INTRODUCTION:
SGA Spanish cohort study in analytical and metabolic variables at 3 and 12 months of age with somatometría situation.

OBJECTIVE:
Study different is SGA children between catch up slow, normal or fast in the first year of life

MATERIAL & METHODS:
DM1 children over 2 years with at least 6 months duration from debut. Age > 2a. Sensitivity index > 100mgsRS / dl / IU. Desire of parents to not use syringes. Rejection Insulflow® type devices. No possibility ISCI. Using gliuside insulin and / or insulin glargine and comparison with the data (Farmacoe Foreign Ministry authorization code 011813) RAPID NOVO PenFill CARTUCHOS®. Study comparativo. IBM Statistick SPSS 19.0., Nonparametric paired samples n <30. Health Survey Questionnaire SF-36 (Spanish and summarized).

RESULTS:
10 children (5♀), mean age 5.8 to [5-8.5].
Prior HbA1c (DCA): 8.1% [6.4-8.8] needs: 0.72 IU / kg / day [0.45 to 0.88], sensitivity 168 mgR / dl / IU [135-280] and Survey 7.2 points [6-8].
After 6 months of use HbA1c (DCA): 7.5% [6.8-7.9] p: 0.38, needs 0.88 IU / kg / day [0.77-1.05] p differences: 0.01 95% CI [0.12 to 0.34], sensitivity 145 mgR / dl / IU [125-205] p: 0.001, and Enc 8.5 points [7-9].
Improvement score similar to previous study.

CONCLUSIONS:
Improving quality of life perceived by parents with the low cost of operation defines the potential of this dosage form as a transition to adult-type devices.