

Prevalence of Fatty Liver in Children with Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus Attending Diabetes Clinic of Alexandria University Children's Hospital

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Background

The non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is the most common liver disease worldwide. It is not uncommon in children with type 1 Diabetes Mellitus. It is often asymptomatic and discovered accidentally.

Objective

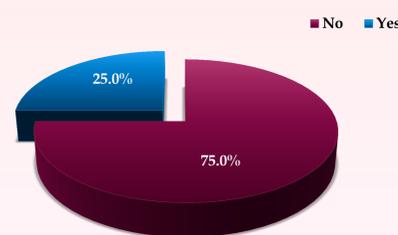
- To screen the presence of fatty liver among children with type 1 DM attending the diabetes Clinic of Alexandria University Children's Hospital and its relation to the state of glycemic control and lipid profile

Subjects & Methods

The study was conducted on 40 children diagnosed with type 1 diabetes aged from 5 years to 18 years with a duration of diabetes for more than 3 years. All children were subjected to the following: History taking, full detailed physical examination, anthropometric measurements. Liver enzymes (ALT&AST), lipid profile, and HbA1C were done. Transabdominal ultrasonography was done for detection of fatty infiltration of the liver.

Results

- The mean duration of diabetes was 7 ± 2.9 years. Ten out of 40 children with diabetes (25 %) had fatty liver as evidenced by U/S. Hypercholesterolemia was found in (5%) of the children. All patients had normal triglycerides, HDL and LDL. (62.9%) of patients had poor glycemic control, but the relation between the degree of glycemic control and development of fatty liver shows no significant difference



Distribution of the diabetic cases according to presence of fatty liver

Conclusions

Regarding the interaction of caries risk indicators and metabolic control on caries experience in diabetic children, the only variable that showed a significant effect was mutans streptococci

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