

PREVALENCE & CORRELATES OF MICROALBUMINURIA IN CHILDHOOD DIABETES

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43 non-proteinuric IDDM patients (Mean age 21.18 ± 8.7) with B.P. $\leq 145/105$ and without congestive heart failure, ketosis or UTI were studied, for the presence of microalbuminuria. 20 IDDM patients were also evaluated for diabetic retinopathy (with Flourescein Angiography).

Only 4 patients (9.3%) had microalbuminuria. Blood Pressure (both systolic and diastolic) was higher in microalbuminuric patients as compared to their normoalbuminuric counter parts but could not reach significant level. There was

significant correlation of microalbuminuria with duration of diabetes ($P < 0.01$), but there was no correlation of microalbuminuria with HbA_{1c}, and age of the patients. There was significant correlation between proliferative retinopathy and microalbuminuria ($P < 0.05$).

This low prevalence of microalbuminuria in Indian diabetics may partly be related to relatively short duration of diabetes in our study; however, low protein intake and smaller body size in Indian diabetics may also be important.