

Clinical Characteristics of Children With Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes^{8,9,12}

| Clinical Characteristics | Type 1 | Type 2 |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Age at Diagnosis | Preschool to adolescents | >10 years |
| Obesity | Uncommon (although prevalence increasing parallel to the obesity epidemic) | Common |
| Gender | Male and female equal | Females 60% higher prevalence |
| Relatives | 5% of children with type 1 diabetes have relatives with type 1. | 75% to 100% of children with type 2 diabetes have relatives with type 2. |
| Population | Predominantly white | Predominantly African American, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American |
| Beta-Cell Autoantibodies Present | 85% to 98% | Uncommon |
| Insulin, C-Peptide Levels | Low | High |
| Ketoacidosis | Frequently | 5% to 25% in ethnic minorities, primarily African American |
| Associated Disorders | Autoimmune disorders (thyroid, adrenal, vitiligo, celiac disease) | Acanthosis nigricans, polycystic ovary syndrome, metabolic syndrome |