**Comprehensive genetic screening: The prevalence of maturity‐onset diabetes of the young gene variants in a population‐based childhood diabetes cohort**

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Although some forms of maturity-onset diabetes of the young (MODY) genes have distinct clinical features, most cannot be diagnosed without genetic testing and as such, estimates of MODY prevalence vary widely.

This study aimed to determine the prevalence of MODY variants in a large and unselected paediatric diabetes cohort.

Seventeen children were found with pathogenic/likely pathogenic variants in MODY gene. Two were diagnosed with type 2 diabetes, four diagnosed with antibody‐negative type 1 diabetes (T1DM), three diagnosed with antibody-positive T1DM, and eight previously diagnosed with MODY. Prevalence of MODY variants in the sequenced cohort was 2.1%, compared to 0.3% of controls.

The study suggests the incorporation of genetic screening of MODY for all children with diabetes, due to the observed prevalence and clinical implications of MODY, as well as the increasing access of rapid and affordable genetic screening provide