

TYPE 1 DIABETES IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS:

demographic and clinical characterization

Helena Ferreira¹, Carla Ferreira¹, Filipa Correia¹, Carla Meireles¹
1- Pediatric Department, Centro Hospitalar do Alto Ave, Guimarães, Portugal

INTRODUCTION

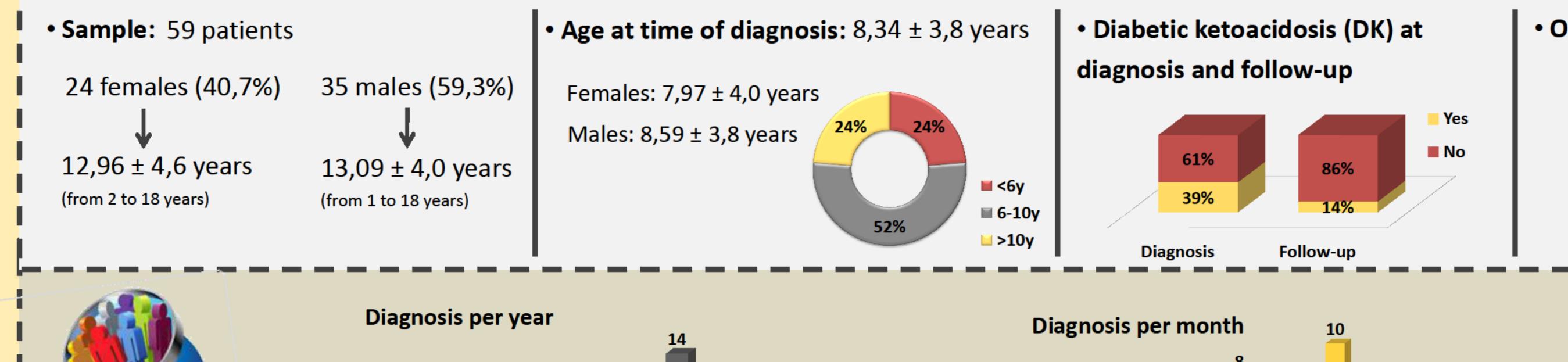
- Type 1 diabetes is one of the most common chronic disease in pediatric age. The incidence is increasing worldwide, with significant variations between countries. In Portugal, the prevalence in pediatric age is about 0,16%
- This study aims to characterize a pediatric population with type 1 diabetes and to identify factors influencing the metabolic control

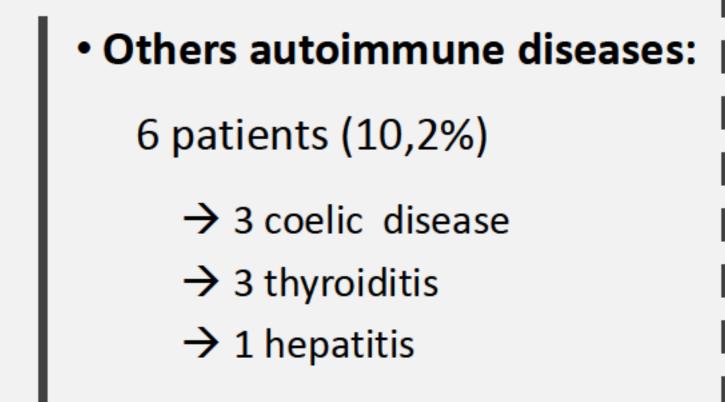
METHODS

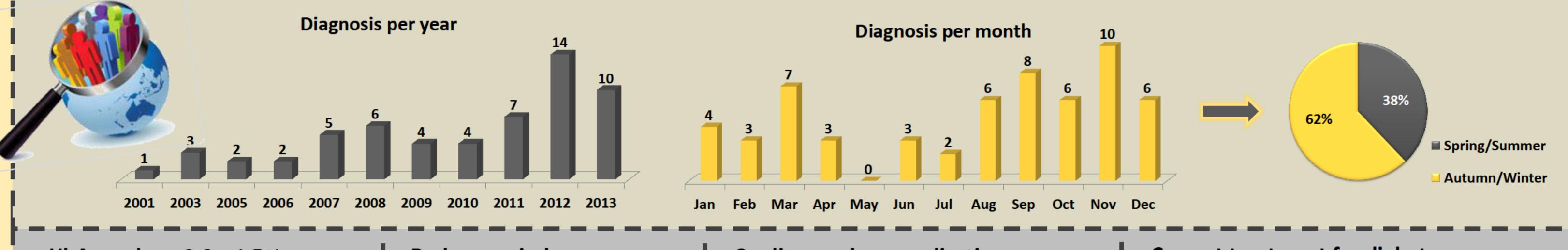
- Retrospective analysis of children and adolescents diagnosed with type 1 diabetes, between January of 2001 and December of 2013, that were followed, in at least one year, in a secondary care hospital, in Portugal.
- Demographic, clinical and laboratorial data were collected. IBM SPSS®20 was used for statistical analysis. P values below of 0.05 were regarded as statistical significant.

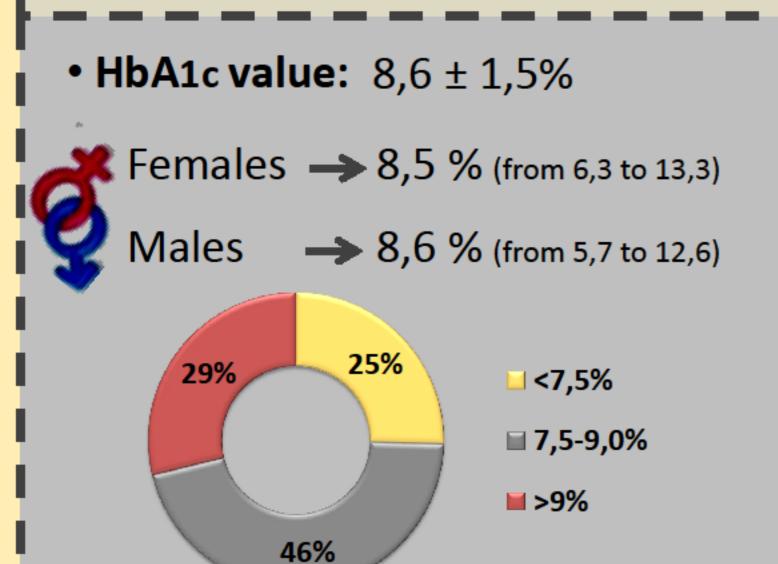
RESULTS

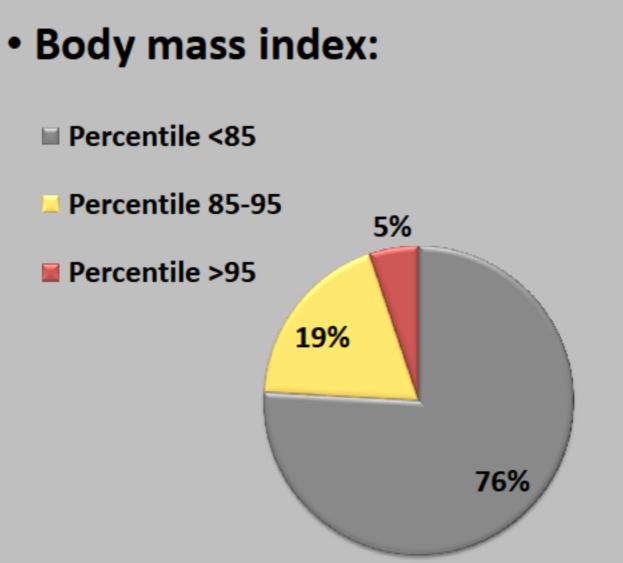












- Cardiovascular complications:
 - → Microalbuminuria: 2 patients (3,4%)
 - → Dislipidemia: 5 patients (8,5%)
 - > Excess weight: 14 patients (23,7%)
- → Hypertension: 2 patients (3,4%)
- Current treatment for diabetes:
 - → Continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion: 4 patients (6,8%)
 - → Multiple insulin injection therapy: 55 patients (93,2%)

Comparative analysis



Groups	HbA1c <7,5%	HbA1c ≥7,5%	P value	Groups	HbA1c <7,5%	HbA1c ≥7,5%	P value
Male	9	26	0,951	Age at diagnosis ≤10y	7	31	0,097
Female	6	18		Age at diagnosis >10y	8	13	
DK at diagnosis	5	15	0,628	Follow-up ≤ 5 years	12	26	0,144
No DK at diagnosis	10	22		Follow-up > 5 years	3	18	
BMI < P 85	11	33	1,0	Current age ≤10y	3	6	0,680
BMI > P 85	3	11		Current age >10y	12	38	

DISCUSSION/ CONCLUSION

- This study corroborated the increasing incidence of type 1 diabetes, which enhances the importance of a better knowledge of this disease.
- The majority of our new cases were diagnosed in males and during autumn and winter.
- There were not identified factors influencing the metabolic control, which could be explained by the small sample of this study that limits the statistical analysis.

<u>Bibliography:</u> Global IDF/ISPAD guidelines for diabetes in childhood and adolescence. International diabetes federation, 2011DIABETES | Factos e números. Portugal 2014. Relatório anual do observatório nacional da diabetes | Gregory JM, Moore DJ, Simmons JH. Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus. Pediatrics in review 2013; 34(5):203-215





Diabetes 2
Helena Ferreira

