Introduction
The spectrum of admissions to medical wards has changed to predominantly include non-communicable diseases. This increased prevalence of non-communicable diseases is an indication of changing socio-economic and demographic patterns. The aim of this study was to analyse the point prevalence of various non-communicable diseases on a single day in the medical wards and to evaluate the burden and point prevalence of diabetes, which is an important non-communicable disorder causing significant medical burden in the medical wards.

Materials and Methods
Case record details of patients in the medical wards on a single day at Smt. Kashibai Navale Medical College and General Hospital were obtained. The details were analysed with reference to age, gender, and clinical diagnosis. Patients with a clinical diagnosis of diabetes were further analysed with reference to reason for admission, evidence of infection, pattern of hypoglycaemic treatment administered and characteristics of young diabetics.

Results
129 case records of patients in medical wards on 7th Feb 2014 were analysed. Of these, 22 patients (17%) were found to have evidence of diabetes, whereas 107 patients (83%) did not have associated diabetes. The patients with diabetes were further analysed. Of the 22 patients, 10 patients (45%) patients were admitted primarily for blood sugar control, 7 patients (32%) were admitted for an underlying infection and 5 patients (23%) were admitted for a non-diabetic cause with incidental diabetes. Of the 22 patients, 17 patients (77%) were on oral hypoglycaemic agents, whereas 5 (23%) patients were on insulin therapy. 3 patients (13.6%) were below 40 years of age; all these patients were males.

Conclusions
Diabetes was an important cause of admissions of patients with non-communicable diseases in medical wards. Most admissions were for blood sugar control, while others were for control of infection. All diabetic patients below 40 years of age were males.
REFERENCE