children to a complete stage of type 2 diabetes is faster than in adults.

This study was conducted in order to discover if adolescents with ADD/ADHD are more prone to develop type 2 diabetes and also to observe the incline of adolescents diagnosed with 686 () -27 (w) -17 -4 (v) -6 (e) 5 () 14 (t) 17 (h) 14 (e) 5 () -14 (i) 15 (n) 14 (c) 16 (l) 15 (i) 15 (n) 14 (e 0 1 78.91 (i) 15 (n 3c91 (i) 0r) 2 () -7 (t) 23 (h) 20 (a) 6 (n) 20 () -35 (i) 2226.913515 (nd/or particular study revealed that there is a weak correlation if any between ADD/ADHD and the development of diabetes as

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only one case showed that diabetes was developed after the diagnosis of the psychiatric disorder. Our null hypothesis that th