RESULTS

Table (1) : Number and percent distribution of studied infants and children by age and sex according to the type of feeding.

Age in months	Breast			Mixed			Artificial			Total
	♂	♀	Both	♂	♀	Both	♂	♀	Both	
0-6 months.	37	29	66	14	12	26	16	9	25	117
6-12 months.	35	27	82	25	25	50	36	15	51	163
12-18 months.	26	22	48	16	10	26	12	14	26	100
18-24 months.	27	23	50	18	7	25	20	5	25	100
24-60 months.	32	35	67	14	11	25	15	13	28	120
t o t a l	157	136	293	87	65	152	99	56	155	600
%		49			25			26		100

Grand total = 600 children.

Table (2) : Number, mean S.D. ± and "t" values for weight to age (W/A) ratio of the studied boys having breast, bottle and mixed feeding at different age intervals.

Age in months	0-	6-	12-	18-	Above 24
(1) Breast :					
n	37	35	26	27	32
$\bar{X}$	1.04	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.07
S.D.±	0.19	0.16	0.23	0.15	0.11
(2) Artificial :					
n	16	36	12	20	15
$\bar{X}$	0.8	0.94	1.01	1.21	0.97
S.D.±	0.15	0.21	0.91	0.29	0.13
(3) Mixed :					
n	14	25	16	18	14
$\bar{X}$	1.05	0.95	0.95	0.99	1
S.D.±	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.22
"t" value :					
$1V_{s\ 2}$	4.4°	0.89	0.38	3.46°	0.8
$1V_{s\ 3}$	0.17	0.67	0.44	0.19	1.75

° $P < 0.05$ (the difference is statistically significant). Breast-fed boys are having high W/A ratio than those taking artificial or mixed feeding up to one year and again above 2 years.

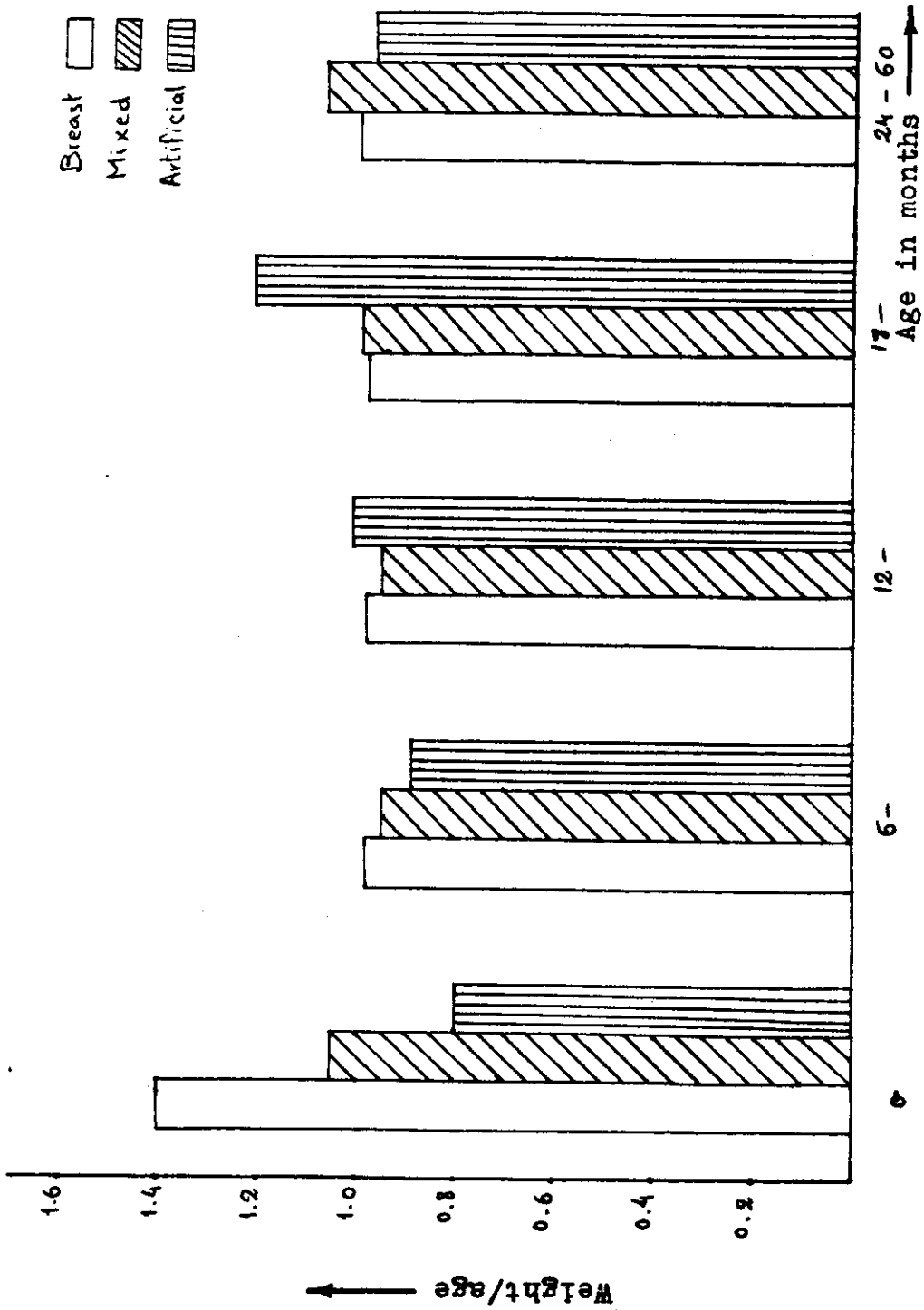

Fig. (1) : Multiple bar chart showing mean values of weight/age ratio of studied male infants and children.

Table (3) : Number, mean ± standard deviation and "t" value for weight according to age (W/A) in breast-fed, artificially-fed and mixed-fed girls in different ages.

Age in months	0-	6-	12-	18-	Above 24
(1) Breast-fed :					
n	29	27	22	23	35
$\bar{X}$	1.09	1.11	1.02	0.99	1.09
S.D.±	0.2	0.24	0.13	0.29	0.21
(2) Artificial :					
n	9	15	14	5	13
$\bar{X}$	0.73	0.9	0.89	1.17	0.96
S.D.±	0.12	0.29	0.22	0.23	0.11
(3) Mixed :					
n	12	25	10	7	11
$\bar{X}$	0.89	0.87	0.8	1.21	1.1
S.D.±	0.13	0.18	0.17	0.26	0.1
"t" value :					
$1V_{s2}$	4.99°	2.46°	2.16°	1.25	2.08°
1Vs3	2.81°	3.64°	3.70°	1.63	0.16

° $P < 0.05$ (the difference is statistically significant).

The (W/A) ratio of breast -fed female infants is significantly higher at all age intervals than that of infants taking bottle-feeding except during the age period of (18 months - 24 months), where the artificial feeding gives higher values of (Weight/age) but the difference is statistically insignificant.

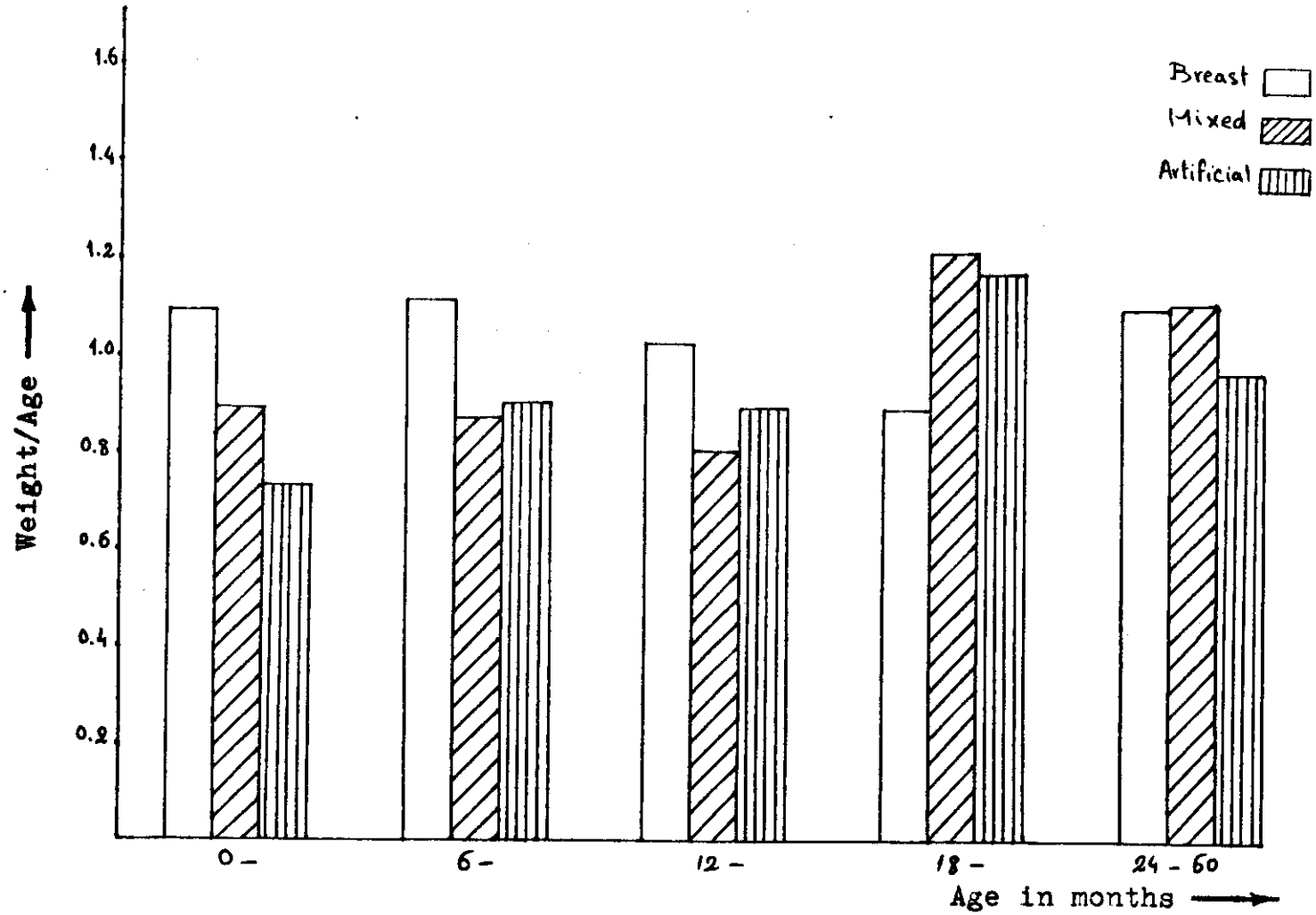

Fig. (2) : Multiple bar chart showing mean values of weight/age ratio of studied female infants and children.

Table (4) : **Mean weight at different age intervals of studied infants and children and of Egyptian and U.S.A. standards.**

Age in months	Breast Feeding		Artificial Feeding		Egypt		U.S.A.	
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
0-6	7.62	7.3	6.60	6.2	7.33	6.70	7.85	7.21
6-12	8.93	9.78	8.28	8.14	8.81	8.16	10.15	9.53
12-18	9.82	9.75	10.12	8.71	10.02	9.56	11.47	10.82
18-24	11.8	10.60	12.33	12.53	11.02	10.71	12.59	11.9
24-	13.7	13.17	12	12	12.38	11.60	13.67	12.93
30-	14.8	14	14	13	13.79	13.35	14.69	13.93
36-	17.17	16.38	15.38	14.2	15.58	15.29	16.69	15.96
48-60	18.24	18.66	17.11	15.9	18.37	18.37	18.67	17.66

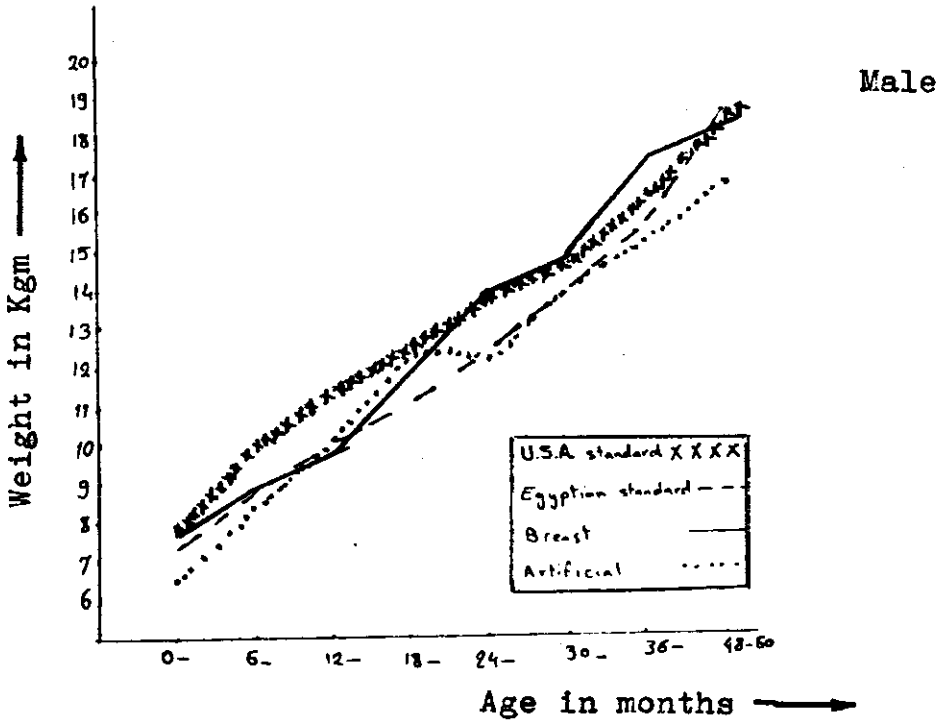

Figure (3)

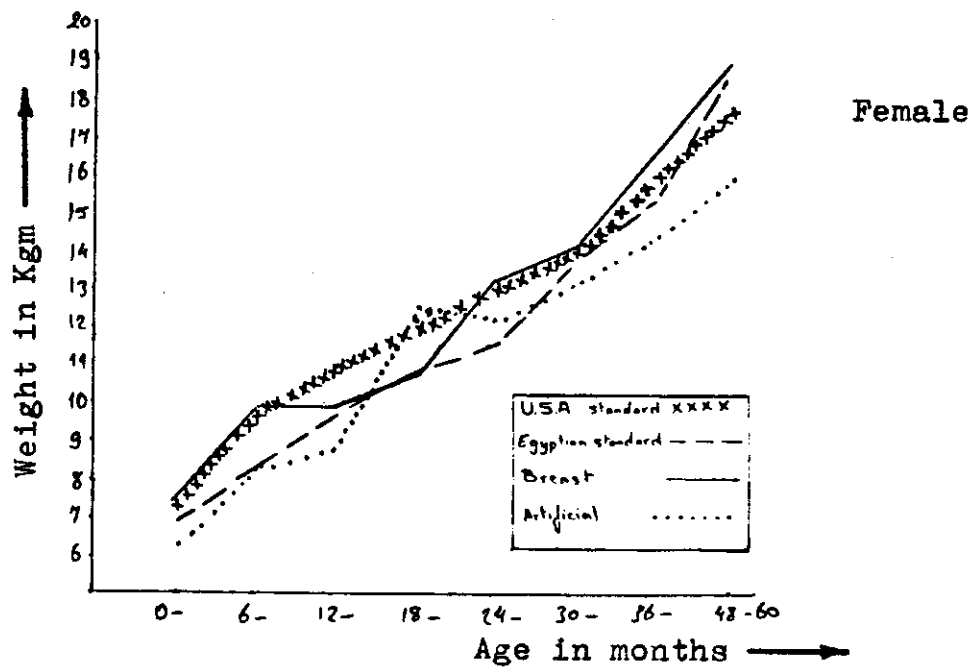

Fig. (4) Mean weights for mature male and females from birth to five years.

Table (5) : Number, mean ±, Standard Deviation (S.D.)and "t" values for length according to age (L/A) in breast-fed, artificially-fed and mixed -fed boys of different ages.

Age in months	0-	6-	12-	18-	Above 24
1) Breast :					
n	37	35	26	27	32
$\bar{X}$	1.05	1.06	1.03	1.02	1.01
S.D.±	0.1	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.09
2) Artificial :					
n	16	36	12	20	15
$\bar{X}$	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.93	0.95
S.D.±	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07
3) Mixed :					
n	14	25	16	18	14
$\bar{X}$	1.05	1.02	0.98	0.96	0.98
S.D.±	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.07
"t" value :					
lV_{s2}	2.7°	4.42°	1.88	5.48°	2.23°
lV_{s3}	0	2.15°	2.27°	3.28°	1.09

° $P < 0.05$ (the difference is statistically significant).

The table shows that the studied breast-fed male infants were having high L/A ratio than those having artificial or mixed feeding and the difference is statisc-ally significant between grop 1 and 2 at all age intervals except during the age period (12-18 months) and at most age intervals between group 1 and 3.

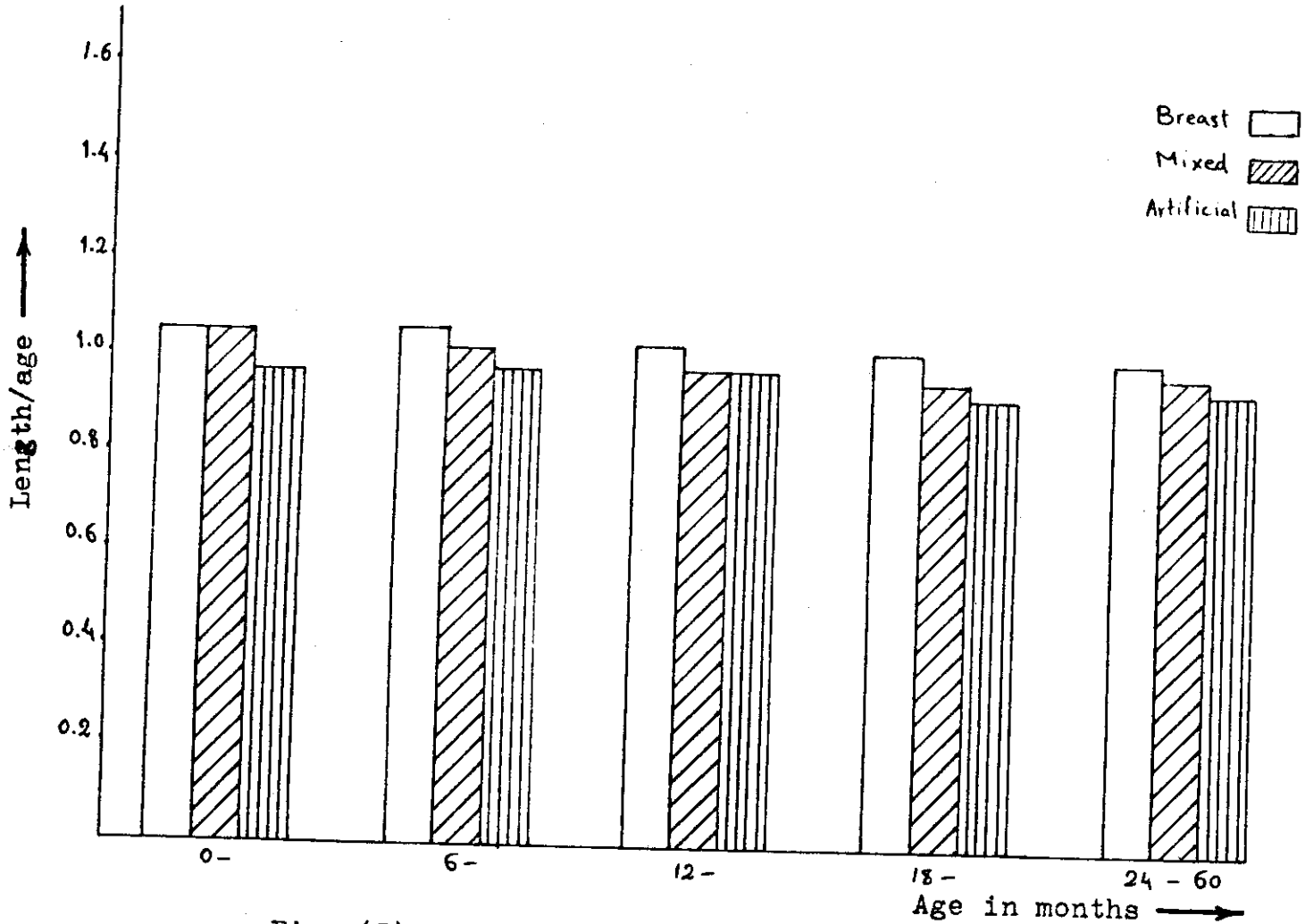

Fig. (5) : Multiple bar chartshowing mean values of length/age ratio of studied male infants and children.

Table (6) : Number, Mean±, Standard Deviation (S.D.)& "t" value for length according to age (L/A) ratio in the breast-fed, artificially-fed and mixed-fed girls in different ages.

Age in months	0–	6–	12–	18–	Above 24
1) Breast :					
n	29	27	22	23	35
$\bar{X}$	1.04	1.05	1.02	1.01	1.01
S.D.±	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.08
2) Artificial :					
n	9	15	14	5	13
$\bar{X}$	0.89	0.98	1.01	0.78	0.95
S.D.±	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.09
3) Mixed :					
n	12	25	10	7	11
$\bar{X}$	1.01	1.01	1.09	0.93	1.02
S.D.±	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.15	0.04
"t" value					
$^{1}V_{s2}$	5.09°	3.19°	0.49	6.97°	2.18°
$^{1}V_{s3}$	1.27	1.83	3.33°	2.12°	0.39

° = $P < 0.05$ The difference is statistically significant.

This table shows that the studied female infants having breast-feeding were having the higher L/A ratio during all age periods.

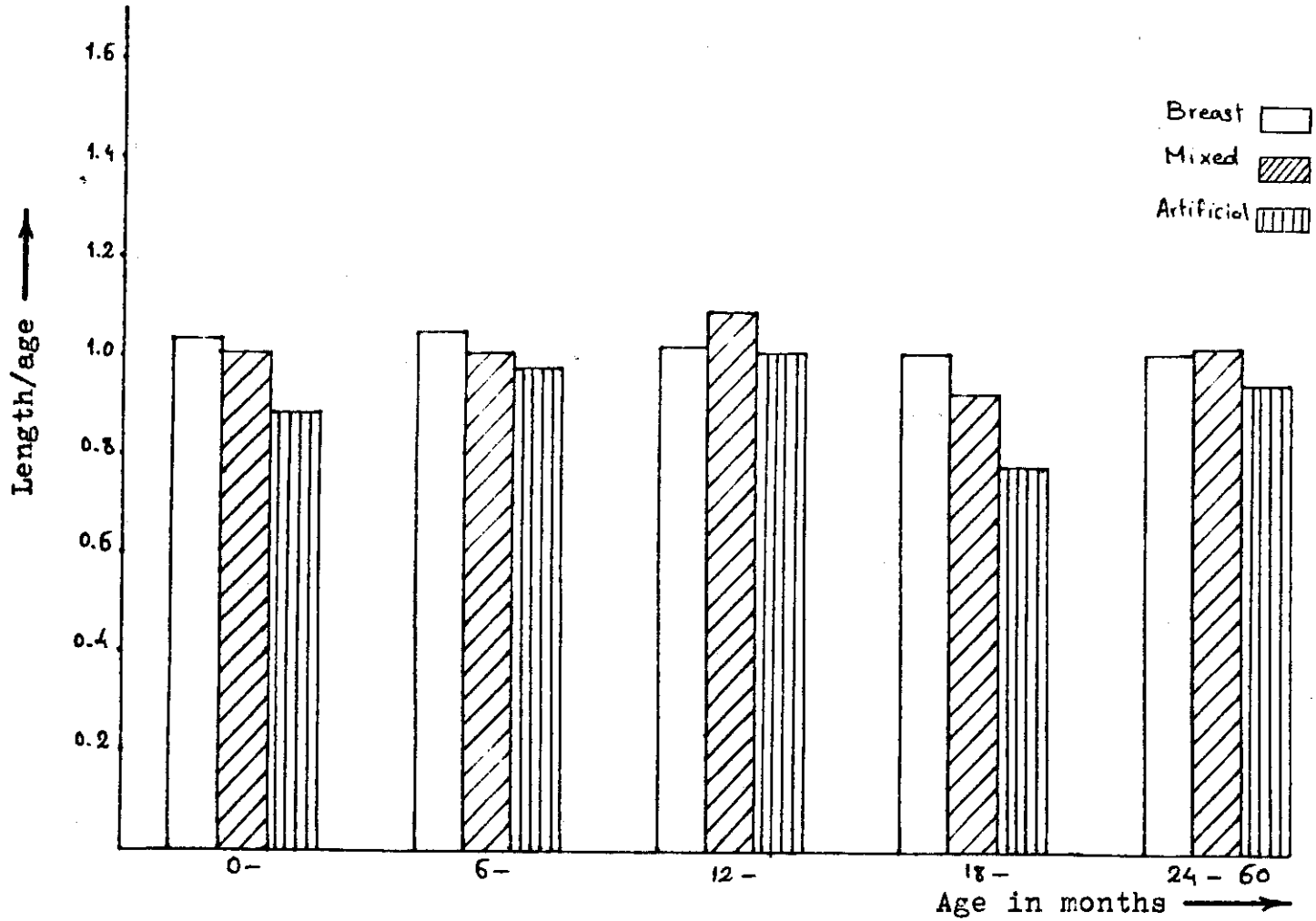

Fig. (6) : Multiple bar chart showing mean values of length/age ratio of studied female infants and children.

Table (7): Mean length at different age intervals of studied infants and children as compared with the Egyptian and U.S.A. standards.

Age in months	Breast-Feeding		Artificial-Feeding		Egyptian Standard		U.S.A. Standard	
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
0-	68.45	66.22	63.23	65.2	65.19	63.67	67.8	65.9
6-	77.08	73.49	71.66	69.53	72.72	70.85	76.1	74.3
12-	79.25	77.12	75.40	76.37	76.94	75.61	82.4	80.9
18-	82.49	84.08	77.8	80.6	80.87	80.28	87.6	86.5
24-	90	87.71	83.43	84.8	85.08	84.35	92.3	91.3
30-	95.67	94.46	93.5	86.9	99	90.66	96.5	95.6
36-	109.31	103	95.33	96	99.47	98.87	102.9	101.6
48-60	117.15	115	105.5	102	105.54	103.74	109.9	108.4

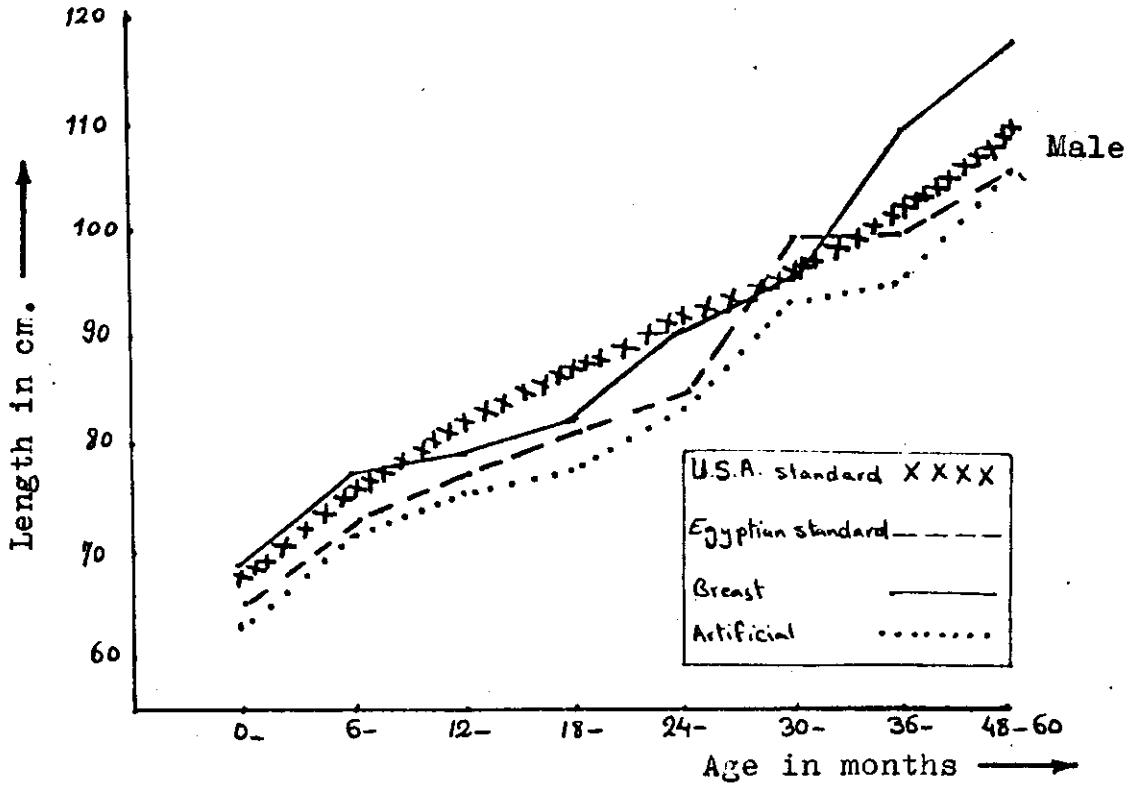

Figure (7)

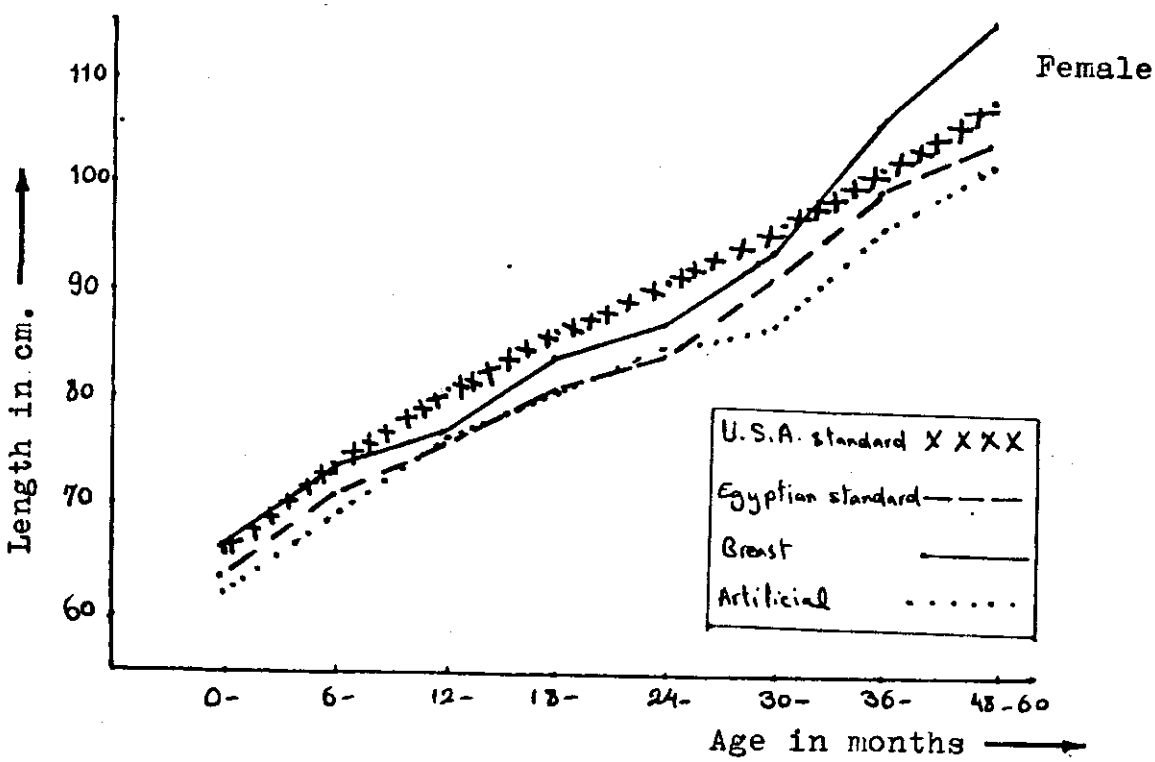

Fig. (8) Mean for length according to age.

Table (8) : Number, Mean ±, Standard Deviation (S.D.) and the "t" value for the ratio of head circumference according to age in breast-fed, artificially-fed and mixed-fed boys.

Age in months	0-	6-	12-	18-	Above 24
1) Breast :					
n	37	35	26	27	32
$\bar{X}$	1.03	1.01	1.02	1	1
S.D.±	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03
2) Artificial :					
n	16	36	12	20	15
$\bar{X}$	0.97	0.95	0.94	0.96	0.93
S.D.±	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03
3) Mixed :					
n	14	25	16	18	14
$\bar{X}$	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.99	0.96
S.D.±	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03
"t" value :					
1 V_{s2}	5.28°	6.23°	4.74°	3.83°	7.3°
1 V_{s3}	3.12°	2.82°	3.07°	0.94	3.13°

° = $P < 0.05$ (the difference is statistically significant).

The table shows that the head circumference/age ratio is higher in case of breast-fed male infants at all age intervals between 1 and 2 groups and most age between 1 and 3 groups.

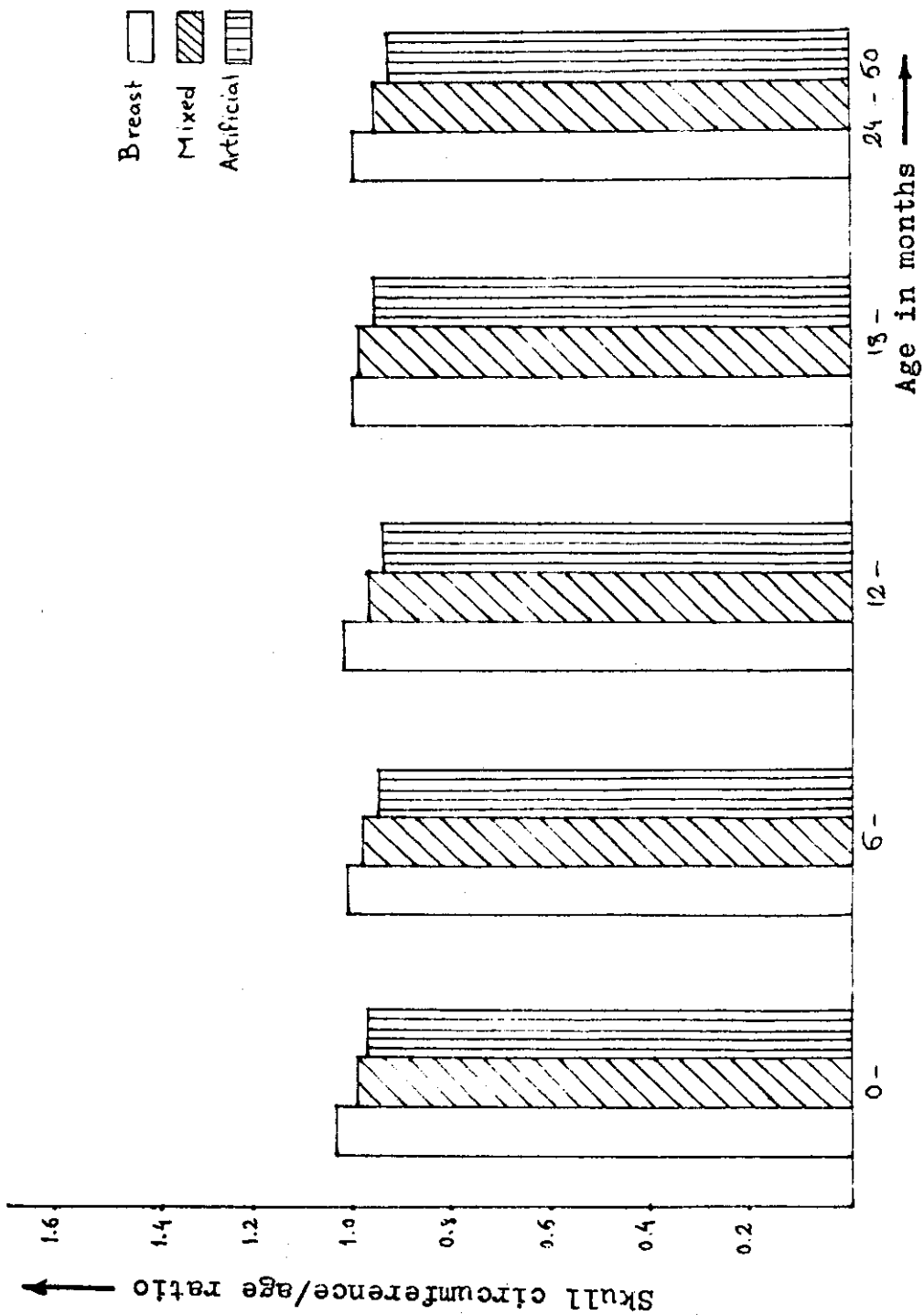

Fig. (9) : Multiple bar chart showing mean values of skull circumference/age ratio of studied male infants and children.

Table (9) : Number, mean ±, standard deviation ± and "t" value for the ratio of head circumference according to age in the three groups (females).

Age in months	0-	6-	12-	18-	Above 24
1) Breast :					
n	29	27	22	23	35
$\bar{X}$	1.03	1.02	1.03	1	1
S.D.±	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04
2) Artificial :					
n	9	15	14	5	13
$\bar{X}$	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.93
S.D.±	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.06
3) Mixed :					
n	12	25	10	7	11
$\bar{X}$	1	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.96
S.D.±	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
"t" value :					
1 V_{s2}	4.46°	5.3°	8.53°	3.05°	3.72°
1 V_{s3}	1.44	4.42°	4.55°	2.24°	2.99°

° = $P < 0.05$ (the difference is statistically significant).

The table shows that the head circumference/age ratio for breast-fed girls is consistantly significantly higher than bottle-fed girls at all age intervals.

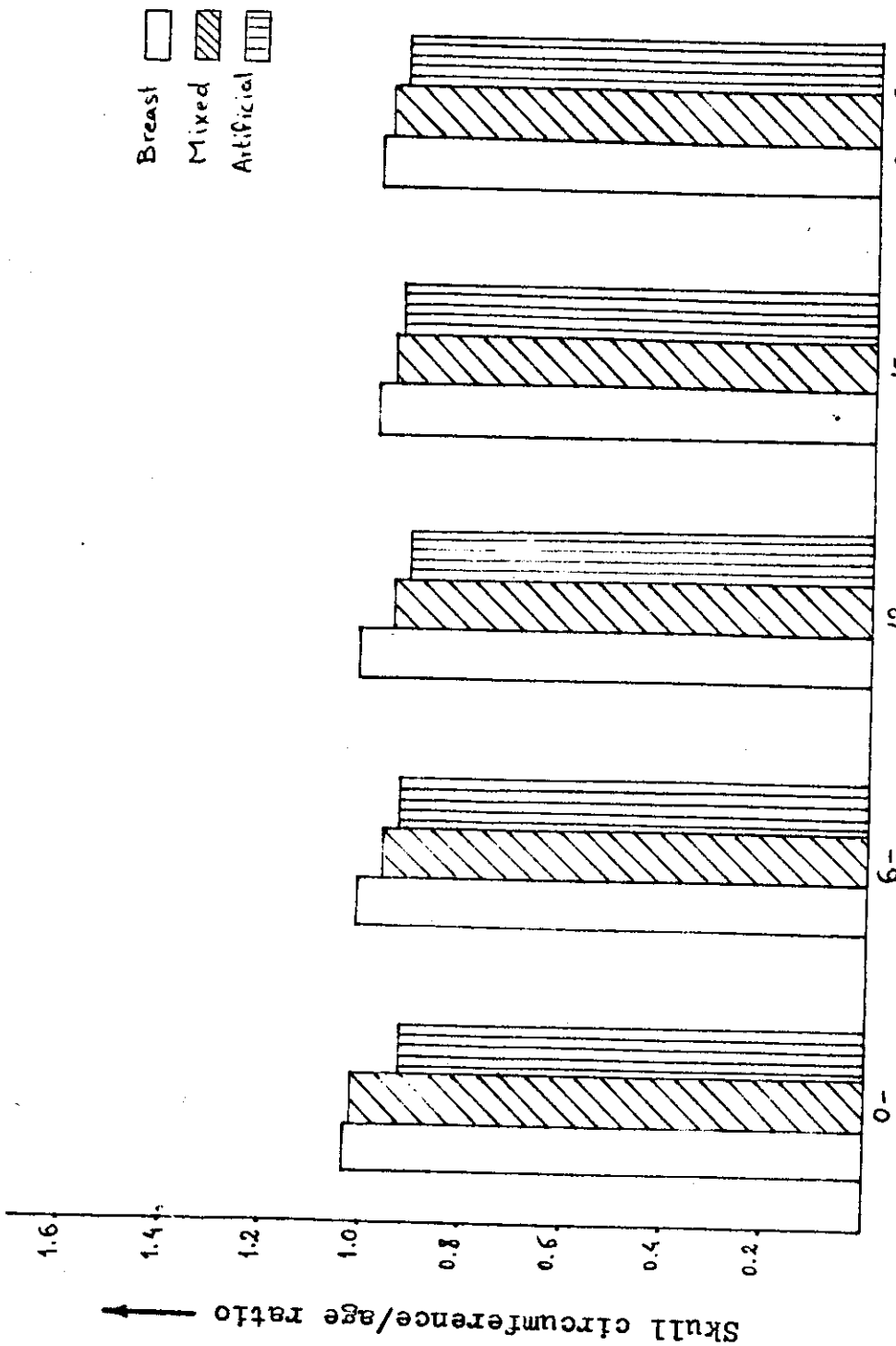

Fig. (10) : Multiple bar chart showing mean values of skull circumference/age ratio of studied female infants and children.

Table (10) : Mean of head circumference at different age intervals in studied infants and children as compared to the Egyptian and U.S.A. standards.

Age in months	Breast-Feeding		Artificial-Feeding		Egyptian St.		U.S.A. St.	
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
0-	44.64	43.49	42.04	40.55	43.34	42.22	43.8	42.4
6-	46.47	45.65	43.71	43.91	46.01	44.75	47	45.6
12-	48.03	47.55	44.27	44.25	47.09	46.16	48.4	47.1
18-	48.16	47.8	46.23	45.13	48.16	47.50	49.2	48.1
24-	49.1	47.67	47.6	46.7	49.35	48.64	49.9	48.8
30-	50.3	49.75	49.5	49	50.42	49.38	50.5	49.3
36-	51.21	51	49.66	49	51.59	51.44	50.5	50.4
48-60	51.7	52	50.1	49.6	52.75	51.92	50.8	50.8

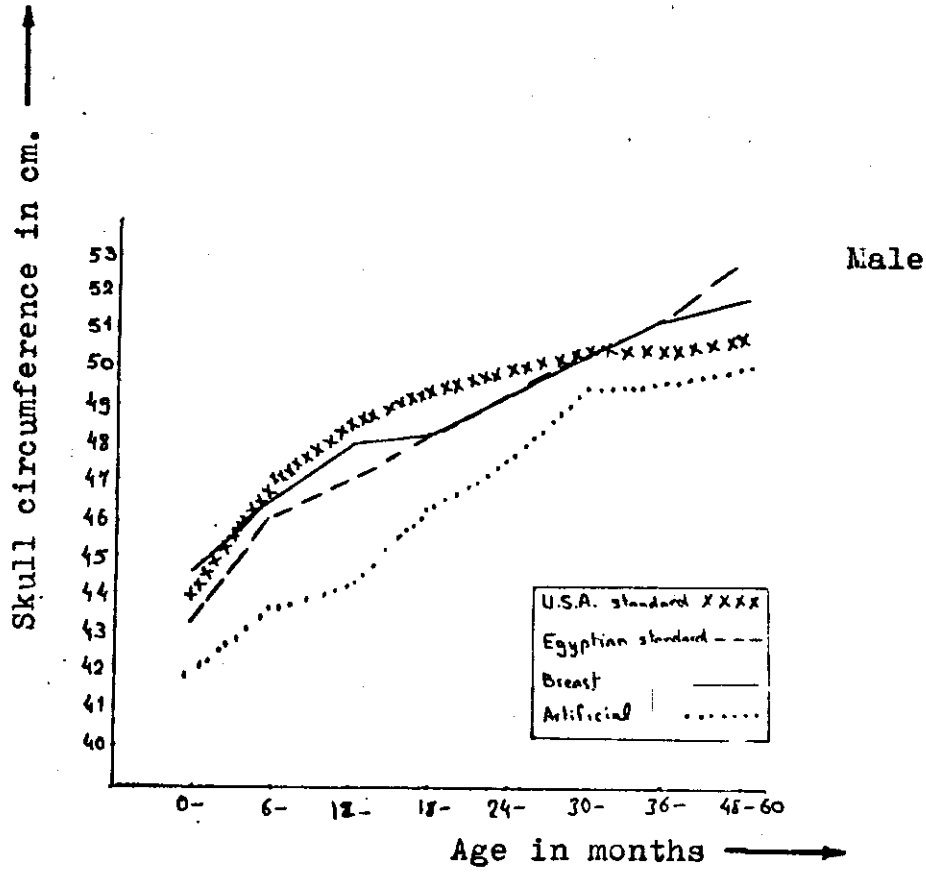

Figure (11)

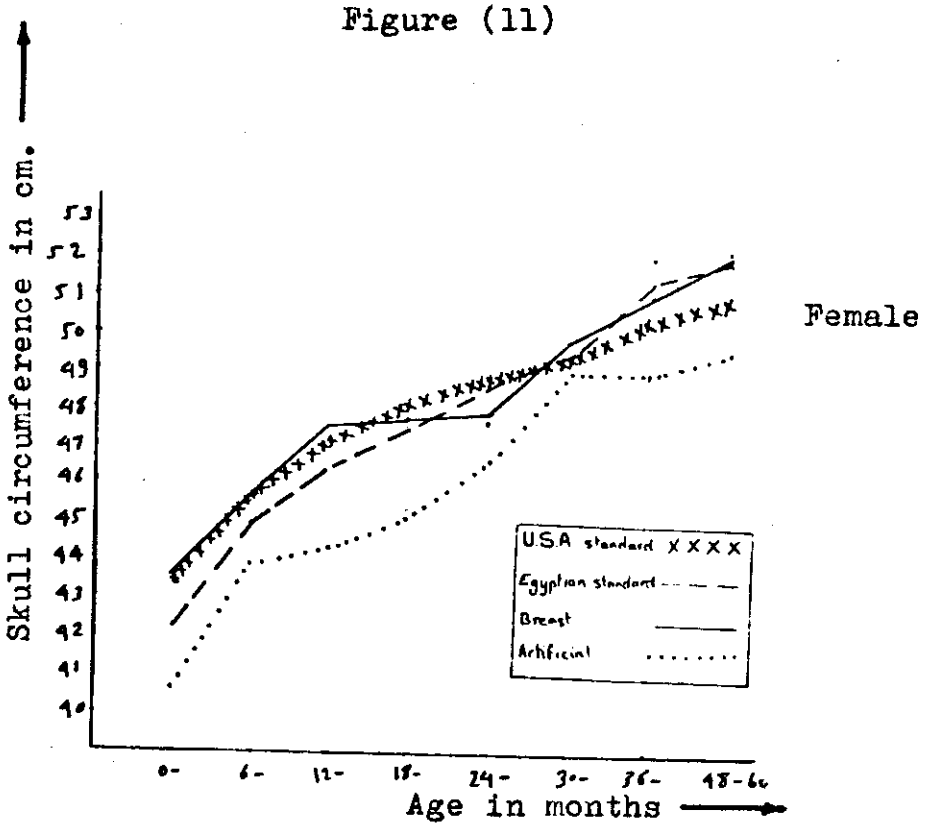

Fig. (12) Mean for skull circumference for mature male and female infants from birth to five years.

Table (11) : Number, mean ±, standard deviation and "t" value for the ratio of chest circumference according to age in mature male infants.

Age in months	0-	6-	12-	18-	Above 24
1) Breast :					
n	37	35	26	27	32
$\bar{X}$	1.03	1.01	1.02	0.99	0.99
S.D.±	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.06
2) Artificial :					
n	16	36	12	20	15
$\bar{X}$	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.94	0.94
S.D.±	0.09	0.66	0.05	0.1	0.07
3) Mixed :					
n	14	25	16	18	14
$\bar{X}$	1.02	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.97
S.D.±	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.07
"t" value :					
$1V_{s2}$	5.12°	5.54°	4.33°	2.31°	2.47°
$1V_{s3}$	0.57	3.13°	3.56°	1.49	0.1

° $P < 0.05$ (the difference is **statistically** significant.

The table shows that the chest/age ratio of the breast-fed-male infants is significantly higher than that of bottle-fed and that of those taking mixed feeding at all age intervals between group 1 and 2 and most age intervals between group 1 and 3.

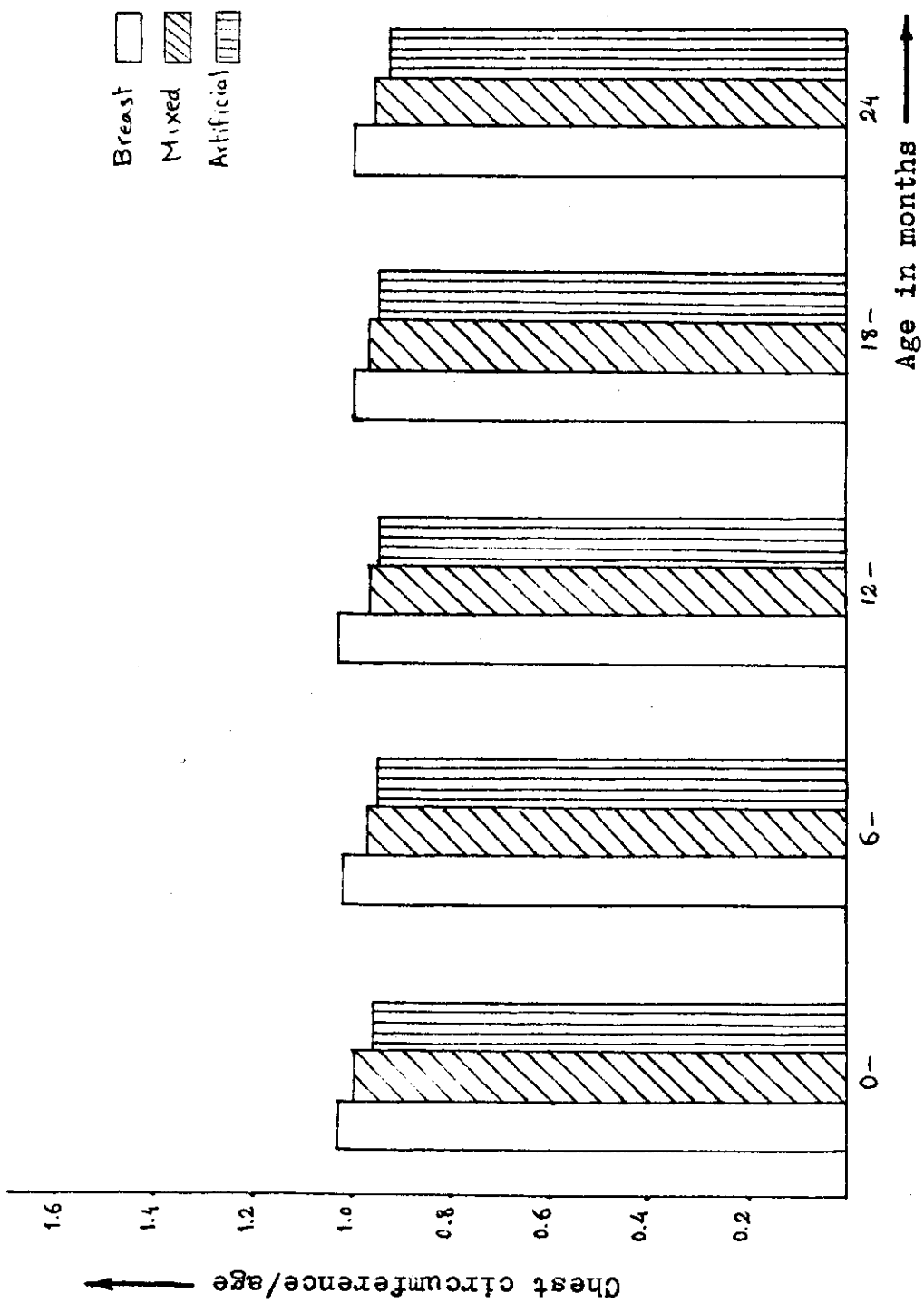

Fig. (13) : Multiple bar chart showing mean values of chest circumference/age ratio of studied male infants and children.

Table (12) : Number, mean, standard deviation and the "t" value for the ratio of chest circumference according to age in mature girls.

Age in months	0-	6-	12-	18-	Above 24
1) Breast :					
n	29	27	22	23	35
$\bar{X}$	1.02	1.02	1	1.01	1
S.D.±	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.07
2) Artificial :					
n	9	15	14	5	13
$\bar{X}$	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.91	0.93
S.D.±	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.09
3) Mixed :					
n	12	25	10	7	11
$\bar{X}$	0.98	0.96	0.97	0.99	0.99
S.D.±	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.04
"t" value :					
1 V_{s2}	4.22°	4.28°	3.68°	2.48°	2.48°
1 V_{s3}	2.14°	3.26°	1.17	0.64	0.51

° $P < 0.05$ (the difference is statistically significant).

The table shows that the breast-fed girls give the better results regarding chest circumference/age ratio.

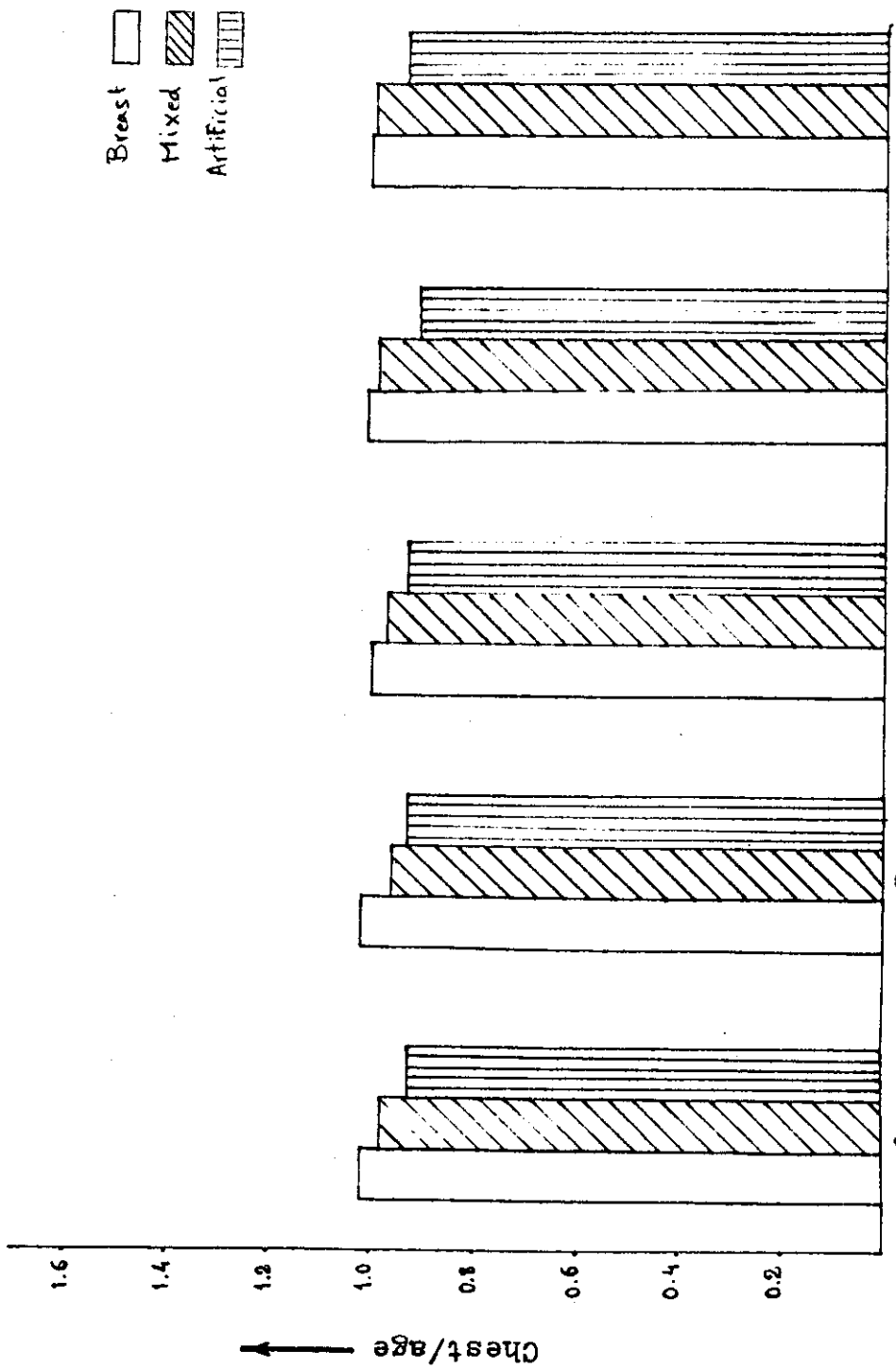

Fig. (14) : Multiple bar chart showing mean values of chest/age ratio of studied female infants and children.

Table (13) : Mean of chest circumferences of studied infants and children as compared to the Egyptian and USA standards.

Age in months	Breast Feeding		Bottle Feeding		Egyptian Standard		U.S.A. Standard	
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
0-	44.76	43.26	39.98	39.44	43.46	42.41	43.7	43.7
6-	46.76	46.15	43.06	42.07	46.3	45.24	47.6	47.0
12-	49.1	47.39	44.79	44.07	48.14	47.39	49.5	48.8
18-	49.47	49.96	46.97	44.93	49.97	49.37	50.8	50.1
24-	52.23	51.75	49.07	48.14	52.76	51.76	52.4	51.9
36-	53.47	53.29	50.77	50	54.01	53.19	53.7	53.1
48-60	54.18	53.36	51.45	50.69	54.73	53.36	55	54.2

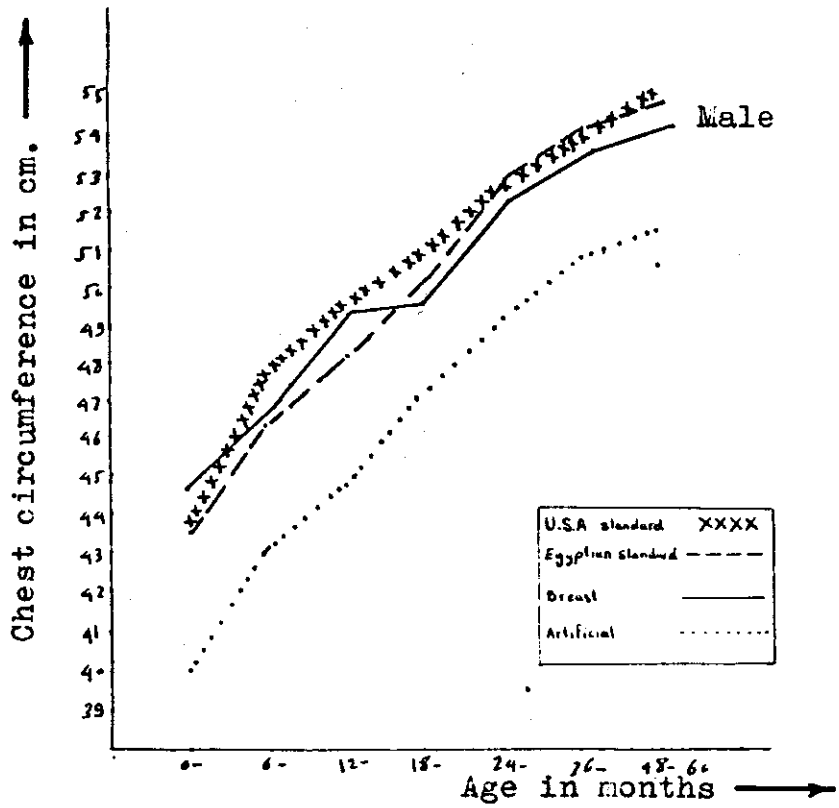

Figure (15)

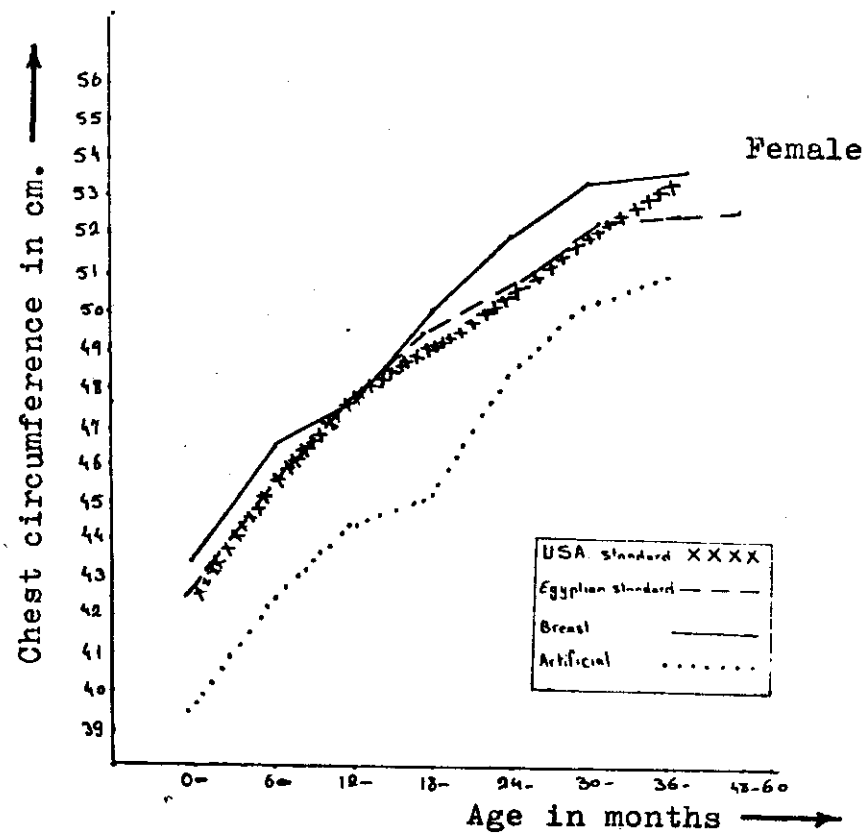

Fig. (16) Mean for chest circumference according to age.

Table (14) : Number, mean ±, standard deviation ± and "t" value for abdominal circumference in the three groups (Mature male infants)in cm.

Age in months	0-	6 –	12 –	18 –	Above 24
1) Breast :					
n	37	35	26	27	32
$\bar{X}$	42.53	43.96	46.32	48.36	50.19
S.D.±	3.51	3.53	2.90	3.35	4.21
2) Artificial :					
n	16	36	12	20	15
$\bar{X}$	40.59	41.21	39.96	45.56	49
S.D.±	4.77	4.82	4.82	3.03	3.43
3) Mixed :					
n	14	25	16	18	14
$\bar{X}$	41.5	42.84	45.4	48.33	50
S.D.±	4	3.73	1.75	2.4	2.09
"t" value :					
$^1V_{s2}$	1.62	3.1°	6.83°	3.13°	0.86
$^1V_{s2}$	0.88	1.16	1.12	0.03	0.16

° $P < 0.05$ The difference is statistically significant.

The table shows that the mean of the abdominal circumference is higher in breast-fed male infants but the difference is significant at some age intervals and insignificant at others.

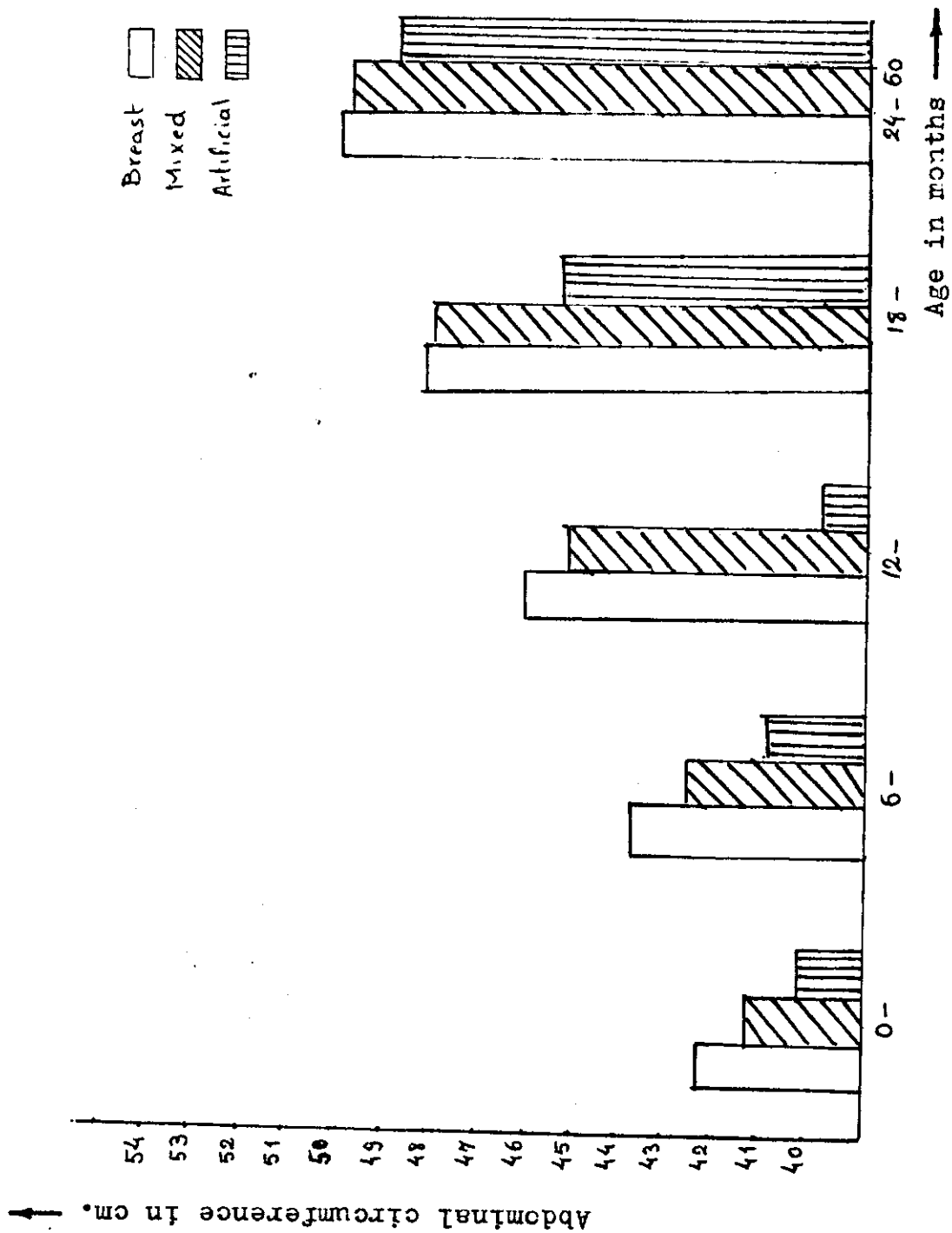

Fig. (17) : Multiple bar chart showing mean values of abdominal circurference for male infants and children.

Table (15) : Number, mean ±, standard deviation (S.D.±) and "t" value for abdominal circumference in the three groups (mature female infants) in cm.

Age in months	0-	6-	12-	18-	Above 24
1) Breast :					
n	29	27	22	23	35
$\bar{X}$	41.38	44.06	45.65	49.23	50.99
S.D.±	4.64	4.17	2.58	4.98	4
2) Artificial :					
n	19	15	14	5	13
$\bar{X}$	38.57	41.17	38.57	44.04	46.97
S.D.±	1.87	4.27	3.67	2.91	4.83
3) Mixed :					
n	12	25	10	7	11
$\bar{X}$	41.33	40.84	44.3	47.29	51.27
S.D.±	2.87	3.40	2.36	2.69	3.1
"t" value :					
$^{1}V_{s2}$	2.81°	2.08°	6.6°	2.04°	2.83°
$^{1}V_{s3}$	0.03	2.98°	1.36	0.95	0.21

° $P < 0.05$ The difference is statistically significant.

The table shows that the mean of abdominal circumference is significantly higher at all age intervals between the studied breast-fed girls and bottle-fed ones.

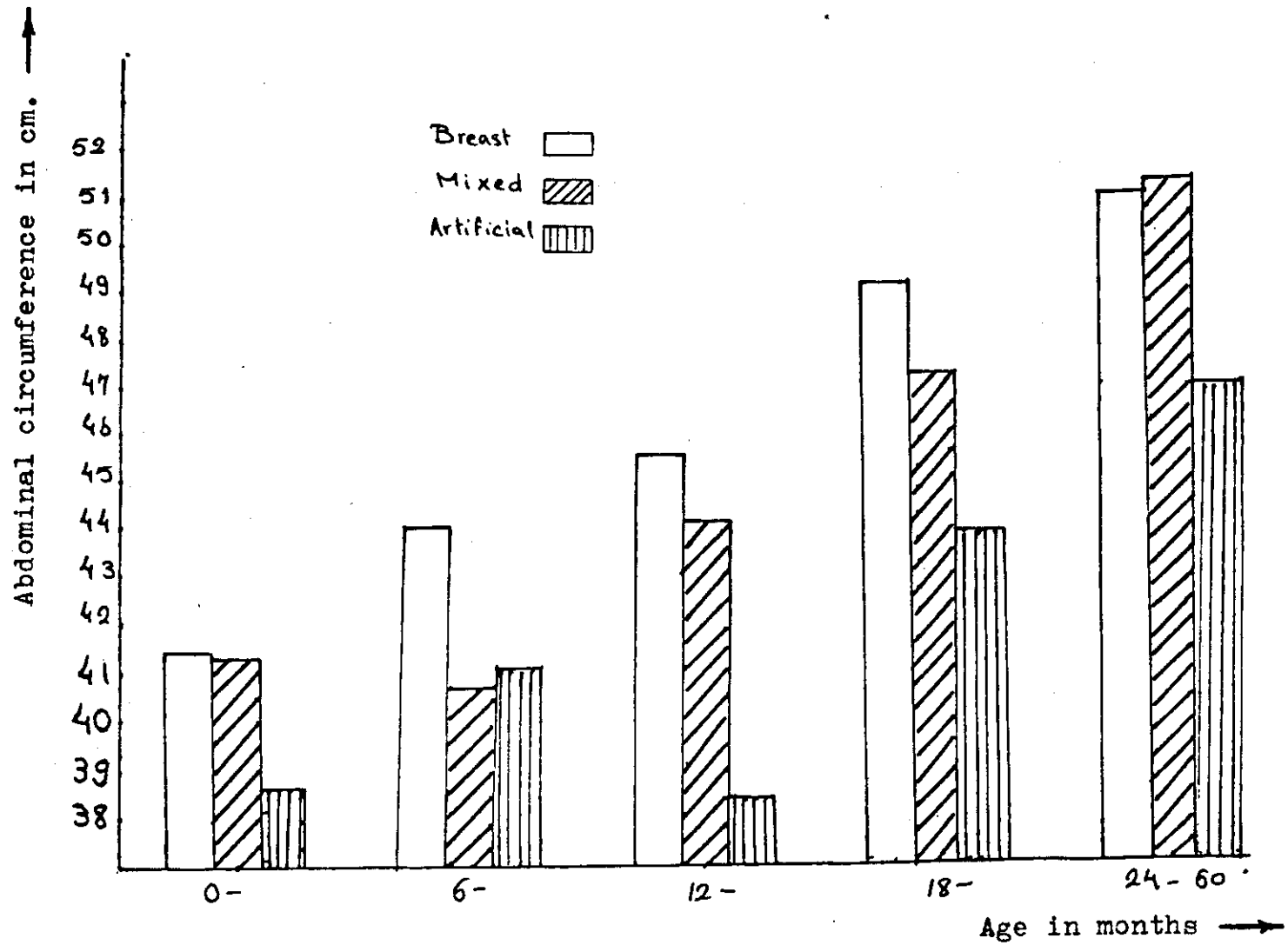

Fig. (18) : Multiple bar chart showing mean values of abdominal circumference of female infants and children.

Table (16) : Number, mean, standard deviation and "t" value for triceps skin fold thickness in the three groups (mature male infants)

Age in months	0-	6 —	12 —	18 —	Above 24
1) Breast :					
n	37	35	26	27	32
$\bar{X}$	1.04	1.08	1.02	0.99	1.07
S.D.±	0.35	0.3	0.23	0.47	0.27
2) Artificial :					
n	16	36	12	20	15
$\bar{X}$	0.91	0.94	0.83	0.95	0.68
S.D.±	0.19	0.28	0.1	0.23	0.04
3) Mixed :					
n	14	25	16	18	14
$\bar{X}$	0.93	0.95	0.86	0.99	1.08
S.D.±	0.38	0.44	0.17	0.24	0.24
"t" value :					
1Vs2	1.37	4.87°	2.67°	0.34	5.17°
1Vs3	0.96	3.4°	2.35°	0	0.42

° $P < 0.05$ The difference is statistically significant.

This table shows that there are statistical significant differences between the studied breast-fed boys and those taking artificial or mixed feeding at most age intervals regarding skin fold thickness.

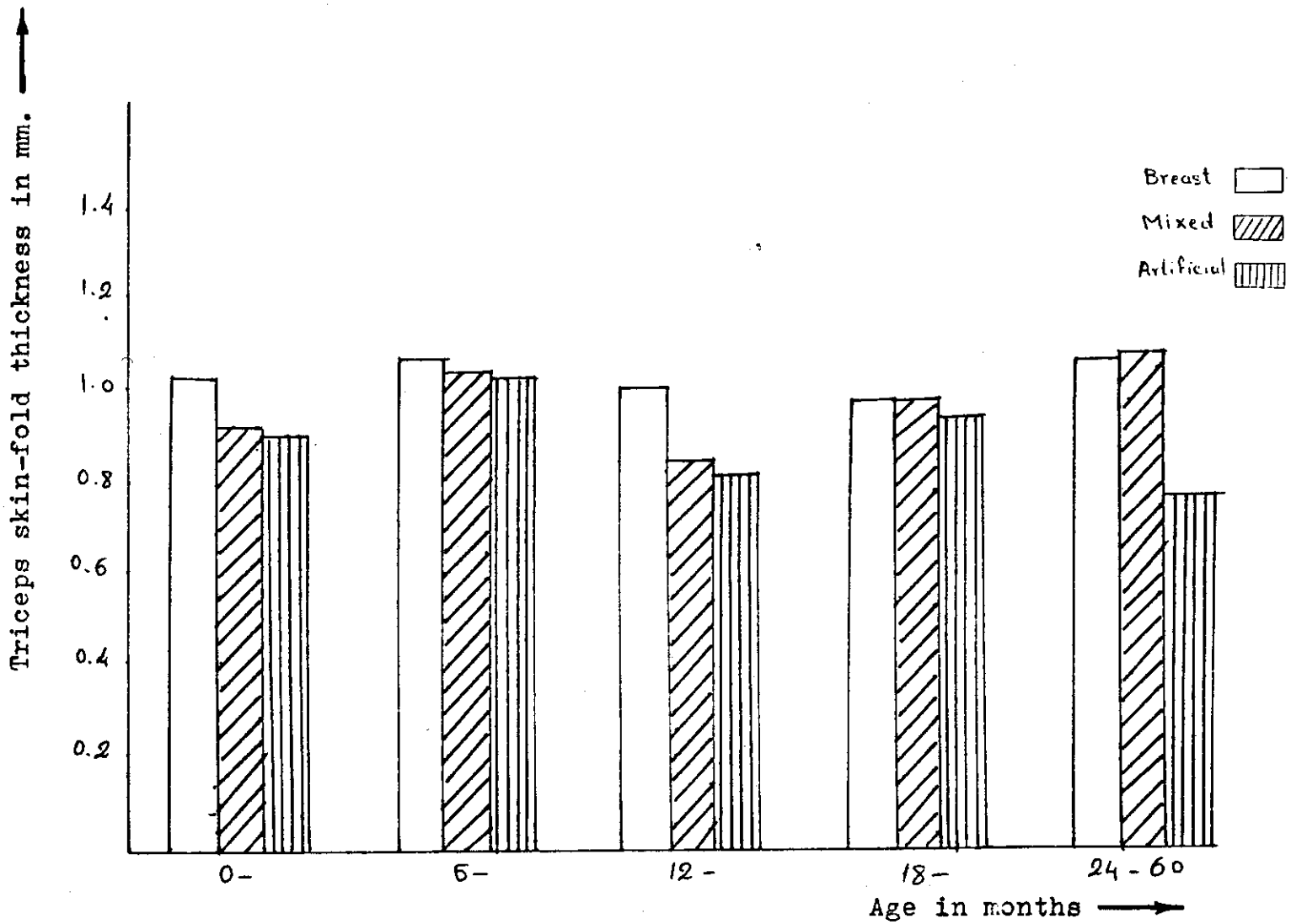

Fig. (19) : Multiple bar chart showing mean values of triceps skin-fold thickness of male infants and children.

Table (17) : Number, mean, standard deviation and "t" value for triceps skin fold thickness in the three groups (mature female infants) in cm.

Age in months	0-	6-	12-	18-	Above 24
1) Breast :					
n	29	27	22	23	35
$\bar{X}$	1.04	1.04	1.0	1.01	1.08
S.D.±	0.28	0.52	0.22	0.44	0.27
2) Artificial :					
n	9	15	14	5	13
$\bar{X}$	0.72	0.84	0.74	0.84	0.7
S.D.±	0.07	0.2	0.18	0.06	0.09
3) Mixed :					
n	12	25	10	7	11
$\bar{X}$	0.93	0.83	0.82	0.87	0.93
S.D.±	0.36	0.23	0.41	0.16	0.27
"t" value :					
1Vs2	2.17°	4.05°	0.83	0.83	3.98°
1Vs3	2.37°	3.95°	1.55	0.8	1.57

° $P < 0.05$ The difference is statistically significant.

The table shows that the mean of triceps skin fold is higher in case of the studied breast-fed girls.

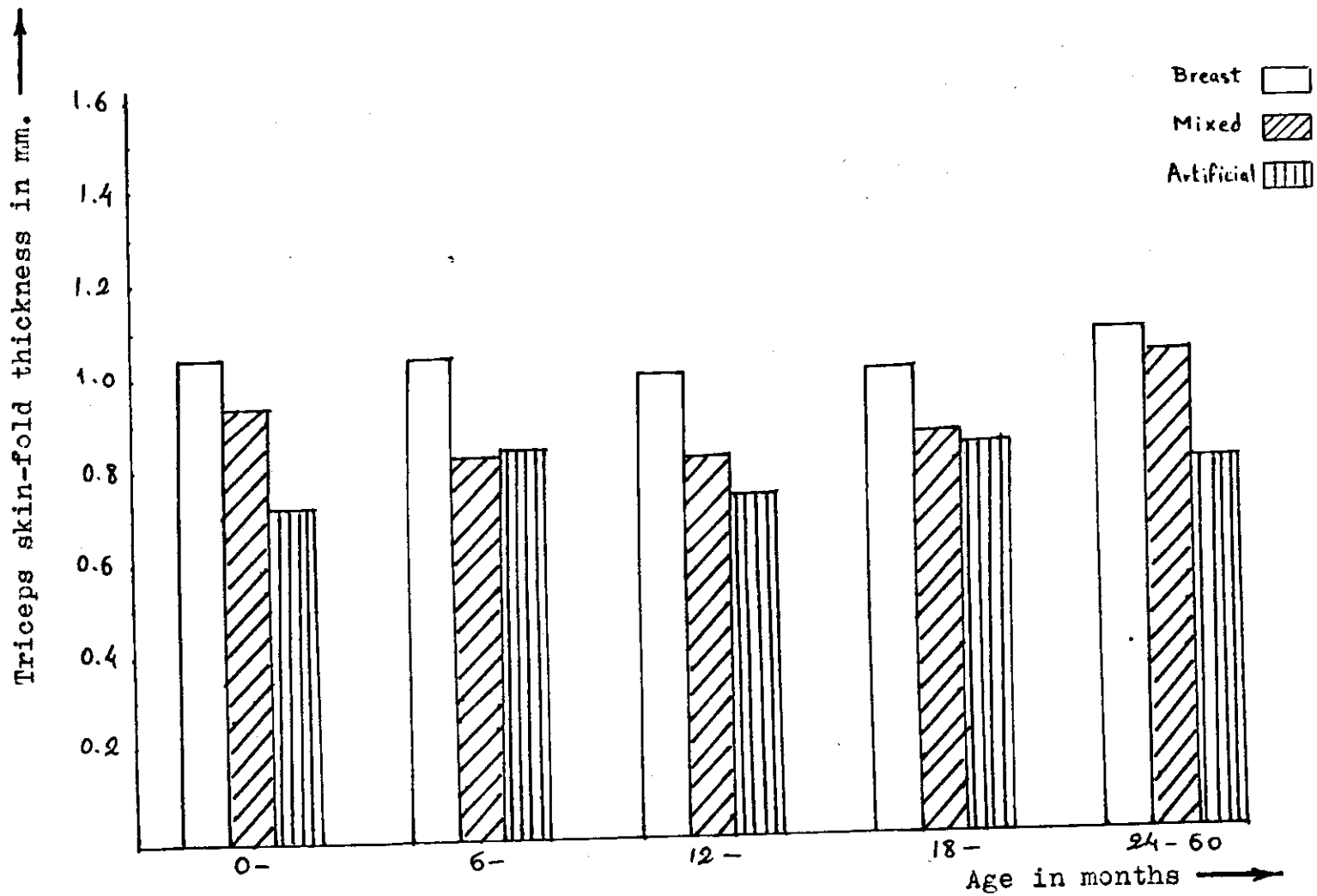

Fig. (20) : Multiple bar chart showing mean values of triceps skin-fold thickness of female infants and children.

Table (18) : Number of cases, mean, standard deviation and "t" value for upper arm circumference in the (3) groups (mature male infants).in cm.

Age in months	0-	6-	12-	18-	Above 24
1) Breast :					
n	37	35	26	27	32
$\bar{X}$	13.82	14.36	15.39	15.7	16.44
S.D.±	1.81	1.92	1.95	1.92	1.48
2) Artificial :					
n	16	36	12	20	15
$\bar{X}$	12.0	13.08	14.0	14.33	15.23
S.D.±	2.39	2.77	1.51	1.01	1.62
3) Mixed :					
n	14	25	16	18	14
$\bar{X}$	14.21	13.46	14.5	15.55	17
S.D.±	1.12	2.14	1.21	2.26	0.79
"t" value :					
1Vs2	2.98°	2.23°	2.13°	0.25	2.48°
1Vs3	0.74	1.68	1.60	0.55	1.31

° $P < 0.05$ The difference is statistically significant.

The table shows that there are statistical significant differences between the studied breast-fed boys and those having bottle-feeding and the differences are significant at most age intervals.

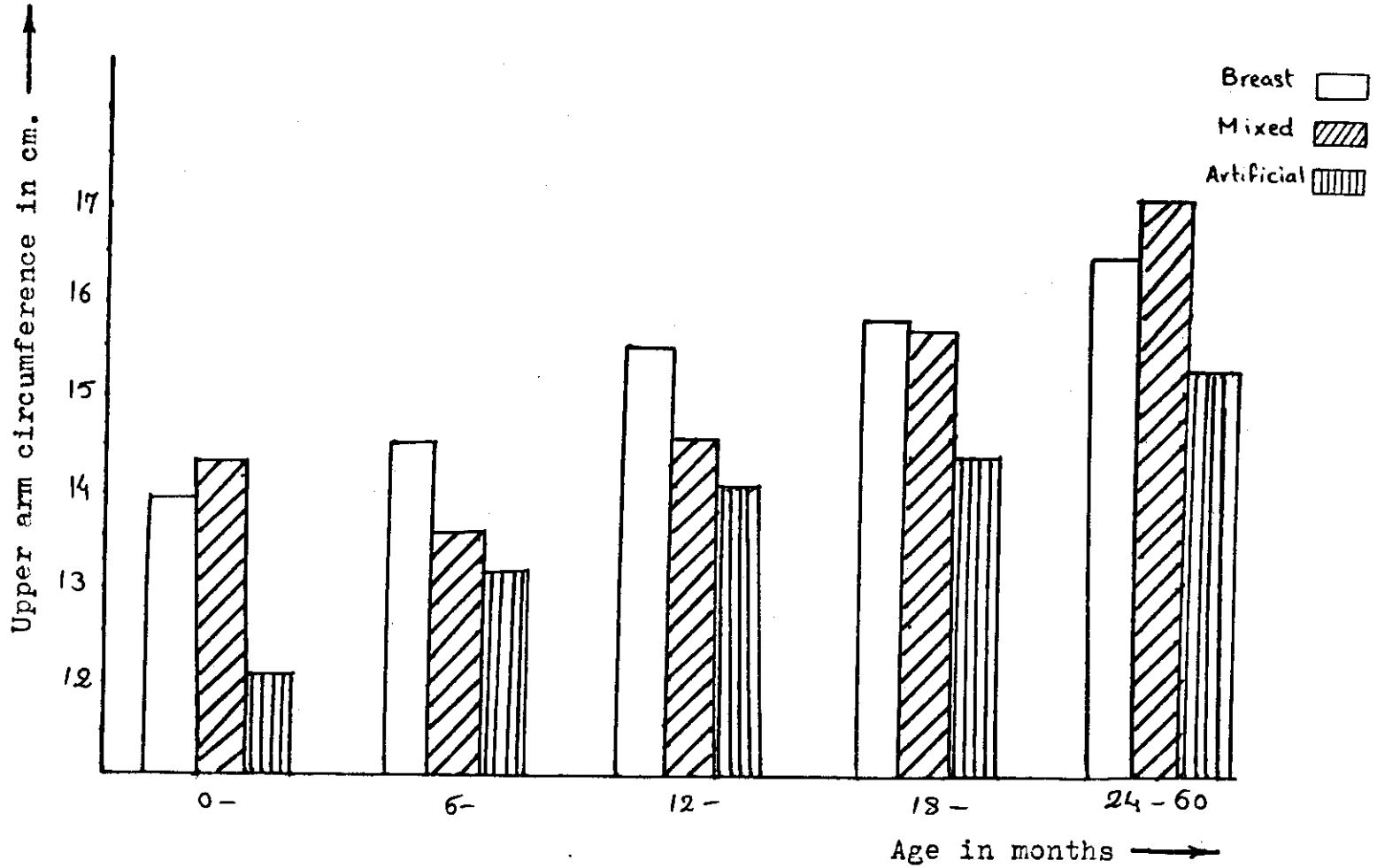

Fig. (21) : Multiple bar chart showing mean values of upper arm circumference for male infants and children.

Table (19) : Number of cases, mean ±, standard deviation and "t" value for the (3) groups for upper arm circumference (mature female infants) in cm.

Age in months	0-	6 —	12 —	18 —	Above 24
1) Breast :					
n	29	27	22	23	35
$\bar{X}$	13.74	14.2	14.73	15.02	16.2
S.D.±	1.96	1.61	2.02	1.62	1.45
2) Artificial :					
n	9	15	14	5	13
$\bar{X}$	12.28	11.3	13.57	13.9	14.73
S.D.±	1.2	2.7	1.86	0.89	1.74
3) Mixed :					
n	12	25	10	7	11
$\bar{X}$	13.17	13.18	12.6	14.6	16.55
S.D.±	1.19	2.09	2.07	2.79	1.21
"t" value :					
1Vs2	2.06°	4.25°	1.68	1.44	2.89°
1Vs3	0.92	1.94	2.66°	0.48	0.71

° $P < 0.05$ The difference is statistically significant.

It is clear from this table that the breast-fed female infants and children were having high values of the mean of upper arm circumferences than the artificially fed groups or the group having mixed feeding and the differences are statistically significant at most age intervals.

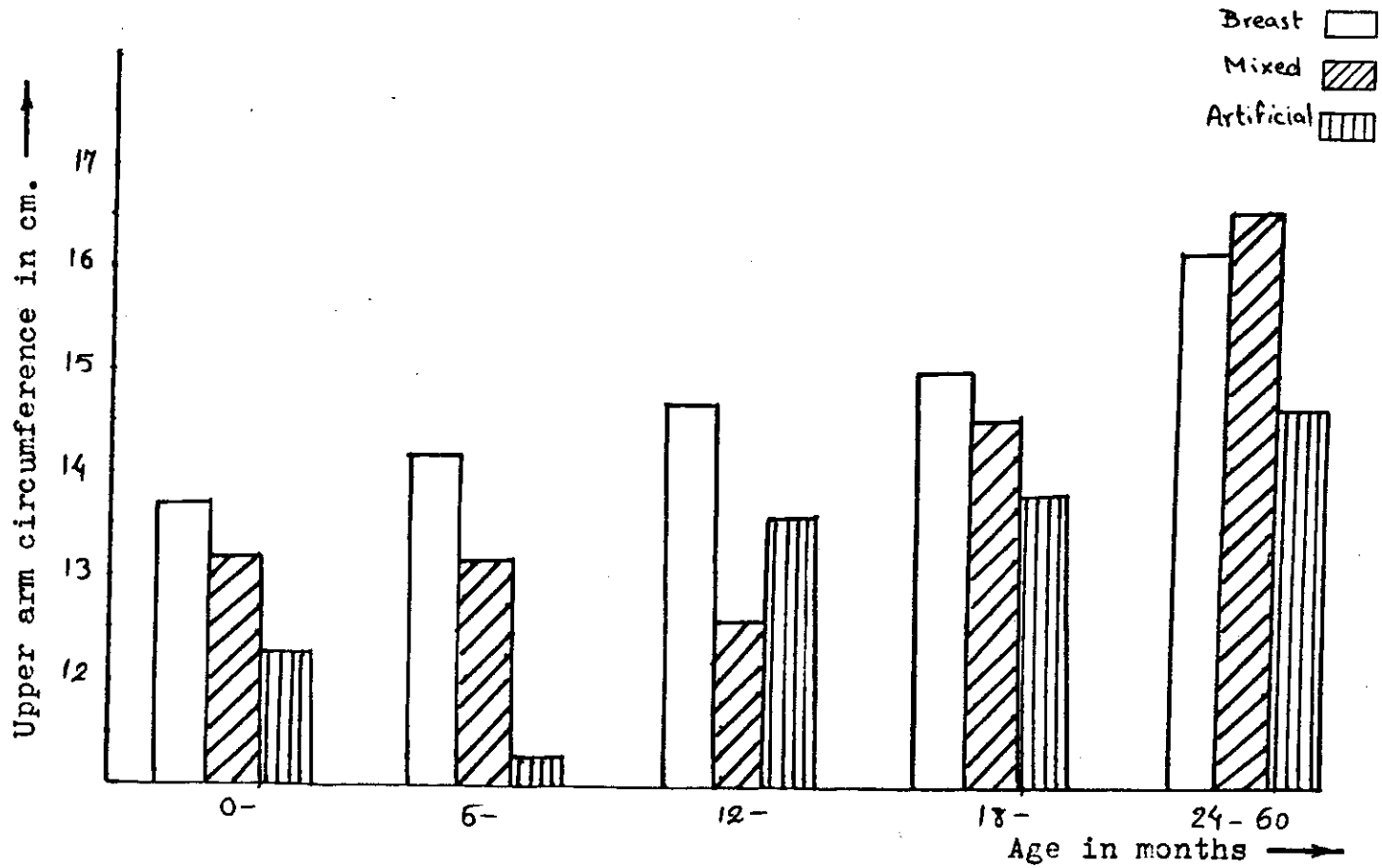

Fig. (22) : Multiple bar chart showing mean values of upper arm circumference for female infants and children.

Table (20) : Number of cases, mean, standard deviation and "t" value for mid thigh circumference in the (3) groups (mature male infants), in cm.

Age in months	0-	6 —	12 —	18 —	Above 24
1) Breast :					
n	37	35	26	27	32
$\bar{X}$	20.81	22.27	25.96	26	27.75
S.D.±	3.04	2.54	2.78	1.86	3.45
2) Artificial :					
n	16	36	12	20	15
$\bar{X}$	18.62	17.74	20.76	20.04	25.53
S.D.±	4.56	3.05	1.48	2.87	2.53
3) Mixed :					
n	14	25	16	18	14
$\bar{X}$	20.5	19.64	22.13	23	23.64
S.D.±	2.14	3	1.5	3.42	3.03
"t" value :					
1Vs2	2.01°	6.69°	5.94°	12.39°	2.18°
1Vs3	0.34	3.6°	4.95°	3.71°	3.77°

° $P < 0.05$ = "t" is statistically significant.

The table shows that the studied breast-fed boys are significantly higher in the mid thigh circumferences from those having artificial or mixed feeding.

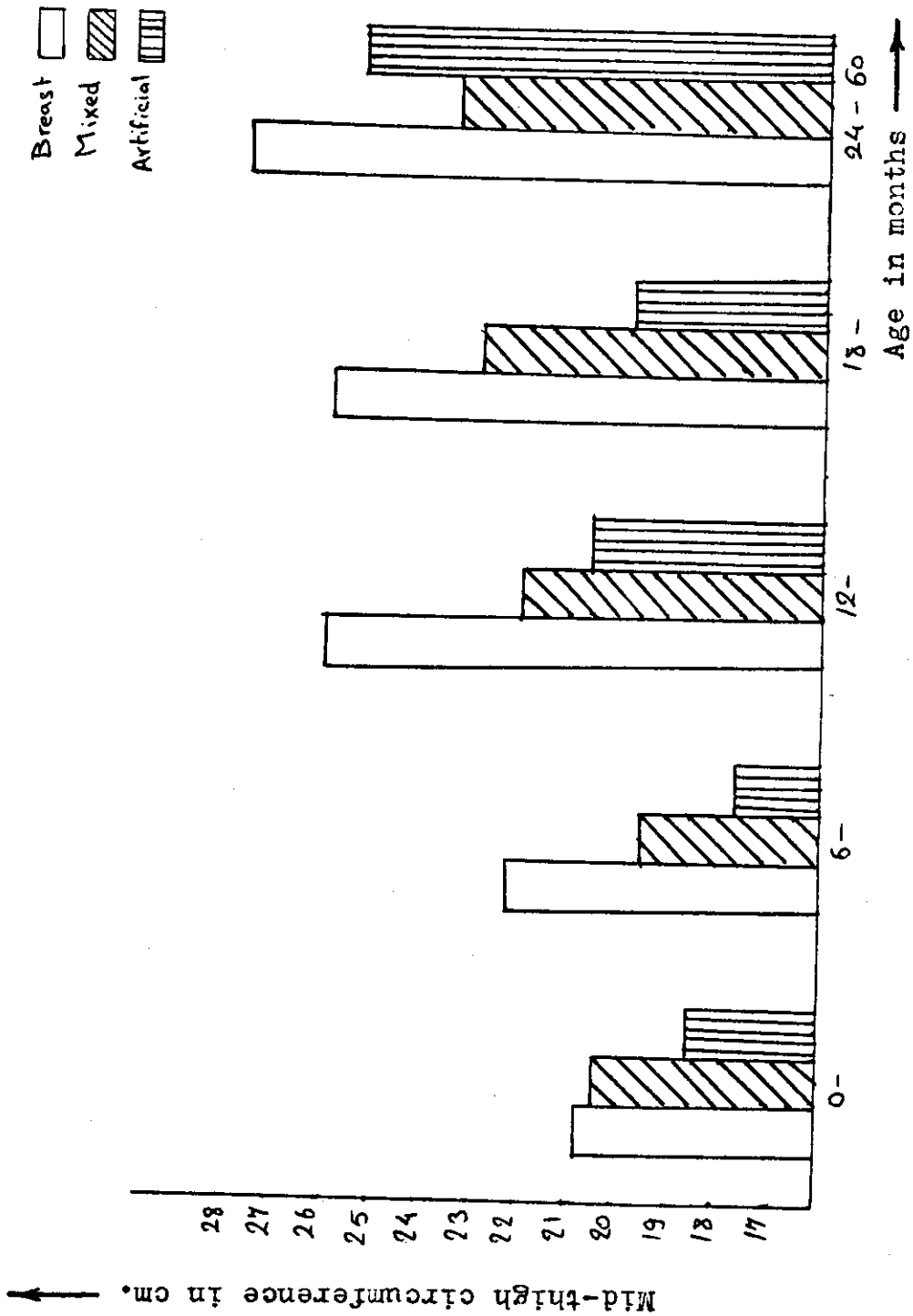

Fig. (23) : Multiple bar chart showing mean values of mid-thigh circumference for male infants and children.

Table (21): Number of cases, mean, standard deviation and "t" value for mid thigh circumference in the (3) groups (mature female infants) in cm.

Age in months	0-	6 —	12 —	18 —	Above 24
1) Breast :					
n	29	27	22	23	35
$\bar{X}$	20.66	21.42	23.48	23.54	27.43
S.D.±	3.46	2.7	3.04	2.45	2.52
2) Artificial :					
n	9	15	14	5	13
$\bar{X}$	18.01	18.07	19.71	21.2	22.85
S.D.±	2.21	3.75	4.7	0.84	2.38
3) Mixed :					
n	12	25	10	7	11
$\bar{X}$	18.25	19.64	20.2	20.2	26.27
S.D.±	5.82	4.52	2.7	4.92	2.05
"t" value :					
1Vs2	2.11°	3.27°	2.84°	2.03°	5.56°
1Vs2	1.6	2.52°	2.83°	2.34°	1.38

° $P < 0.05$ "t" value is statistically significant.

The table shows the studied breast-fed girls are significantly different in the mid thigh circumference from those having artificial or mixed feeding.

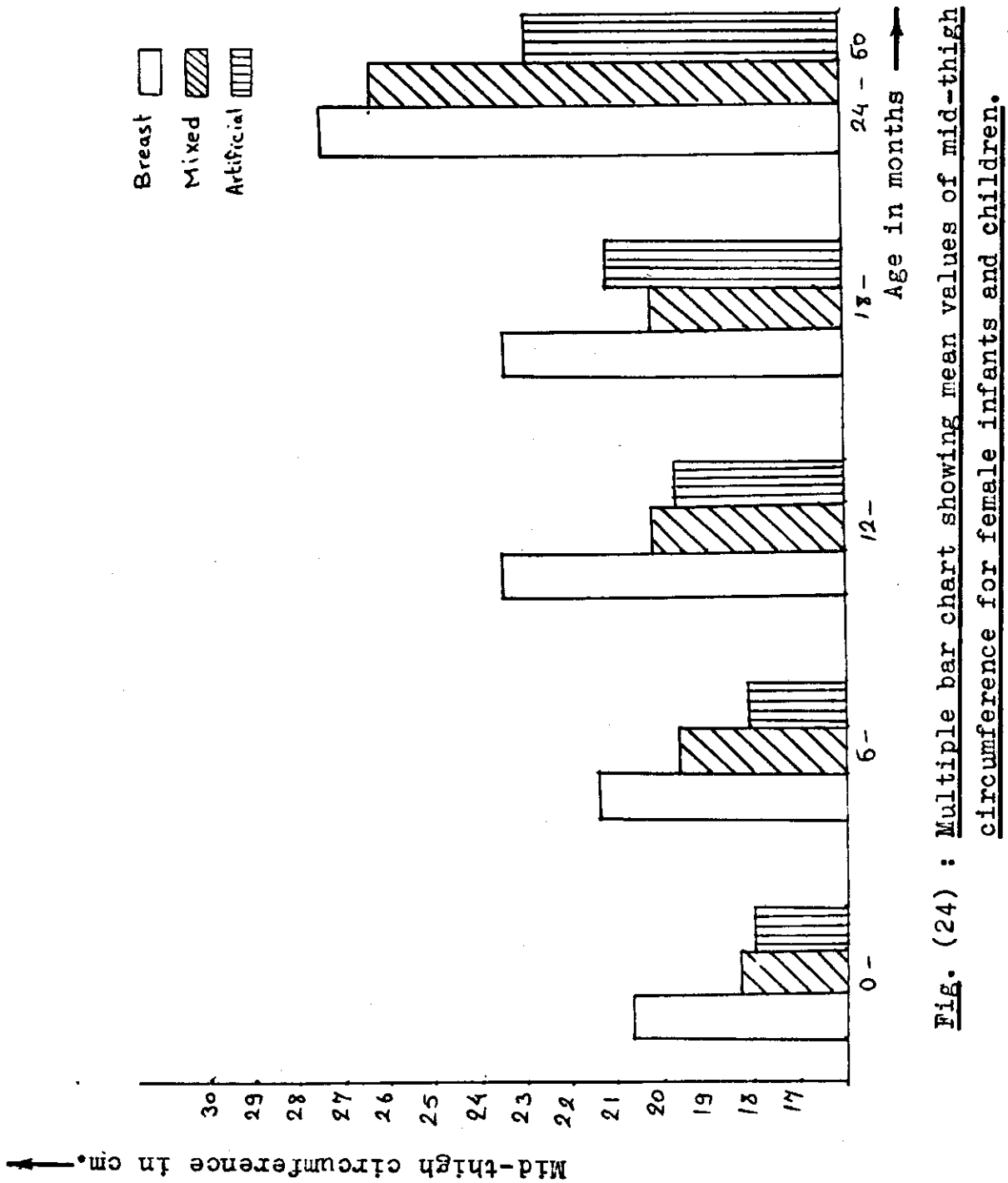

Fig. (24) : Multiple bar chart showing mean values of mid-thigh circumference for female infants and children.

Table (22) : Mean number of erupted teeth in breast-fed, bottle-fed and infants having mixed feeding compared with the Egyptian standard (Abbassy et al., 1972).

Age	Breast	Mixed	Artificial	Egyptian Standard
$-6m_s$	-	-	-	-
$-9m_s$	2.58	2.18	2	4
$-12m_s$	4	3	4.25	8
$-19m_s$	10	9	10	16
$-25m_s$	16	20	14.3	20

The table shows that in the three groups there is delayed teething.