

# PANCREATIC RESERVE AND METABOLIC CONTROL OF TYPE 1 DIABETES IN A COHORT OF SPANISH CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENT

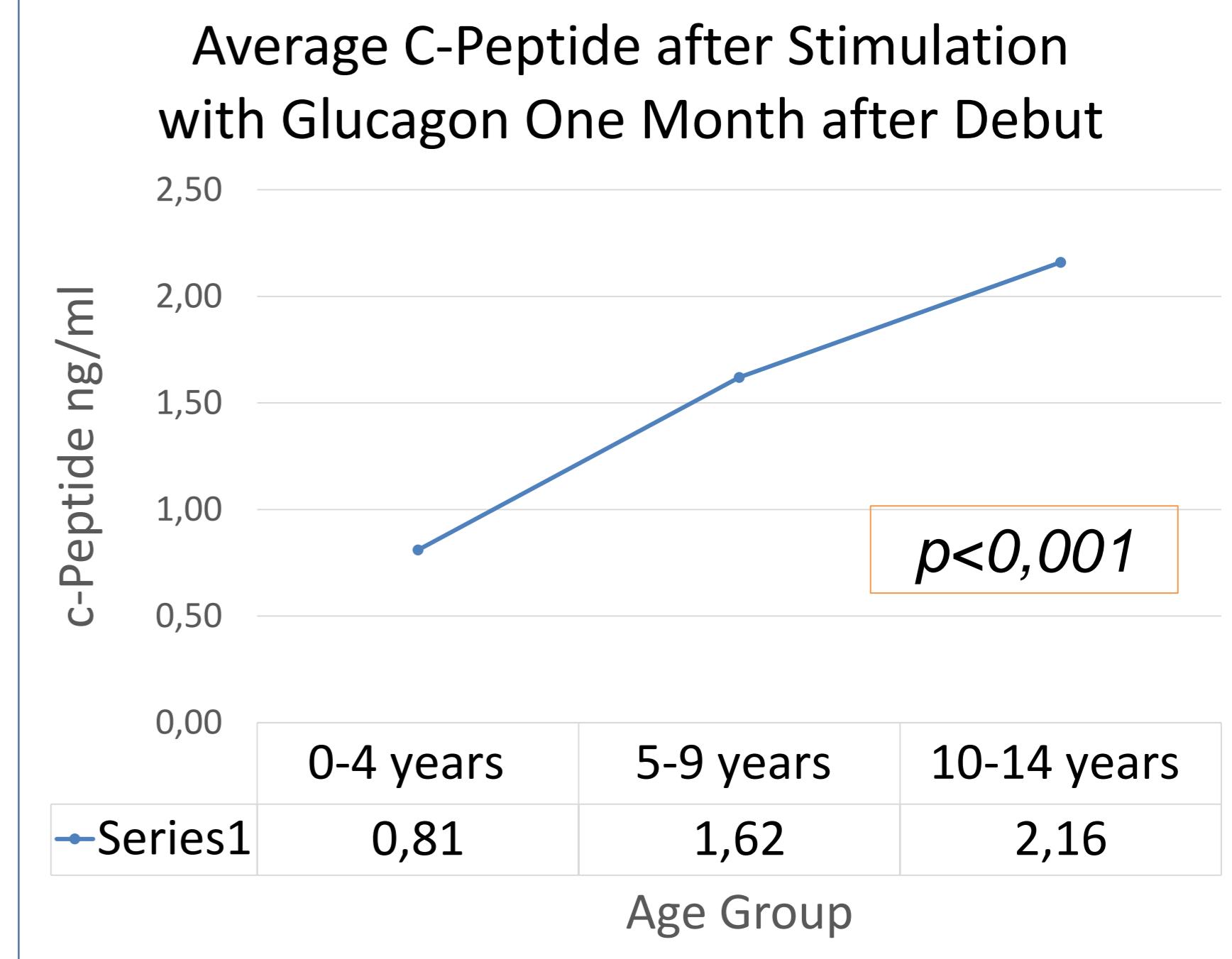
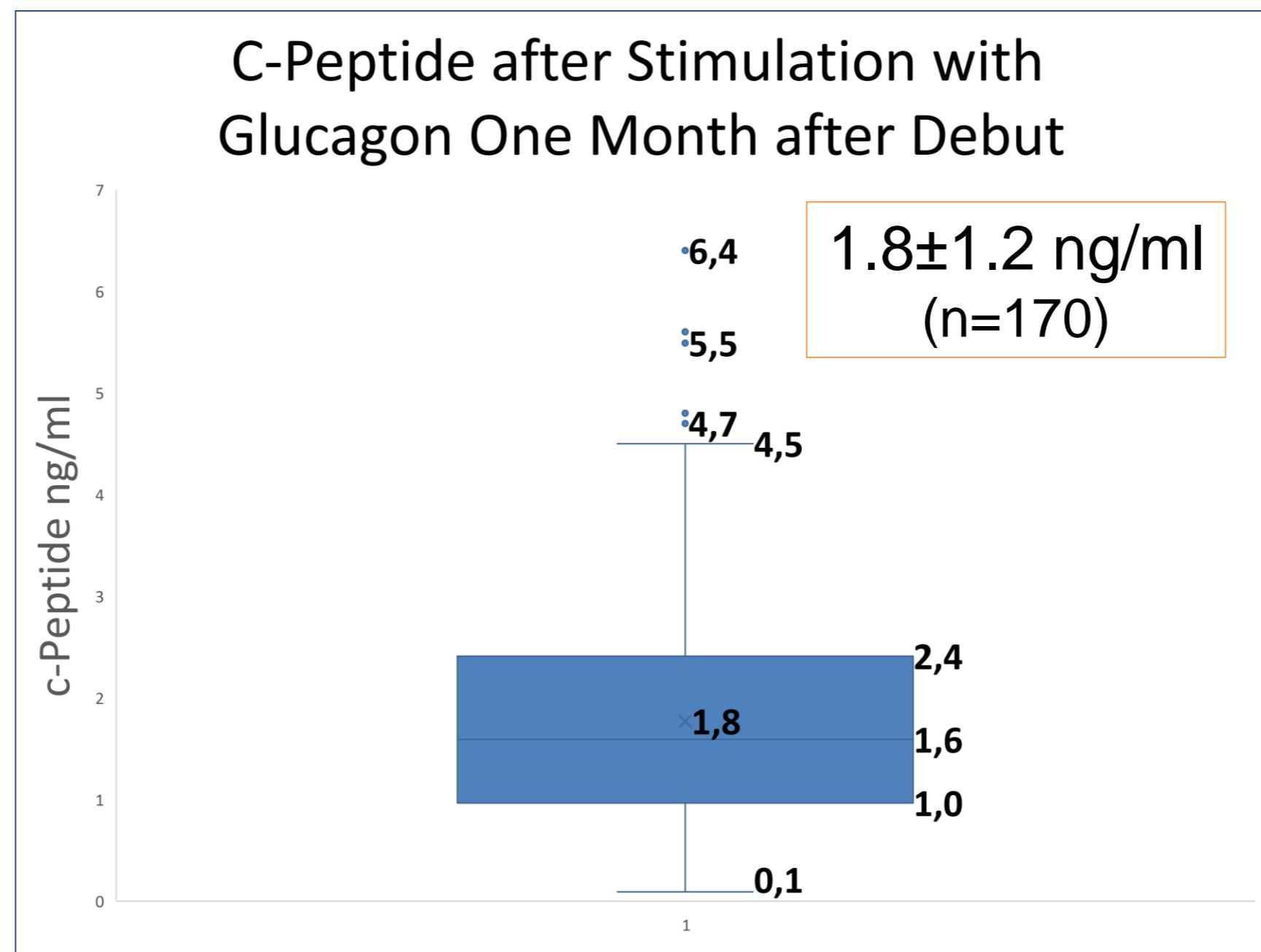
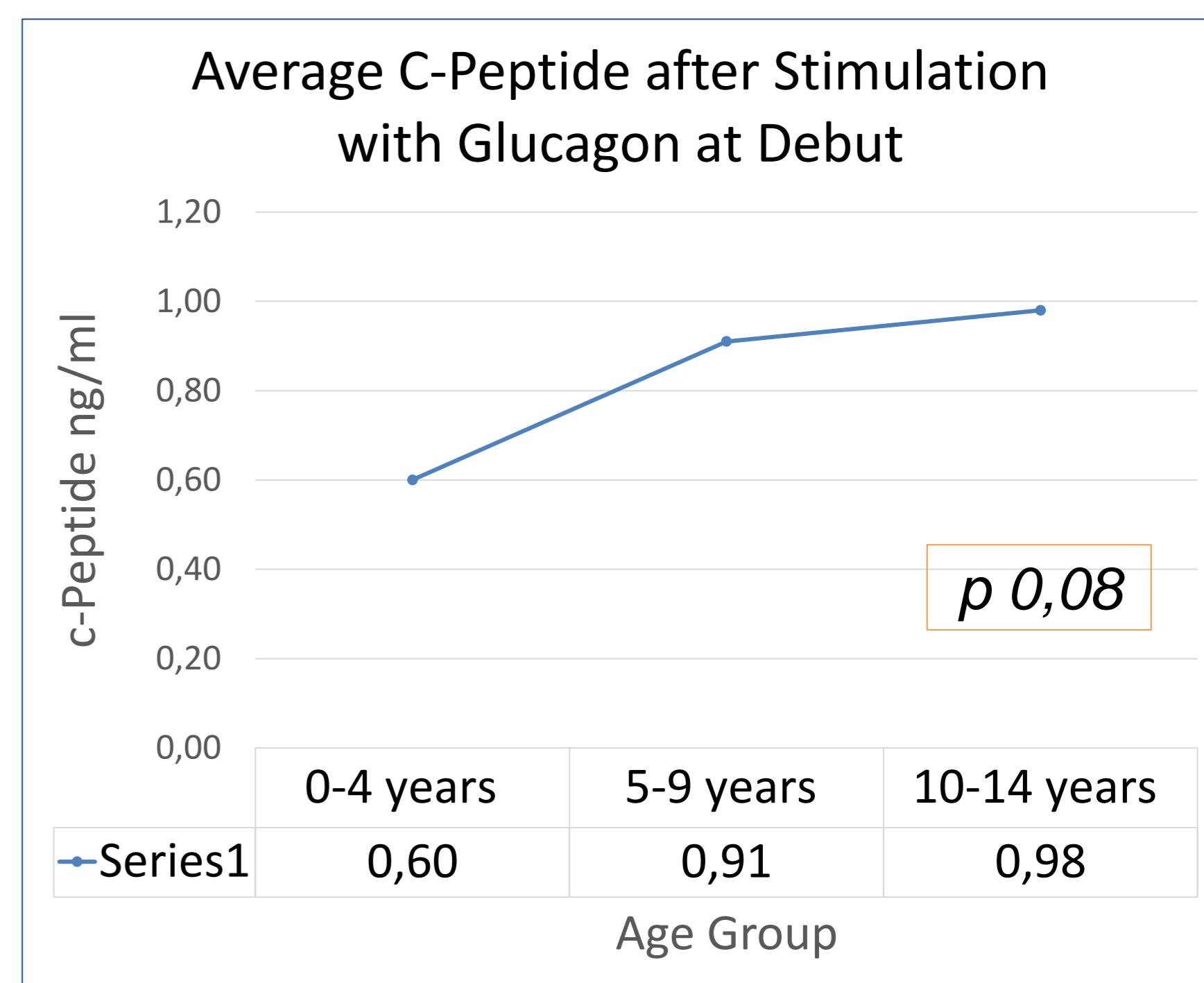
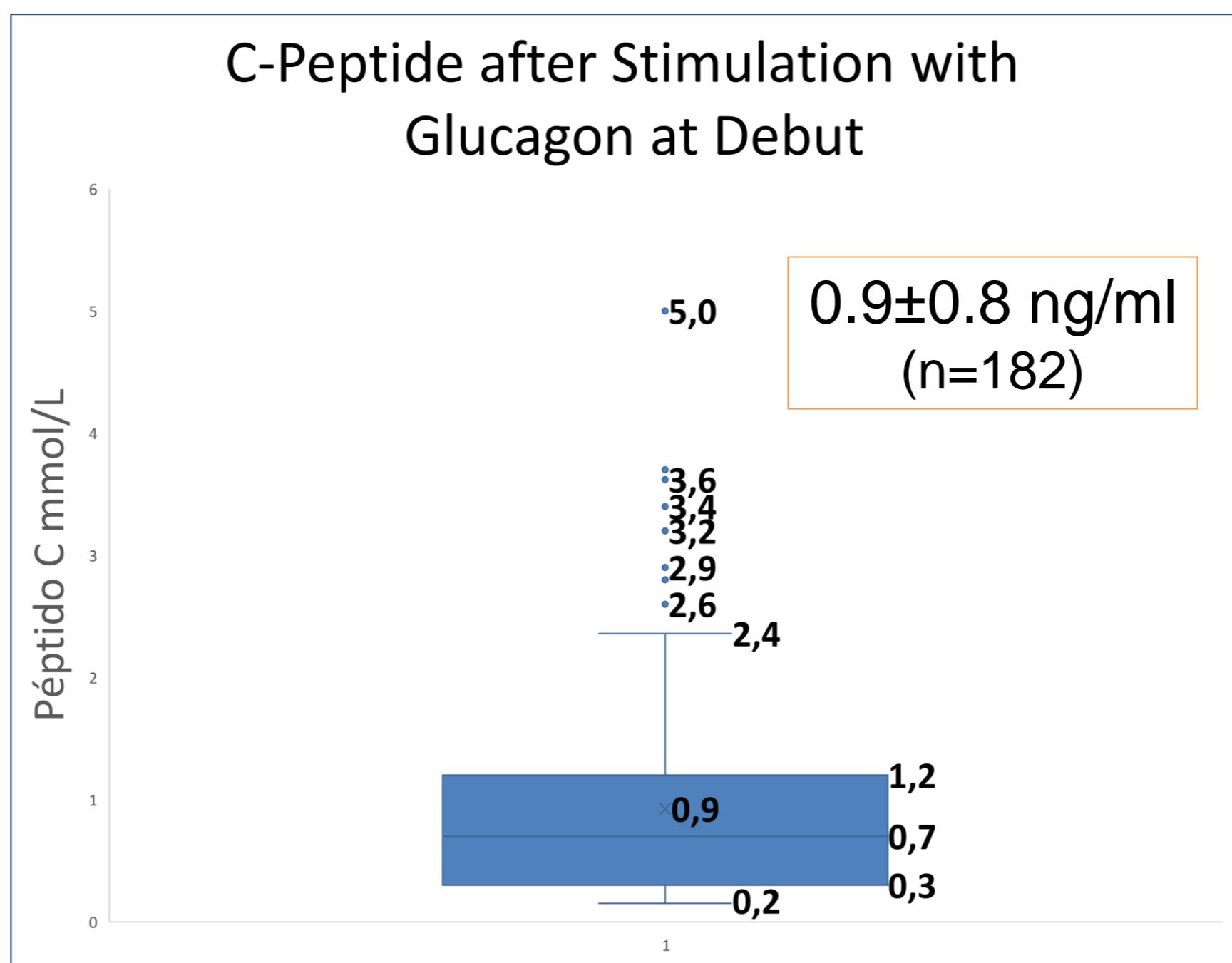
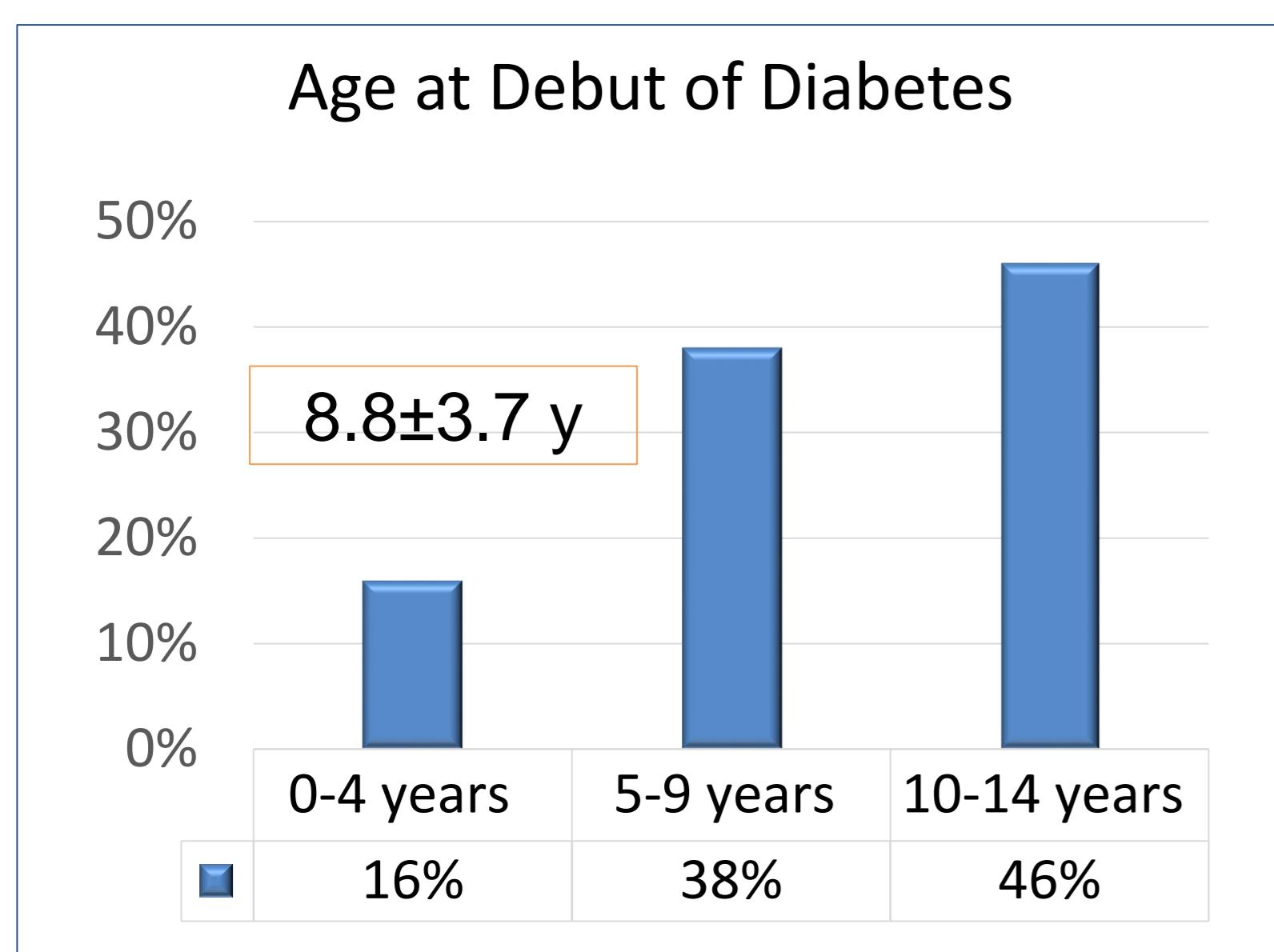
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**Objective:** To evaluate the **pancreatic reserve** and **metabolic control** in our patient diagnosed of **type 1 diabetes** over the last **twenty years**.

**Method:** Retrospective cohort study of all patients **<15 years**, diagnosed in our community between **01/01/1995 and 31/12/2014**. **Variables:** gender, age at diabetes debut, age at study, c-peptide after stimulation with glucagon at debut and one month after, HbA1c at debut, one month, one year, two years, five and ten years of debut. Comparison between groups.

**Results:** 207 patients: 51% female.



- Age at debut of diabetes **8.8±3.7** years
- Age at study moment **18.4 ±7.3** years
- Evolution of diabetes **9.4 ±6.1** years

Age at Debut of Diabetes	Average HbA1c Debut	Average HbA1c 1 month	Average HbA1c 1 year	Average HbA1c 2 years	Average HbA1c 5 years	Average HbA1c 10 years
0-4 years	<b>10.0 ±2,4</b> (n=31)	<b>7,9 ±1,0</b> (n=29)	<b>7,2 ±0,75</b> (n=33)	<b>7,2 ±0,6</b> (n=32)	<b>7,3 ±0,5</b> (n=23)	<b>7,3 ±0,6</b> (n=8)
5-9 years	<b>11,3 ±2,2</b> (n=76)	<b>8,5 ±1,5</b> (n=69)	<b>7,0 ±0,8</b> (n=77)	<b>7,2 ±0,7</b> (n=69)	<b>7,3 ±0,8</b> (n=54)	<b>7,6 ±0,8</b> (n=23)
10-14 years	<b>12.0 ±2,2</b> (n=85)	<b>8,9 ±1,6</b> (n=76)	<b>7,0 ±1,0</b> (n=85)	<b>7,4 ±1,2</b> (n=81)	<b>7,7 ±1,0</b> (n=43)	<b>8,1 ±0,7</b> (n=3)
Total	<b>11,5 ±2,3</b> (n=192)	<b>8,5 ±1,5</b> (n=174)	<b>7,0 ±0,9</b> (n=195)	<b>7,3 ±1,0</b> (n=182)	<b>7,5 ±0,8</b> (n=120)	<b>7,6 ±0,8</b> (n=34)
Statistical Significance	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p=0.008</b>	p=0,45	p=0,20	<b>p=0,043</b>	p=0,34

**Conclusion:** The older children have **higher HbA1c** and **lower c-peptide** at debut of diabetes type 1. The children of our community have a quite **good metabolic control**, with average **HbA1c** around **7.5%** along the last twenty years. At **five years** of diabetes the **HbA1c** is **higher** in children that had **10-14 years** at debut moment. This suggests that adolescents have a lifestyle more established and difficult to change long term.

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