[Excerpts]

Assessing Survival in a Diabetic Population

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CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

In 1970, the Joslin Clinic in Boston, Massachusetts began a study of nearly 6300 patients in an attempt to evaluate the effects of specific diabetic treatments on survival. The study design does not allow for random allocation of individual to the specific treatment regimens and, therefore, the distribution of covariates such as age, sex, history of cardiovascular problems and the severity of diabetes at the time of entry to the study are not distributed simi-