**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 $7 \pm 2.9$ 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

**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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