental Medicine, vol. 56, pp. 270 – 276.

Kerger, BD et al. 2012 Re-analysis of Ranch Hand study supports reverse causation hypothesis between dioxin and diabetes. Critical Review in Toxicology, pp. 1 – 19.

Lee, DN et al. 2011 Polychlorinated Biphenyls and Organochlorine Pesticides in Plasma Predict Development of Type 2 Diabetes in the Elderly. Dibetes Care, vol. 34, pp. 1778 – 1784.

Steenland, K et al. 1999 Cancer, heart disease, and diabetes in workers exposed to 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin.

Stellman, JM et al. 2003 The extent and patterns of usage of Agent Orange and other herbicides in Vietnam Nature vol. 422, pp. 861 – 867.

Taylor KW et al. 2013 Evaluation of the association between persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and diabetes in epidemiological studies: a national toxicology program workshop review. Environmental Health Perspectives , vo. 121 no. 7, pp. 774 – 783.

Warner, M et al. 2013 Diabetes, Metabolic Syndrome and Obesity in Relation to Serum Dioxin Concentrations: The Seveso Women's Health Study. Environmental Health Perspectives, vol. 121, no.8, pp. 906 – 911.

Young, AL et al. 2004 Environmental fate and bioavailability of Agent Orange and its associated dioxin during the Vietnam War. Environmental Science & Pollution Research, vol. 11, no. 6, pp. 359 - 370