

that then degrades viral and cellular RNA, inhibiting virus replication and promoting the death of infected cells ⁽¹¹⁾.

As hepatitis A is preventable by vaccination ⁽¹²⁾. So it is important to investigate the effect of this common viral infection on occurrence of insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.

Patients and methods:

A case control study has been applied from 1st Nov.2006 to 20th of December 2008 which was conducted in Al-Kadhymia Teaching Hospital and AL.Noor general Hospital and involve 100 newly diagnosed I.D.D.M. whose age were bellow 13 years. And one hundred control non diabetic children who were coming to both Hospitals for simple diseases, randomly chosen from both hospitals that were compatible to the diabetic group regarding, age & sex

Diabetic and control children were divided into four groups according to age groups. Both groups were submitted to same questions about previous history of jaundice and laboratory investigation to detect antibodies against hepatitis A using ELISA (Bio-kit) to detect specific IgG and IgM antibodies which were done in the same hospitals.

Chi-square test was employed to test differences between proportions. And p value < 0.05 was considered significant.

Results

The study showed insignificant difference between two groups regarding to age [The youngest child in both groups

Was tow years old and the oldest child was twelve years old] since P value was >0.05 as shown in (Table 1).

Table 1: Distribution of diabetic and control group according to age group.

Age group	Diabetic		Control		Total	x ² =0.17 df=3 P=0.8
	No	%	No	%		
2-4 yr	31	31%	32	32%	63	
4-6 yr	34	34%	33	33%	67	
6-8yr	18	18%	19	19%	37	
Above 8yr	17	17%	16	16%	33	
Total	100	100 %	100	100%	200	

Also the study shows slight increase in female percentage (56%) comparing to male (44%) in diabetic group which is

also statistically not significant as shown in (Table 2).

Table 2: Distribution of sex according to age group in diabetic and control group.

Age group	Diabetic group				Control group				x ² =0.15 df=3 P=0.9
	Male		Female		Male		Female		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
2-4 yr	13	29.6%	18	32.13%	14	31.1%	18	32.74%	
4-6 yr	15	34%	19	34%	14	31.1%	19	34.54%	
6-8 yr	8	18.2%	10	17.8%	9	20%	10	18.18%	
Above 8 yr	8	18.2%	9	16.07%	8	17.8%	8	14.54%	
Total	44	100%	56	100%	45	100%	55	100%	