

## Clinical data of diabetic patients

No	Age (y)	Sex	Duration of illness (y)	Weight (Kg)	B.P	F.H	Fundus	Other manifestation
1	11	F	4	25.5	110/70	-ve	Free	Loss of weight, Polydipsia
2	13	F	4	29	120/70	-ve	Free	Polyuria, Polydipsia
3	13	M	5	28.5	110/70	-ve	Free	Loss of weight, Recurrent boils
4	18	M	10	38.5	120/80	-ve	P.R	Diminution of vision, polyuria
5	17	M	11	37	115/70	+ve	Free	Recurrent boils, Polyuria
6	18	F	11	43	120/80	-ve	Free	Loss of weight, Polydipsia
7	12	M	9	30	120/80	+ve	Free	Polydipsia, Polyuria
8	13	M	7	35	120/70	+ve	Free	Polyuria, polydipsia
9	16	F	9	36	120/80	-ve	Free	Polyphagia , Loss of weight
10	8	M	7	24	100/60	-ve	Free	Polyuria, Polydipsia
11	11	M	10	30.5	110/80	+ve	Free	Loss of weight, Polydipsia
12	16	M	8	45	120/80	+ve	P.R	Diminution of vision polydipsia
13	15	F	12	42	110/70	-ve	Free	Polyphagia, Polydipsia
14	16	F	12	46	120/80	+ve	Free	Polydipsia, Polyuria
15	18	M	12	51	120/80	+ve	Free	Polyphagia, dryness Of mouth
16	19	M	11	50	120/70	-ve	Free	Dryness of mouth , Polyuria
17	13	F	6	30	110/70	-ve	Free	Polyuria, Poaydipsia
18	10	F	3	26	110/60	-ve	Free	Loss of weight, Polyphagia

## RESULTS

The results of the present study are demonstrated in chemical and statistical results tables & figures. Thirty two insulin dependent diabetic children and adolescent were studied , their mean of age  $14.8 \pm 2.7$  and also 10 control cases were studied , their mean of age  $14.5 \pm 2.5$

In table (1) we demonstrate. the comparison between diabetic patients and control groups.

From this table we can notice that the age is not significantly higher in diabetic patients  $14.8 \pm 2.7$  (year) than in control  $14.5 \pm 2.5$  (year)  $P < 0.05$  is significant. Fasting blood sugar is significantly higher in diabetic patients  $196.2 \pm 36.1$  (mg /dl) than control  $77.5 \pm 6$  (mg /dl)  $P < 0.001$ . Sialic acid is significantly higher in diabetic patients ,  $8 \pm 27.6$  than control  $70.3 \pm 7$   $p < 0.001$

In table (2) there is a comparison between diabetic patients with complications & diabetic patients without complications.

From this table we can notice that the fasting blood sugar is significantly higher in diabetics with complications  $233.7 \pm 25.4$  ( mg /dl) than diabetics without complications  $181.6 \pm 28.3$   $P < 0.001$ . The glyco-haemoglobin was significantly higher in diabetics with complications  $9.7 \pm 0.5$  than diabetics without complications  $7.4 \pm 0.9$   $P < 0.001$  . The creatinine was significantly higher in diabetics with complications  $0.9 \pm 0.2$  than diabetics without complications  $0.7 \pm 0.1$   $P < 0.001$ . The sialic acid is significantly higher in diabetics with complications  $119.3 \pm 37.1$  than diabetics without complications  $80.9 \pm 11.9$   $P < 0.001$ . The cholesterol was significantly higher in diabetics with complications  $193.2 \pm 12.3$  than

diabetics without complications  $160.9 \pm 11.2$   $P < 0.001$ . The age is higher in diabetics with complications  $17.2 \pm 1$  (year) than diabetics without complications  $13. \pm 2.5$  (year)  $P < 0.001$ . The duration of the disease was significantly higher in diabetics with complications  $10.3 \pm 1.4$  (year) than diabetics complications  $6.1 \pm 2.4$  (year)  $P < 0.001$ .

In table (3) there is a comparison between diabetic patients with complications & control.

From this table we can notice that the fasting blood glucose is significantly higher in diabetics with complications  $233.7 \pm 25.4$  than control  $77.5 \pm 6$  (mg /dl)  $P < 0.001$ . The sialic acid is significantly higher in diabetics with complications  $119.3 \pm 37.1$  than control  $70.3 \pm 7$   $P < 0.001$ . The age is significantly higher in diabetics with complications  $17.2 \pm 1.1$  (year) than control  $12.2 \pm 2.5$  (year)  $P < 0.001$ .

In table (4) there is a comparison between diabetic patients without complications & with control.

From this table we can notice that the fasting blood glucose is significantly higher in diabetics without complications  $181.6 \pm 28.3$  (mg /dl) than control  $77.5 \pm 6$  (mg /dl)  $p < 0.001$ . The sialic is significantly higher in diabetics without complications than control  $70.3 \pm 7$   $P < 0.001$ . The age is higher in diabetics without complications  $13.8 \pm 2.5$  (year) than control  $13.2 \pm 2.5$  (year)  $P > 0.05$  is non significant

In table (5) there is correlation study between sialic acid & all studied parameters among patients.

From this table we can notice that: there is positive significant correlation between sialic acid and fasting blood glucose, creatinine , HBA 1C ., cholesterol , age & duration of the disease i.e. when sialic acid increase , the previous parameters are increased.

In table (6) there is correlation study between sialic acid & all studied parameters among control.

From this table we can notice that : there is non significant correlation between sialic acid & all studied parameter among control.

In table (7) there is a comparison between diabetics & control groups as regarding sex distribution.

From this table we can notice that : there is non significant difference between diabetics and control as regarding sex distribution.

### Comparison between diabetic patients with complications & diabetic patients without complications groups

Parameter	With Complications Mean $\pm$ S.D.	Without complications Mean $\pm$ S.D	P	Sign.
Age	17.2 $\pm$ 1.1	13.8 $\pm$ 2.5	<.001	H.S.
FBG.	233.7 $\pm$ 25.4	181.6 $\pm$ 28.3	<.001	H.S.
HBA 1 C	9.7 $\pm$ 0.5	7.4 $\pm$ 0.9	<.001	H.S.
Creatinine	0.9 $\pm$ 0.2	0.7 $\pm$ 0.1	<.001	H.S.
Sialic acid	119.3 $\pm$ 37.1	80.9 $\pm$ 11.9	<.001	H.S.
Cholesterol	193.2 $\pm$ 12.3	160.9 $\pm$ 11.2	<.001	H.S.
Duration	10.3 $\pm$ 1.4	6.1 $\pm$ 2.4	<.001	H.S.

**Table (2)** ✓

Sig. = Significance

H.S. = Highly Significant.

FBG = Fasting blood glucose

HBA1C = Glyco – Haemoglobin

### Comparison between diabetic patients with complications and control groups

Parameter	With complications Mean $\pm$ S.D.	Control Mean $\pm$ S.D.	P	Sig.
Age	17.2 $\pm$ 1.1	13.2 $\pm$ 2.5	< .001	H.S.
FBG	233.7 $\pm$ 25.4	77.5 $\pm$ 6	< .001	H.S.
Sialic acid	119.3 $\pm$ 37.1	70.3 $\pm$ 7	< .001	H.S.

**Table (3)**

H.S. = Highly significant

FBG = Fasting blood glucose.

**Comparison between diabetic patients without complications  
& with control groups**

Parameter	Without Complications Mean $\pm$ S.D	Control Mean $\pm$ S.D	P	Sign.
Age	13.8 $\pm$ 2.5	13.2 $\pm$ 2.5	<0.05	N.S.
FBG	181.6 $\pm$ 28.3	77.5 $\pm$ 6	<0.001	H.S.
Sialic acid.	80.9 $\pm$ 11.9	70.3 $\pm$ 7	<0.001	H.S .

Table (4) ✓

N.S. = Non significant

H.S. = Highly significant.

FBG = Fasting blood glucose

**Correlation study between sialic acid & all studied parameters among patients group**

Parameter	r	Significance
Age	0.44878	+S
FBG	0.36724	+S
HBA1C	0.45178	+S
Creatinine	0.42405	+S
Cholesterol	0.50817	+S
Duration	0.30853	+S

**Table (5)**

+S = Positively significant  
r = Correlation coefficient

**Correlation study between sialic acid & all studied parameters among control group**

Parameter	r	Significance
Age	0.35586	Non Significant
FBG	0.25360	Non Significant

**Table (6)** ✓

r = Correlation coefficient

FBG = Fasting blood glucose

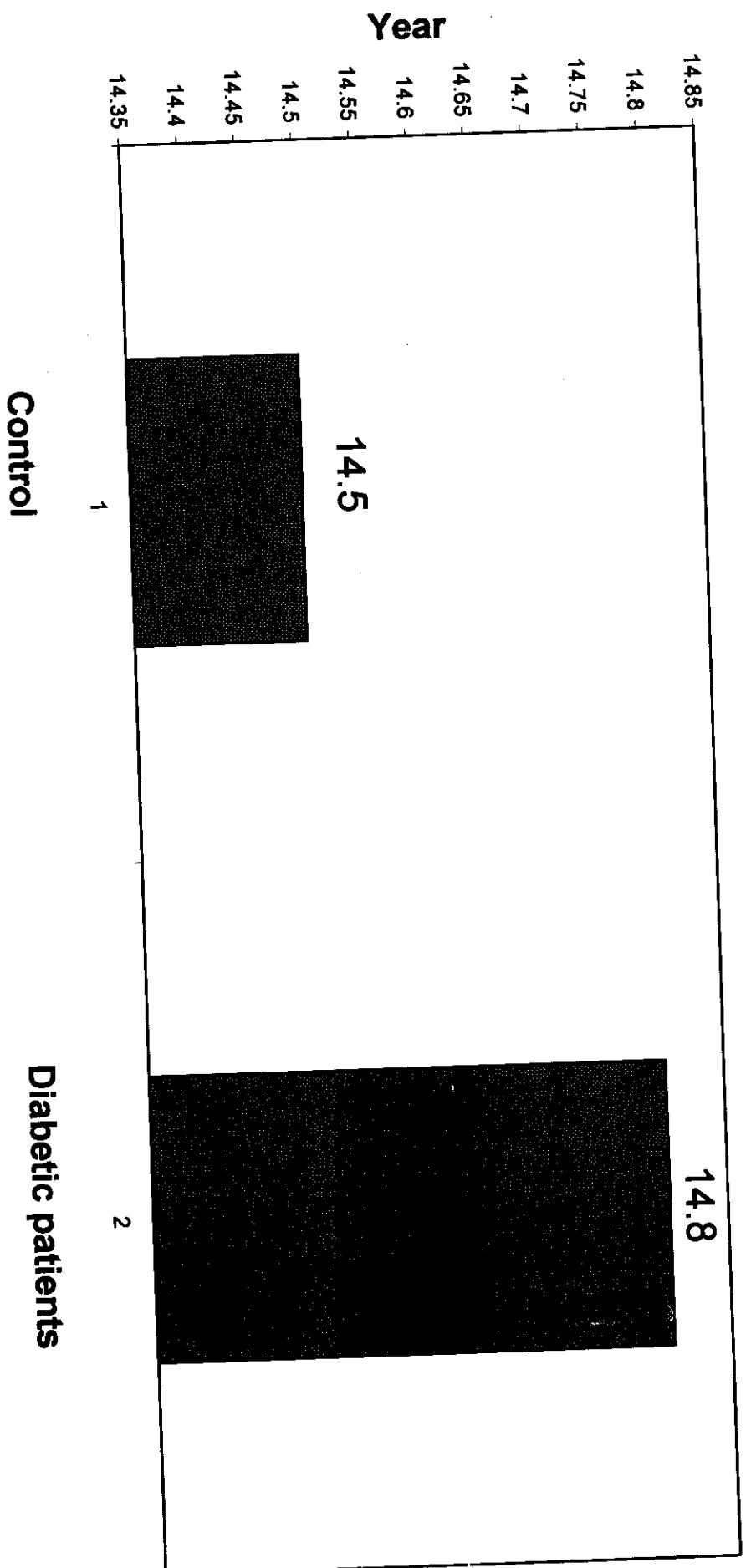
**Comparison between diabetics & control groups as  
regarding sex distribution**

Groups	Parameter	Z. Value	P	Sig.
With Complications & With out Complications	Male	0.519	>0.05	N.S
	Female	0.519	>0.05	N.S
With Complications & control	Male	0.343	>0.05	N.S
	Female	0.343	>0.05	N.S
Without Complications & Control	Male	0.183	>0.05	N.S
	Female	0.183	>0.05	N.S
Diabetic Patients & Control	Male	0.065	>0.05	N.S
	Female	0.065	>0.05	N.S

**Table (7)** ✓

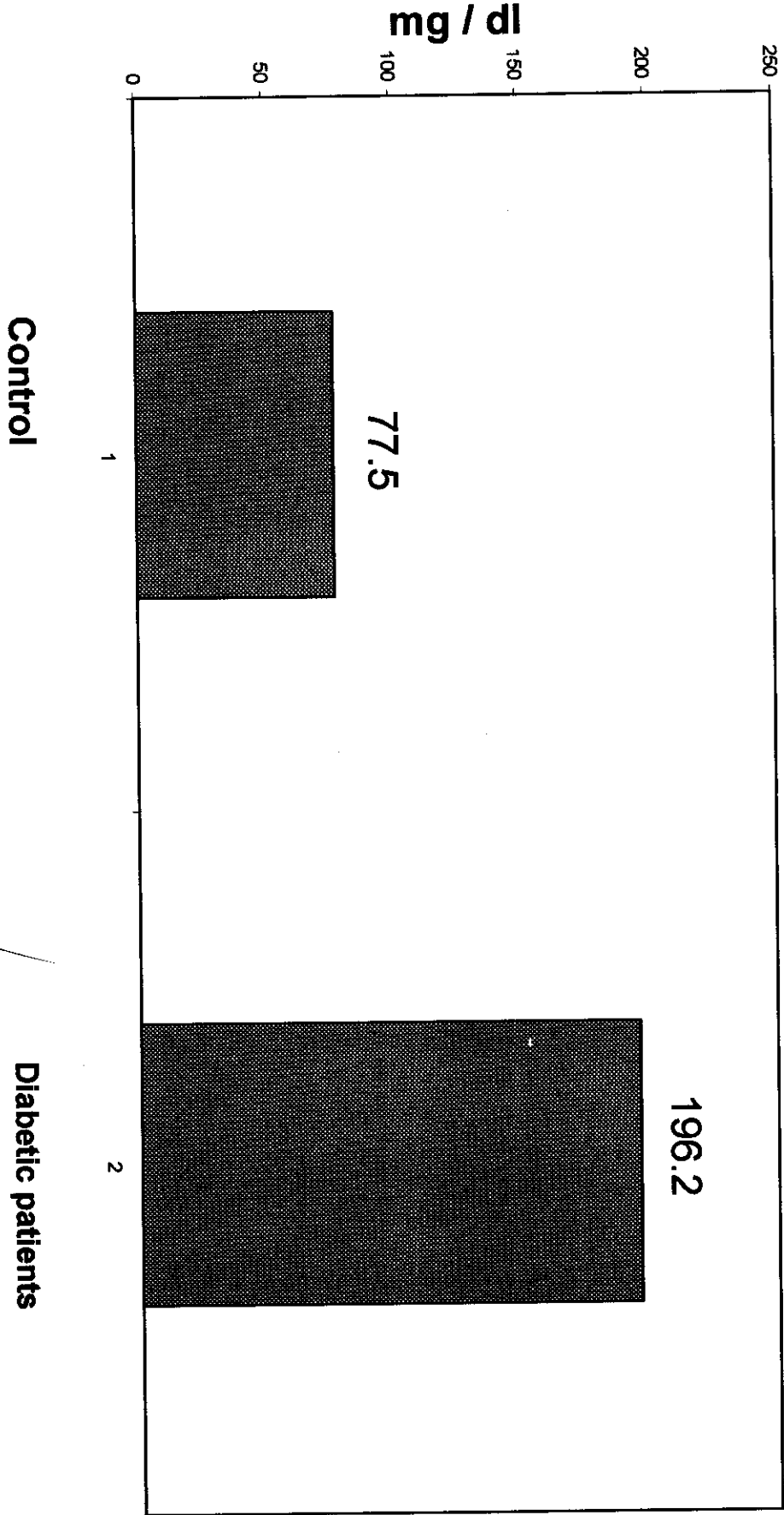
N.S = Non significant

**Comparison of age between diabetic patients group & control group**



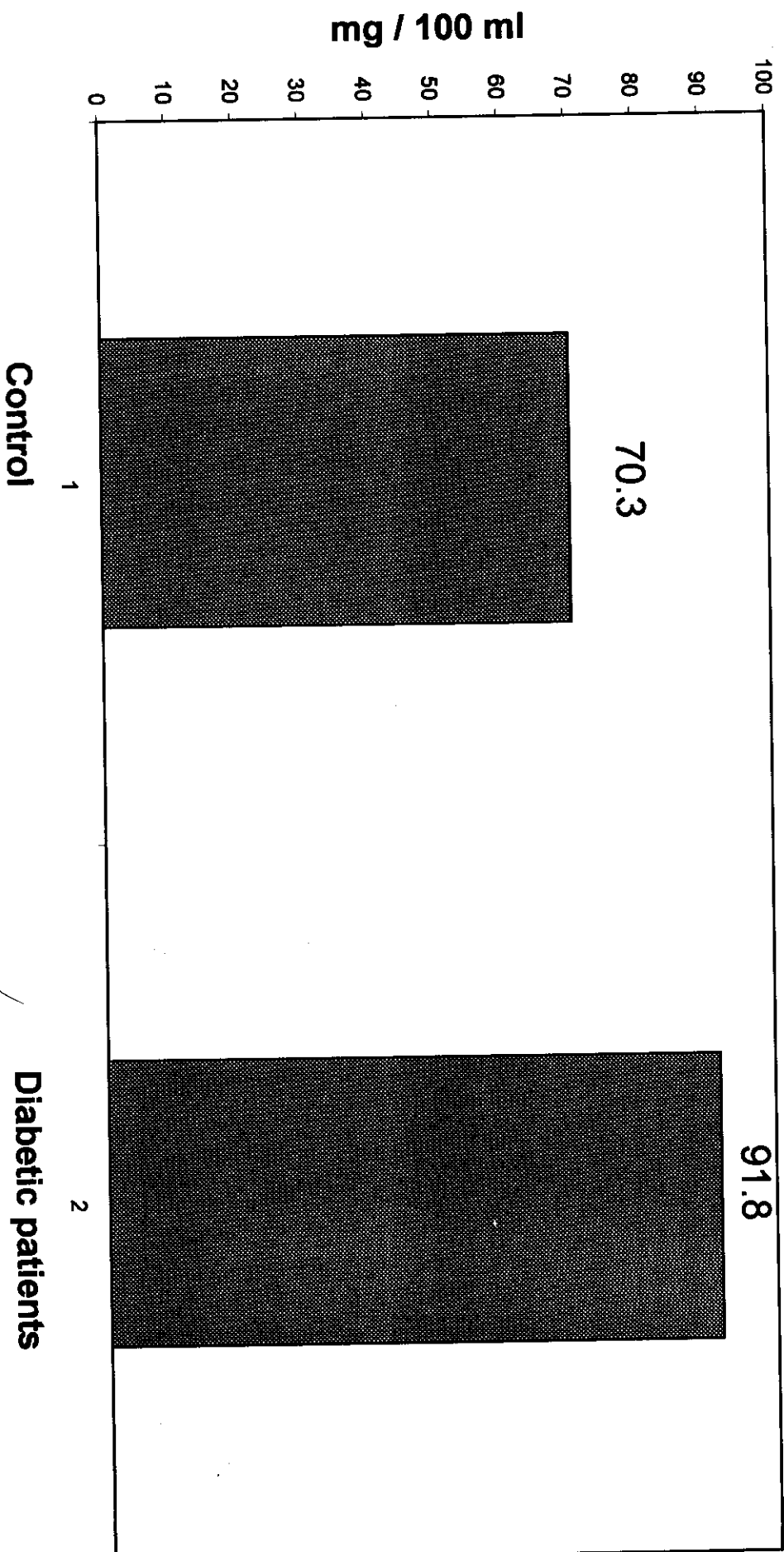
**fig. (1)**

**Comparison of fasting blood sugare between diabetic parients group and control group**



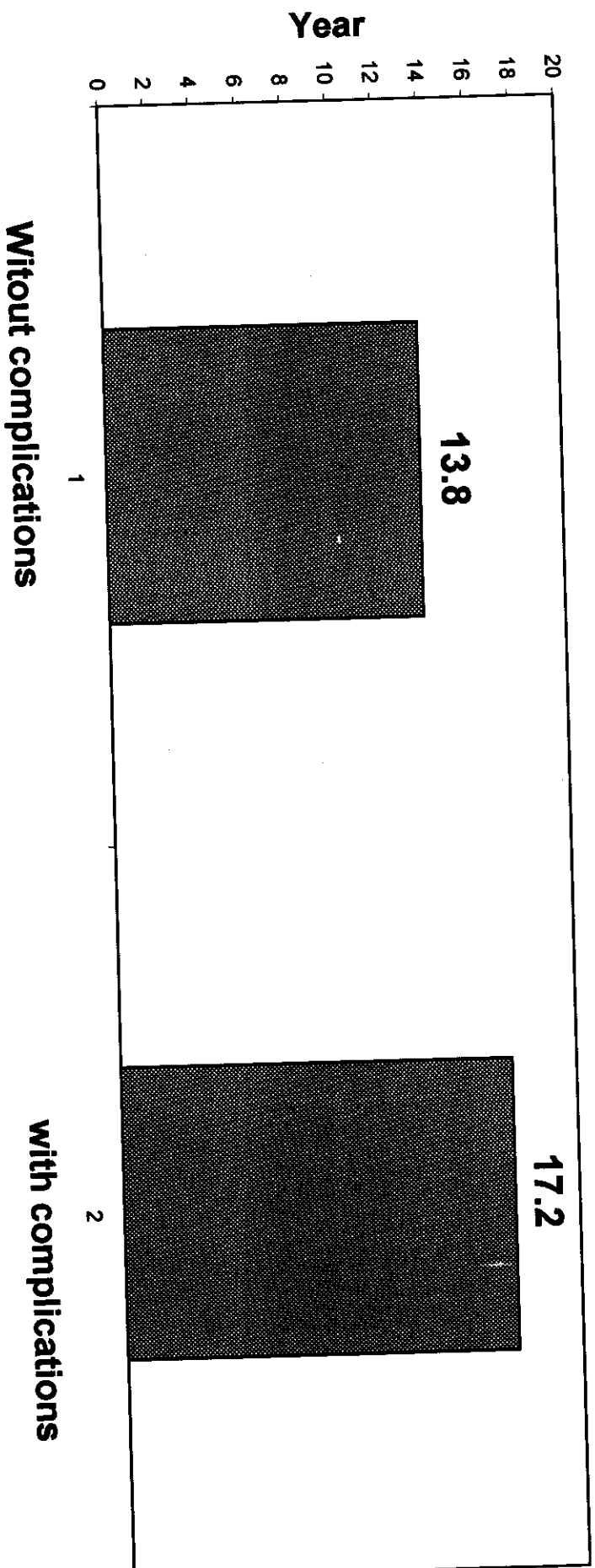
**Fig (2)** ✓

**Comparison of S.A. between diabetic patients group & control group**



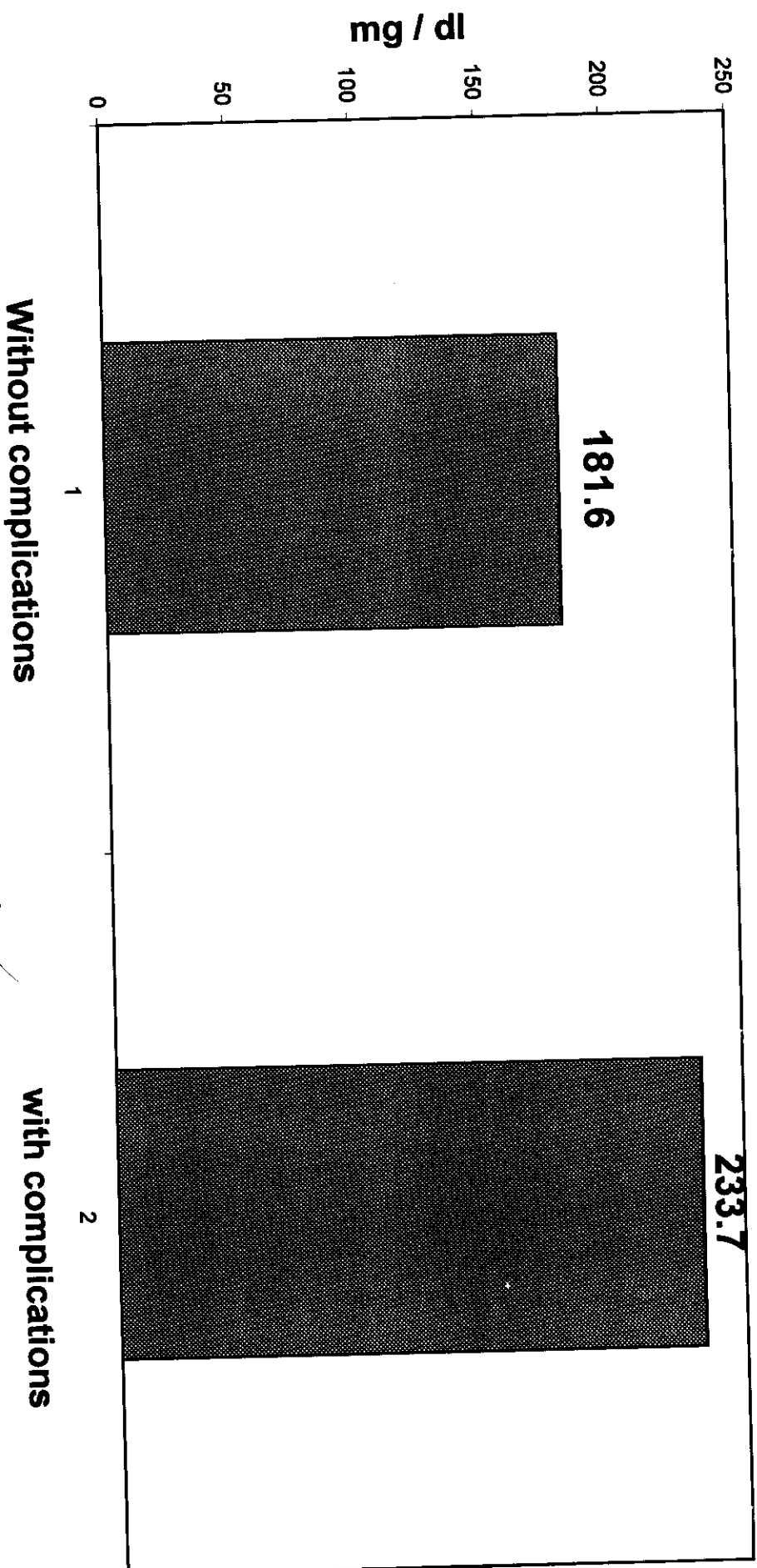
**fig. (3)**

**Comparison of age between diabetic patients with complications  
& diabetic patients without complications groups**



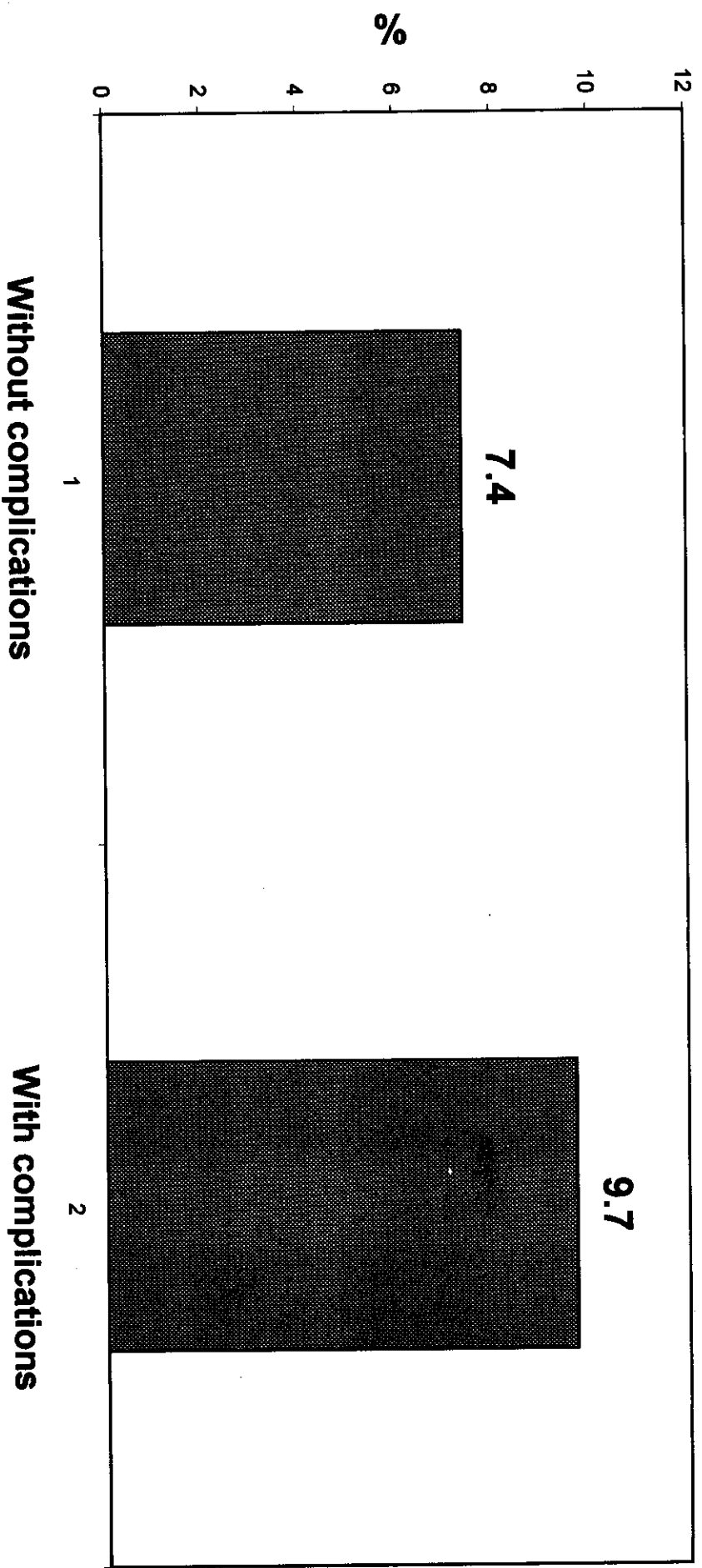
**Fig .(4)**

**Comparison of fasting blood glucose between diabetic patients with complications & diabetic patients without complications groups**



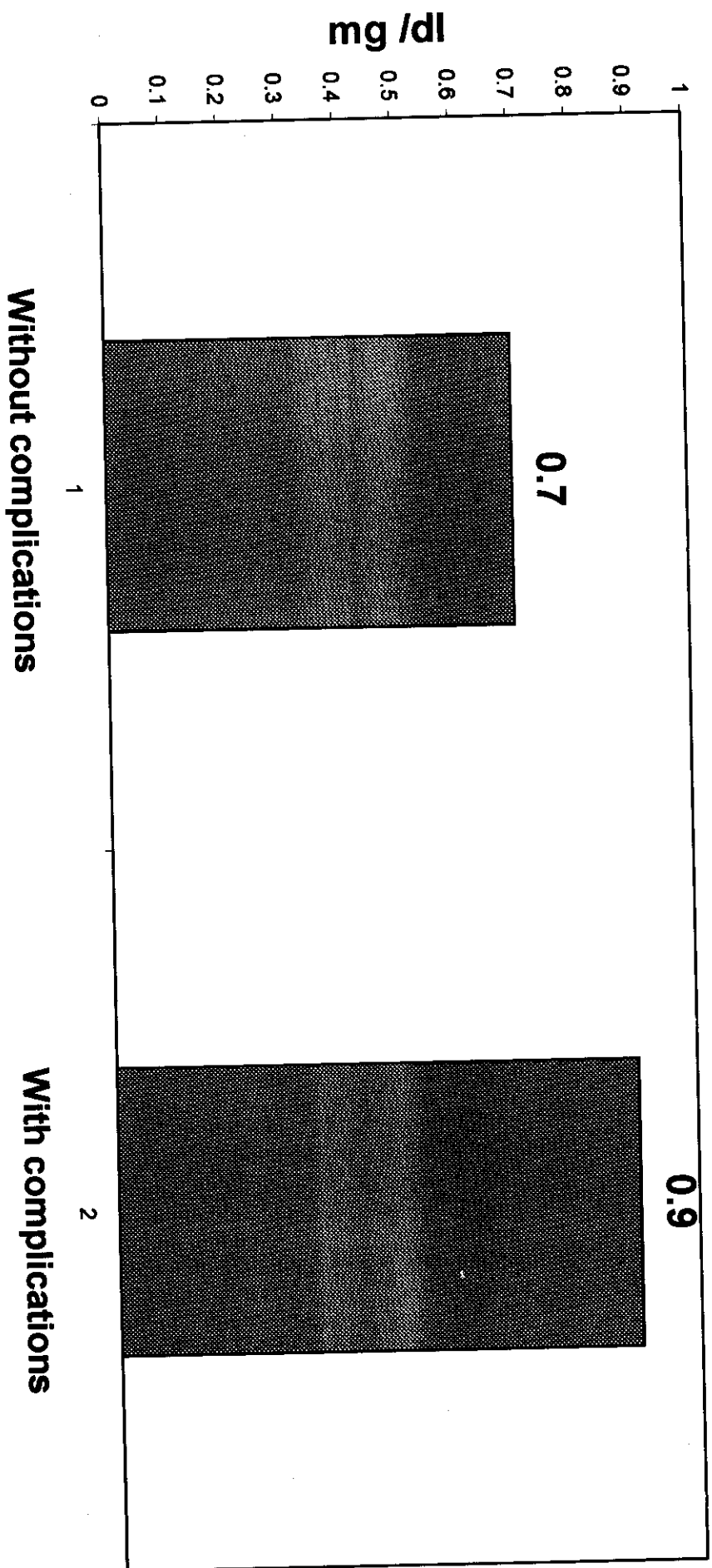
**Fig. (5)** ✓

**Comparison of glycated - haemoglobin between diabetic patients with complications & diabetic patients without complications**



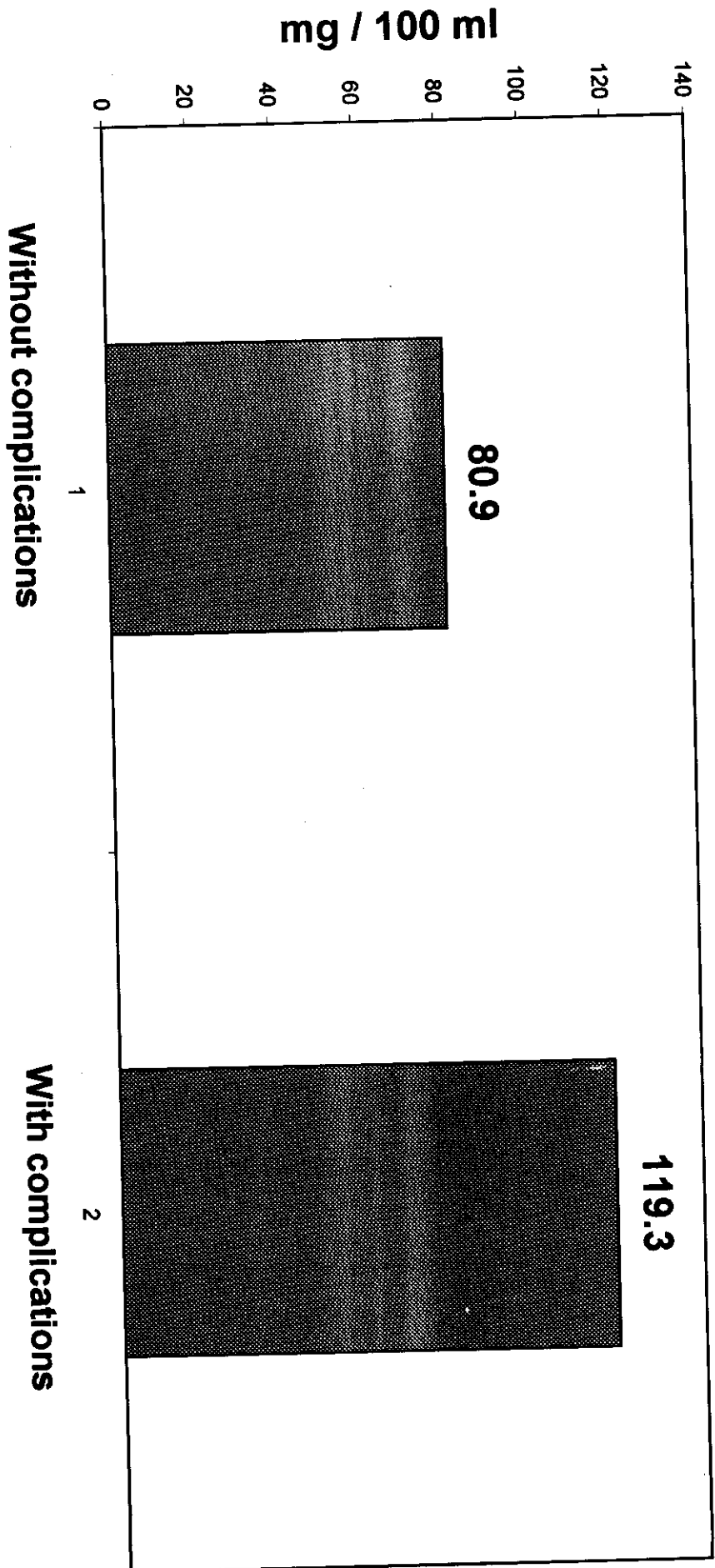
**Fig. (6)**

**Comparison of creatinine between diabetic patients with complications & diabetic patients without complications groups**



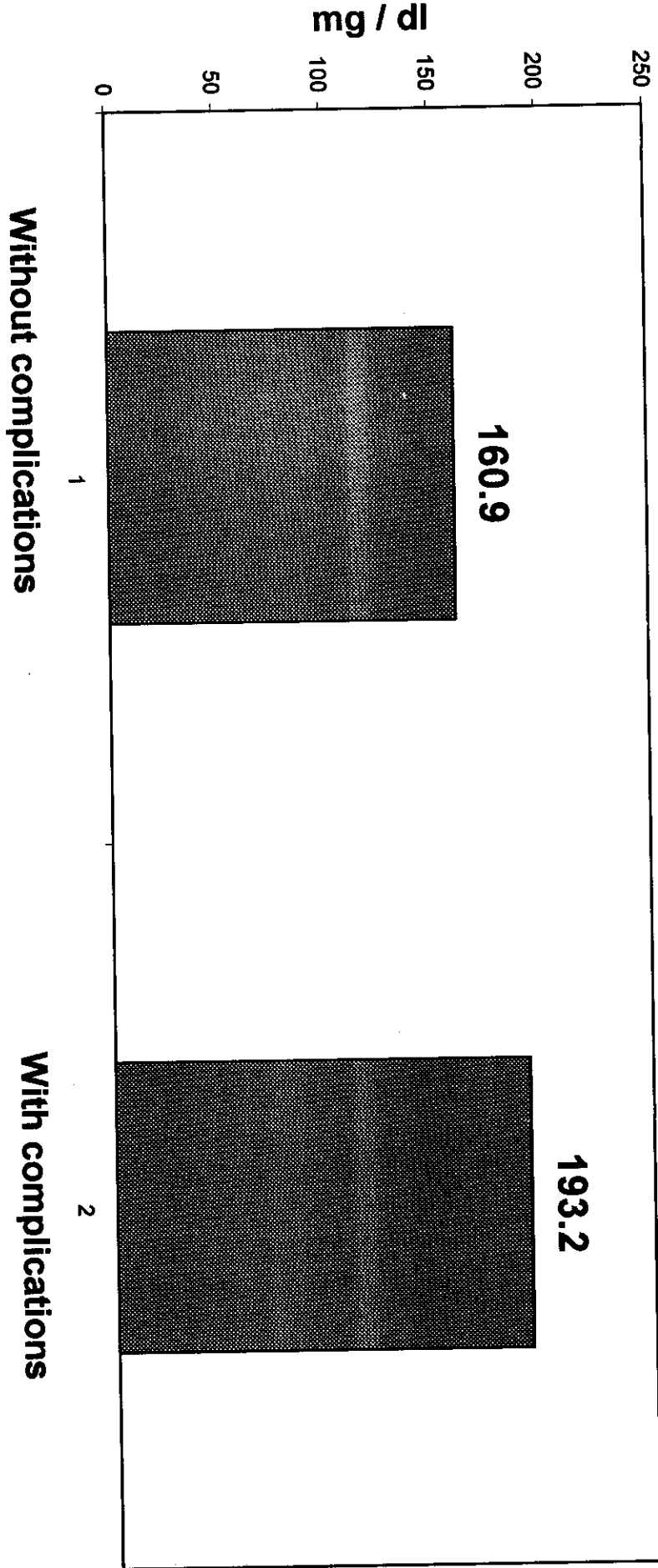
**Fig. (7)**

**Comparison of sialic acid between diabetic patients with complications & diabetic patients without complications groups**



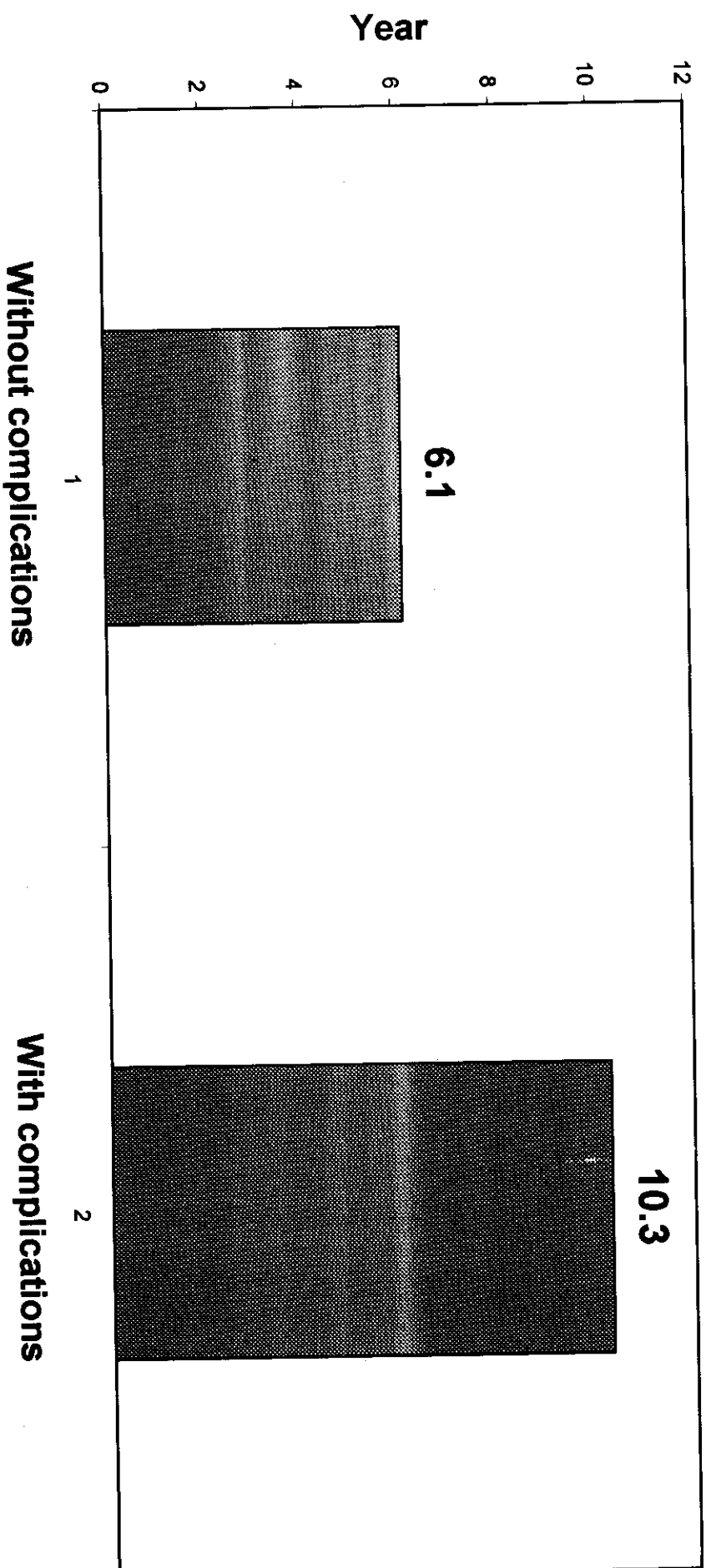
**Fig. (8)**

**Comparison of cholesterol between diabetic patients with complications & diabetic patients without complications groups**



**Fig. (9)**

**Comparison of the duration of the disease between diabetic patients with complications & diabetic patients without complications groups**



**Fig. (10)**

# Comparison of age between diabetic patirents with complications & control groups

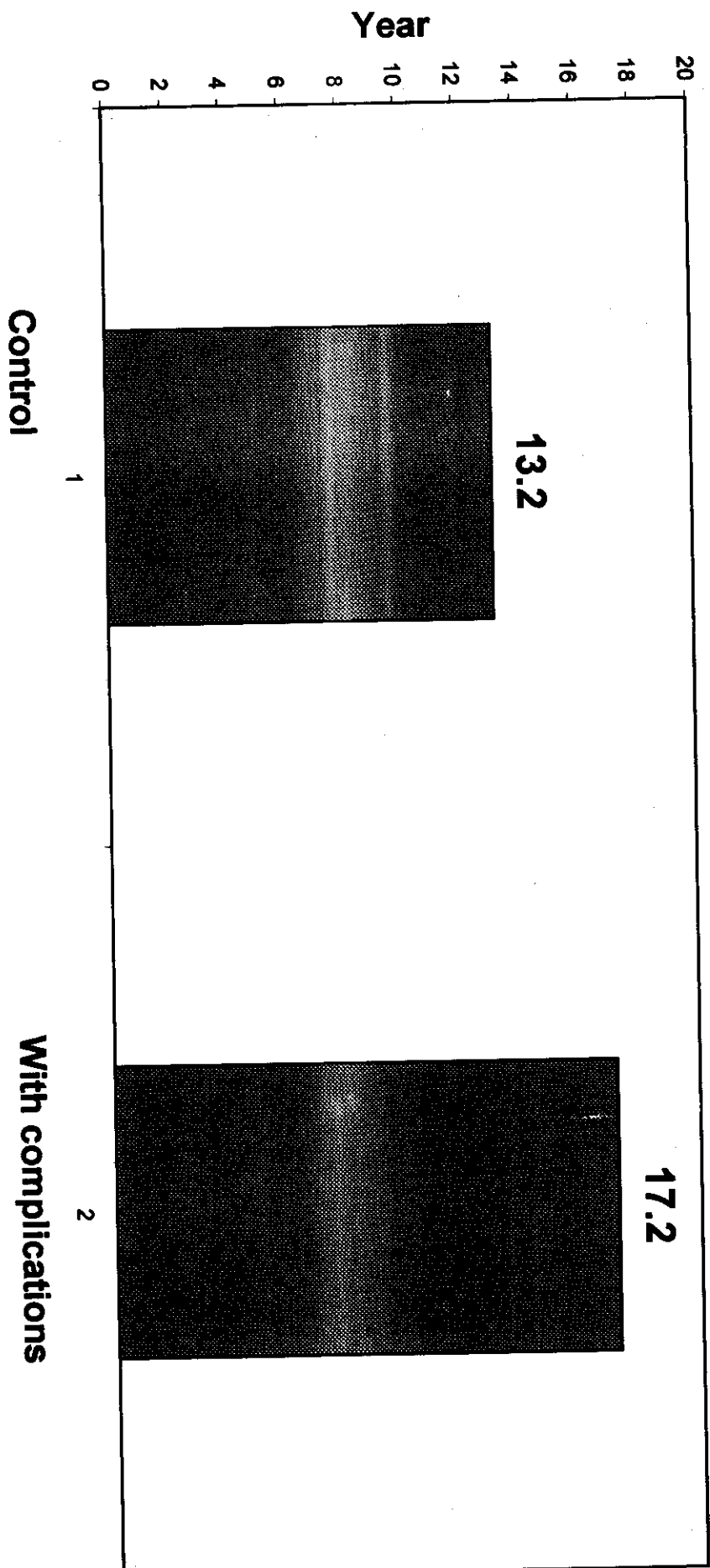


Fig (11)

# Comparison of fasting blood glucose between diabetic patients with complications & control groups

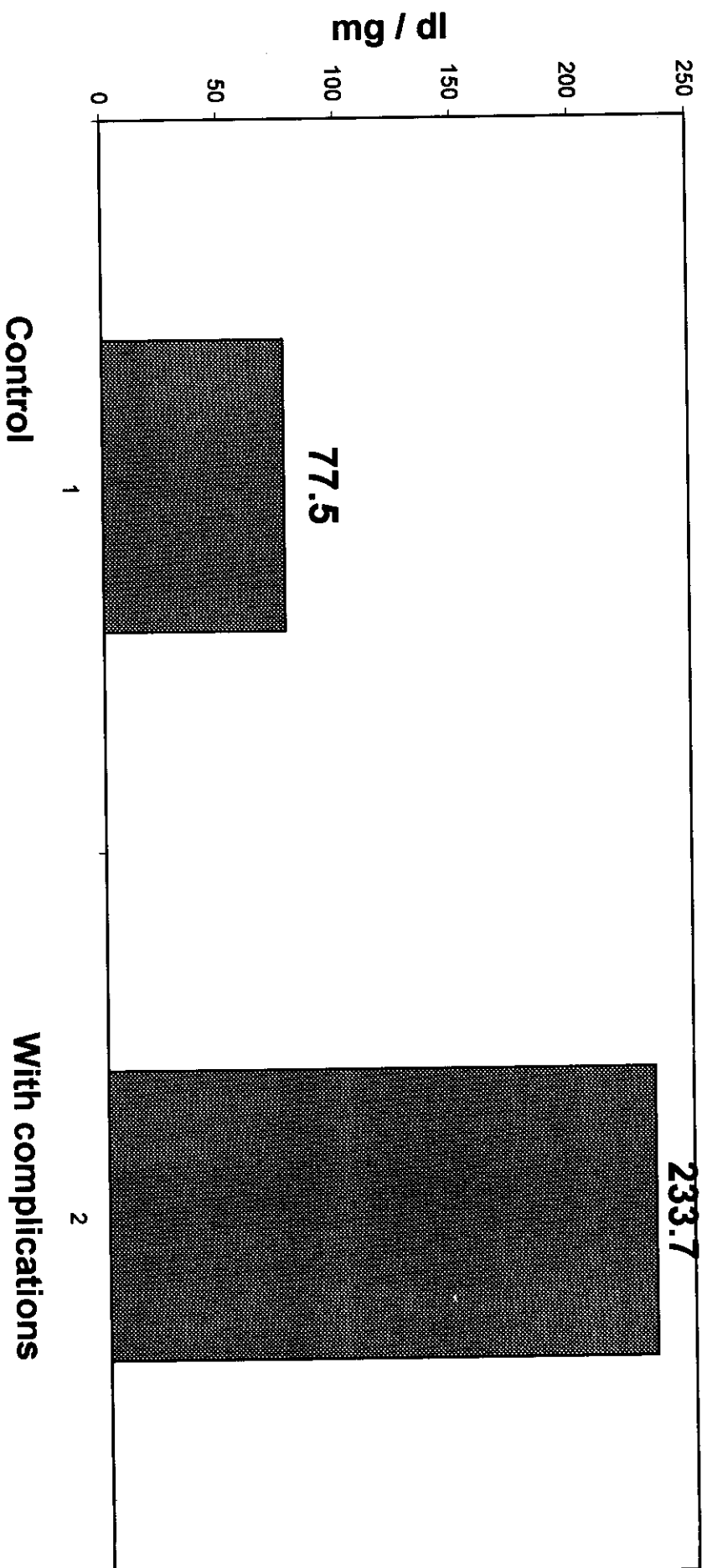
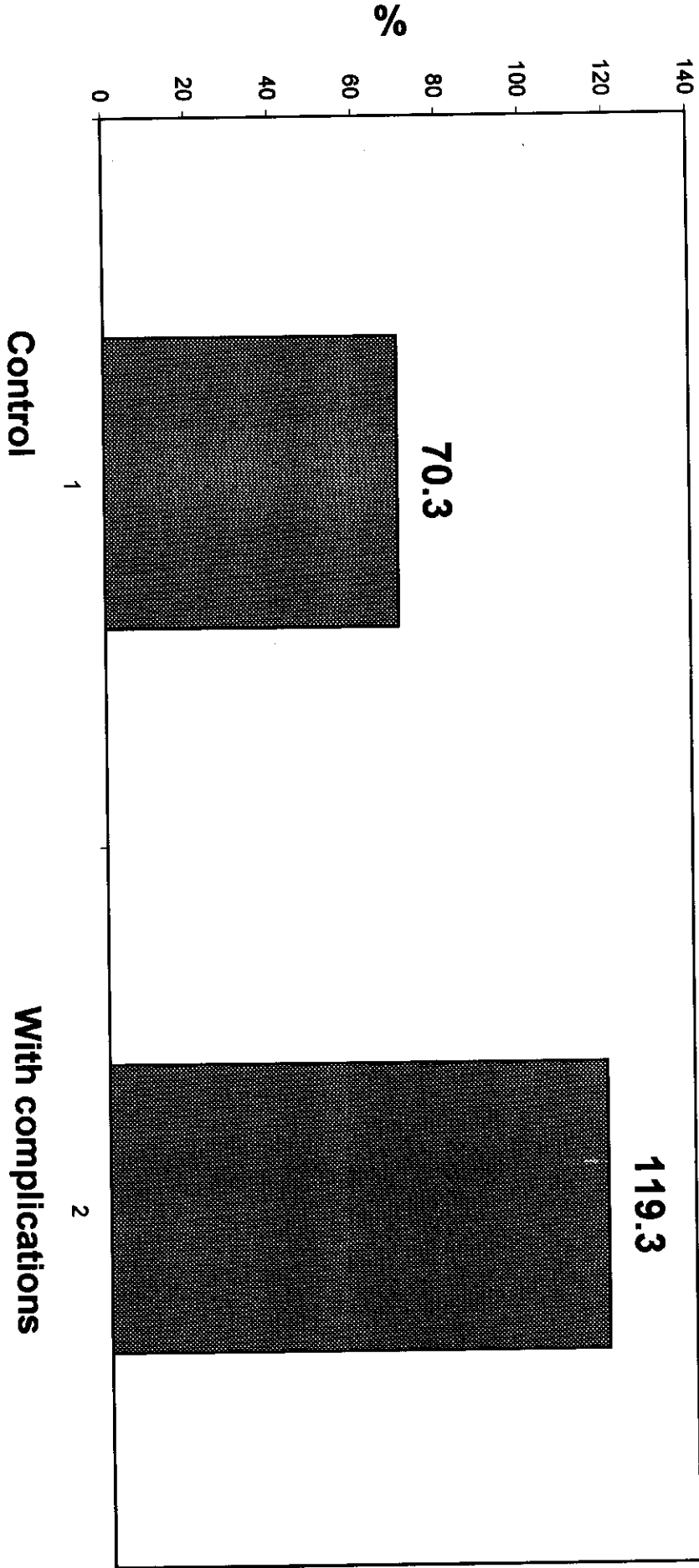


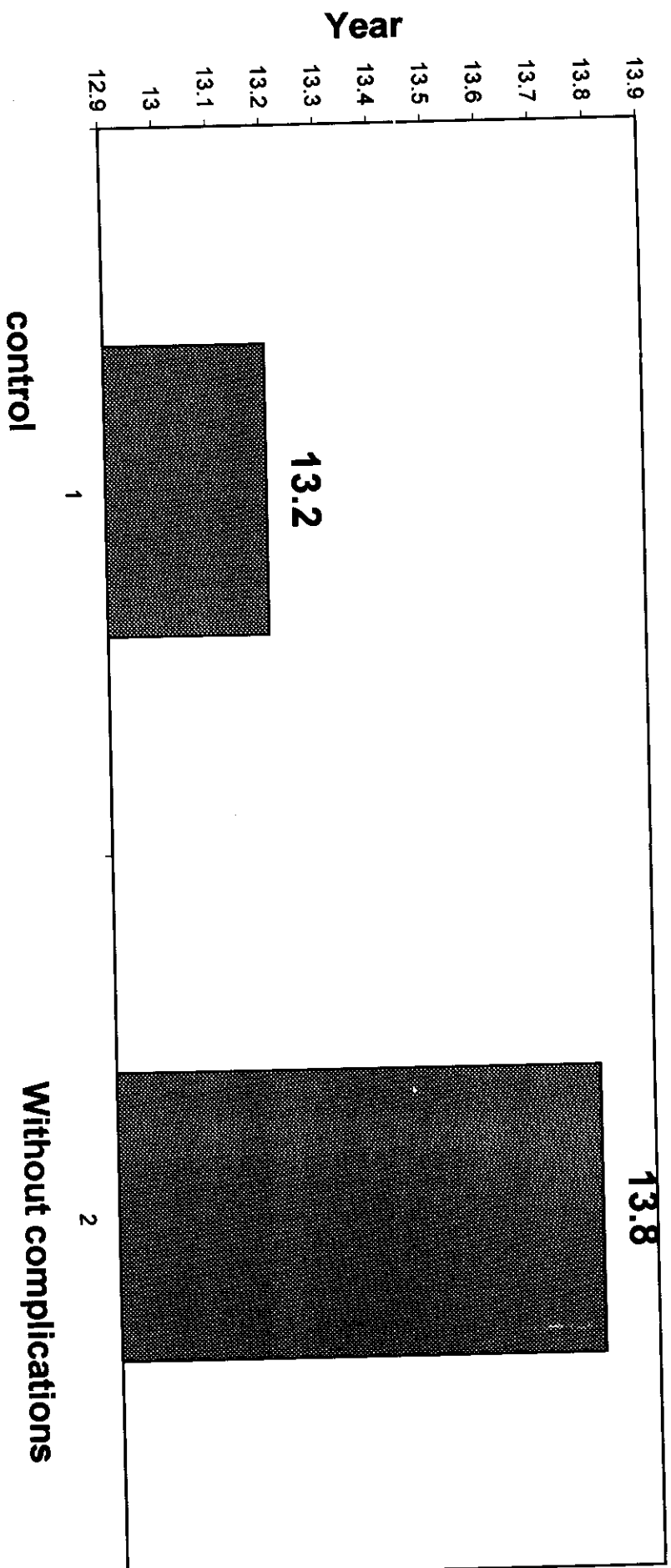
Fig. (12)

**Comparison of sialic acid between diabetic patients with complications & control groups**



**Fig. (13)**

**Comparison of age between diabetic patients without complications & with control groups**



**Fig. (14)**

# Comparison of fasting blood glucose between diabetic patients without complications & with control groups

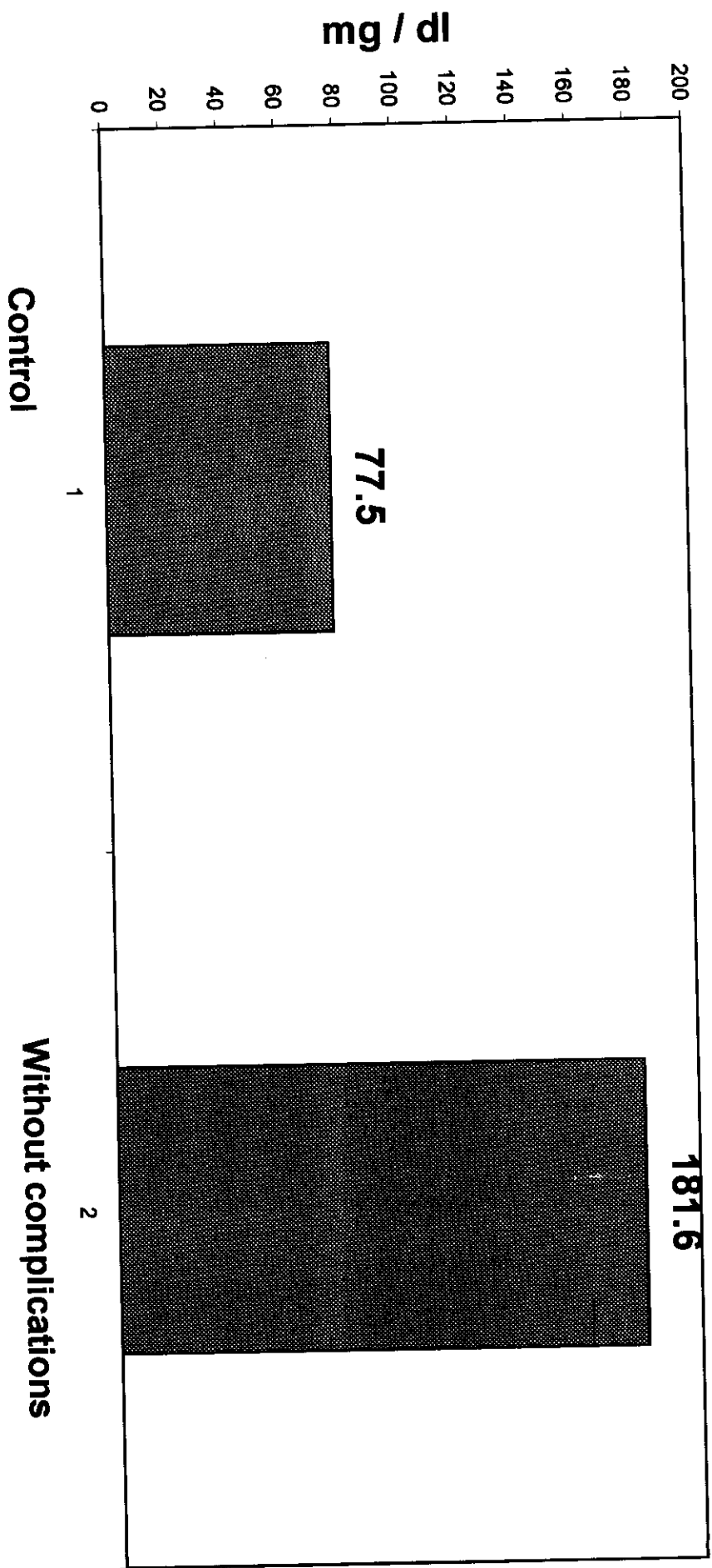


Fig. (15)

# Comparison of sialic acid between diabetic patients without complications & with control groups

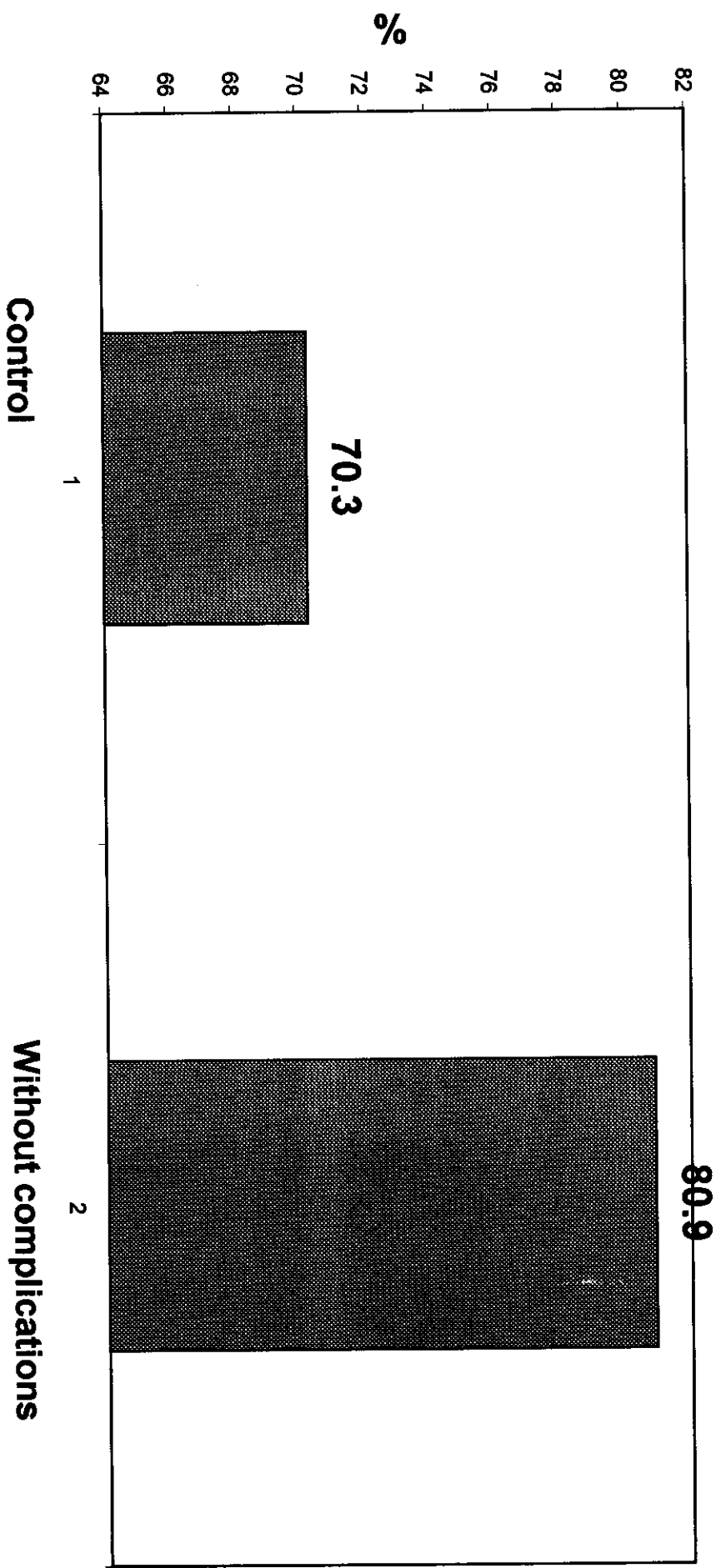


Fig. (16)