

Summary

This study was done to estimate the prevalence of juvenile diabetes mellitus among school children and to assess growth pattern of diabetic children, as regards weight, height.

The number of pupils in this study was six thousands, the number of boys was 3561, while of girls was 2439. They were chosen from different areas of Benha. The age range of this study material was 6-12 years.

The study also included a chart which determined the family history, symptoms of diabetes mellitus and detailed physical examination for the diabetic cases.

The results revealed the following:

- 1- Eleven pupils gave positive glucose in urine, seven were males and four were females.
- 2- These eleven pupils gave fasting blood glucose levels above (126mg/dl) and their 2 hours post prandial were (above 200 mg/dl)
- 3- There was positive family history of diabetes in the (1st, 3rd, 7th, 10th & 11th) cases, and positive consanguinity in (3rd, 4th, 7th & 10th) cases.
- 4- The prevalence rate of juvenile diabetes mellitus was found to be 1.8 per thousand in the age group from 6 - 12 years among Egyptian school children in Benha.
- 5- As regard to growth pattern it was found that juvenile diabetes mellitus has some effect on growth pattern of diabetic children, yet there is still a debate.