The psychological impact of T1D on glycaemic control in affected Saudi children at different developmental age groups

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NOTHING TO DISCLOSE

T1D: is the 3rd commonest chronic disease of childhood.
In newly diagnosed patients, adaptation to a new life is usually a challenge for the whole family.
Specific challenges posed by T1D on the affected children, and their families, at different developmental age groups.
The correlation between HbA1c and age specific psychological challenges, to our knowledge, has not been previously explored in the Middle East.

INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVES

To assess the correlation between children’s HbA1c and the psychological impact of T1D on affected Saudi children and their parents at King Khalid University hospital, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
To explore variations, if any, between children and their parents and between children themselves at different age groups, in the psychological impact scores of different aspects of the disease and its management.

METHODS

Cross sectional pilot study at KKUH, KSA (October-December 2013). A standard quality of life diabetes specific questionnaire for children – (PedQoL DM™ V3.0 - Arabic translation) was used.
The total and individual impact scores of different domains in the questionnaire were calculated from children’s and parents’ responses. Data were analyzed using Pearson’s correlation, ANOVA and t-2 tests.

RESULTS

- Table 1 – Patient gender and average HbA1c per age group
- Table 2 – Comparisons of the mean HbA1c of different age groups
- Table 3 – Comparison between the questionnaire individual categories’ aggregate scores of parents and children at different developmental age groups
- Table 4 – Summary of Pearson’s correlations of the scores of the psychological impact on children vs children’s HbA1c
- Table 5 – Summary of Pearson’s correlations of (the scores of the psychological impact on parents

CONCLUSIONS

Identifying age specific challenges in children with T1D may help focusing on relevant areas of concern in their management. Larger studies may be required to better highlight the relationship of these challenges with HbA1c in affected Saudi children.