

The study show high percentage of negative serological test for Hepatitis A (IgG and IgM) in diabetic group comparing to control group and p value

was 0.006 which mean that there are no relation ship between Hepatitis A infection and occurance of diabetes in children as shown in (Table 3).

Table 3: Serological test for hepatitis A in diabetic and control group.

Serological test For hepatitis A (both IgG and IgM)	Diabetic group		Control group		Total		X ² =7.46 Df=1 P=0.006
	N O.	%	N o.	%	N O.	%	
Positive							
IgG	9	9%	24	24%	37	18.5%	
IgM	2	2%	2	2%			
Negative	89	89%	74	74%	163	81.5%	
TOTAL	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

Discussion:

The study showed insignificant increase infrequency of the disease in female (56%) than male (44%) which is comparable to result reported in AL-Kuwait (1993) which showed statistically significant female increase incidence rate⁽¹³⁾.

Also the study showed significant negative relationship between Hepatitis A and occurrence of insulin dependent diabetes mellitus in children which is the first study done in Iraq to explore the relation ship between one of the common preventable viral disease in childhood and the most important chronic disease in them .we think that

there is no such study in neighboring countries ,except there are two small case series from India on acute pancreatitis complicating acute viral hepatitis A, most of these patient had mild-to- moderate pancreatitis with a relatively benign course and uneventful recovery⁽¹⁴⁾. and there are studies that identify the relationship between other viruses and insulin dependent diabetes mellitus like ,long –term prospective Finnish studies have strongly suggested that infection with enteroviruses such as coxsackie virus may trigger the autoimmune process for example increased frequency of serum