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Nitrogen Metabolism of Diabetic Children.

GENEVIEVE STEARNS AND G. CLINTON KNOWLTON. (Introduced by J. D. Boyd.)

From the Department of Pediatrics, State University of Iowa.

The nitrogen retention of a group of 33 diabetic children between the ages of 3 and 15 years has been studied during a total of 42 metabolism periods of 3 to 4 days each. The diets were calorically sufficient according to Holt's standards, and the protein intake approximated 2 gm. per kilogram body weight, the average for the younger children being slightly above, and that of the older group somewhat below this value.

The average retention of 4 children more than 10% under weight was greater than that of children whose weight was approximately normal, while the retention of overweight children did not differ materially from that of the normal group. The average retention for the group (omitting the 4 underweight children) was .044 gm. of nitrogen per kilogram body weight.

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Endogenous Rickets.

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Active rickets has been observed in a number of patients whose intake of vitamins, calcium and phosphorus was fully adequate,