INTRODUCTION AND AIM
The education of the diabetic patient and one who is responsible for his/her care about disease, care and treatment is an important phase of diabetic treatment. It is accepted in general that good control in diabetes is not possible without enough knowledge and experience about diabetes. In this study it is aimed to evaluate the relation between diabetic education levels of type 1 DM child/adolescent and parents and metabolic control.

MATERIAL AND METHOD
The study included the patients and their parents who referred to Pediatric Endocrinology clinic and followed at least for 1 year with diagnose of Type 1 DM.

RESULTS
The most important factors affecting HbA1c levels were diabetes duration (p=0.010) and frequency of blood glucose measures (p=0.028).

While 1 year increase in duration of diabetes increases HbA1c level by 0.29%, increasing blood glucose measurement frequency by 1 reduces HbA1c by 0.8%.

DISCUSSION
Diabetes education is a planned regimen for the desired behavioral change in the patients and plays an important role in ensuring metabolic control, preventing acute and chronic complications and improving quality of life. In addition to education, it is also aimed to bring diabetic adaptation and behavior change.

In many studies, it has been shown that glucose controls, self-care skills, and knowledge about diabetes in the educated patients is better and that planned training and follow-ups are important in preventing chronic complications and having a positive effect on controlling HbA1c.

CONCLUSION
In this study no relation was found between patients and parents diabetes knowledge levels and metabolic control. It is considered that usage of knowledge in management of disease has impacts on metabolic control but there are more important factors affecting metabolic control.