

Long-term impact of childhood-onset type 1 diabetes: social life, quality of life, sexuality

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Context

- ✓ Type 1 diabetes (T1D) in Western Countries : 9,5 to >60 /100 00/yr.
- ✓ Increased incidence in Europe : +3,9%/yr (+5,4% among very young).
- ✓ Health: «state of complete physical, mental and social well-being » (WHO 1946), with a reciprocal causal relationship between health and social vulnerabilities.
- ✓ Little is known about long-term social outcome T1D children.

Objective

To document the impact at adult age of childhood-onset T1D on social life, quality of life (QOL) and sexuality

Methods

National Register of T1D incidence

- Age ≥ 18yrs
- T1D diagnosis ≤ 14yrs

n=904

- Last news ≤12 mths
- Valid mail address

→ Questionnaire sent
n=721

n=388

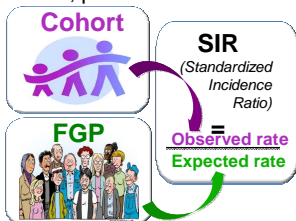
Response rate
= 54%

Characteristics of the 388 participants	Mean ± SD	Min; Max
Age at time of survey (yrs)	28.5 ± 3.1	(23.4; 36.0)
Age at diagnosis (yrs)	11.5 ± 2.5	(3.5; 15.5)
T1D duration	17.0 ± 2.7	(11.1; 21.4)
Sex	222 women (57.2%)	
≥ 1 vascular complication	136 (35.1%)	

- ✓ Auto-questionnaire (198 items), regarding social and professional life, medical characteristics, QoL (SF-36 MFI-20), sexuality and transition pediatric / adult healthcare.

Statistical Analyses

- Reference data for French general population (FGP), predominantly provided by the French National Institute of Statistical and Economic Studies (INSEE).
- Indirect Standardisation (SIR) according to age, sex, period, +/- educational level, marital life, parental educational level.



- Z-scores matched for age, sex, period
- Multivariate regression models

Results

Social Life

- FAMILIAL LIFE

Marital life: 63%
 Single life: 22%
 Living with parent(s): 15%
 In case of parental project
 72% had child(ren)

- DRIVING LICENCE = FGP

- HOLIDAYS WITHIN 12 mths = FGP

- FECONDITY RATE <FGP: 0.58 vs 0.82 (p<0.01)

- DICRIMINATION because of disease/disability: 33.1 vs 5.9 (SIR=5.6(4.6;6.6))

- RENOUCEMENT TO SPORT because of T1D: 1 in 6; 2/3 cases : for non-forbidden sport...

Professional life

- EDUCATION LEVEL

≥ Baccalaureate (high school diploma) adjusted on age, sex, period and maternal diploma:
 69% vs 57% (SIR=1.2(1.1;1.4))

- LABOR MARKET

Unemployment 12% vs 10% (SIR=1.3 (0.9;1.7))
 Professional occupation, employment contracts, half-time contracts = FGP

- ACCESS TO HOMEOWNERSHIP: 26% are homeowner vs 36% (RSI=0.7(0.6;0.9))

	T1D declared	T1D not declared	p
Loan acceptance	94.4%	84.6%	0.19
Restrictions, surcharges	83.5%	9.1%	<0.01

- INCOMES <1000€/mths in 28% participants (FGP≈10%)

Risk behaviors

- DAILY SMOKERS = FGP:

37% vs 40% (SIR=0.9 (0.8;1.1))

- EXPERIENCE OF CANNABIS < FGP:

18% vs 36% (SIR=0.5 (0.4;0.7))

- DAILY ALCOHOL INTAKE >> FGP:

Men: 24% vs 7% (SIR=3.3(2.4;4.5))
 Women: 7% vs 1% (SIR=6.5(4.6;13.0))

... but still under recommendations (ADA):

Men 7% > 2glasses/day
 Women: 1% > 1glass/day

QOL, sexuality

- PHYSICAL COMPOSITE SCORE (SF36) ≈ FGP: -0.2 SD (-0.3;-0.1)

→ Predictive factors: T1D complication, fatigue (MFI-20), renoucement to sport, educational level

- SEXUALITY INACTIVITY = FGP

- SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION = FGP

- MENTAL COMPOSITE SCORE (SF36) << FGP: -0.7 SD (-0.8;-0.6)

→ predictive factors: renoucement to sport, fatigue (MFI-20), transition feelings, sexual insatisfaction

- HIGH RATE OF SEXUAL DISSATISFACTION:

Very dissatisfied 7% vs 4% (SIR=1.9(1.2;2.8))
 Rather dissatisfied (SIR=2.0(1.5;2.6))

Take-home messages

✓ Satisfying social insertion of young adults with T1D ...but alteration of mental scores of HRQOL, frequent dissatisfaction with sexuality, and increased alcohol consumption suggest a **strong impact of disease on morale**, especially in women:

→ to adress the issues of alcohol use and sexuality

→ to encourage practice of physical activity