

Particularities of diabetes mellitus type I on children whose revelation occurred before the age of 5 years

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Introduction: Diabetes mellitus type I is the most common endocrinopathy affecting children. Its incidence is sharply increasing around the world.

Objectives: Determining the epidemiologic, therapeutic and evolutionary profile of children affected by diabetes type I, whose statement age is less than 5 years, and also trying to evaluate the impact of IGF1 rate on (HbA1c).

Materials and methods: This is an observational cross-sectional epidemiological study of 61 diabetic children whose diabetes I declared before 5 years; followed by specialist consulting within hospital day, at the Department of Pediatrics of the CHU of Tlemcen .

Results: The patients' percent whose Diabetes declared before the age of 5, among the total diabetics followed by specialist consulting, is 49,59 % in average.

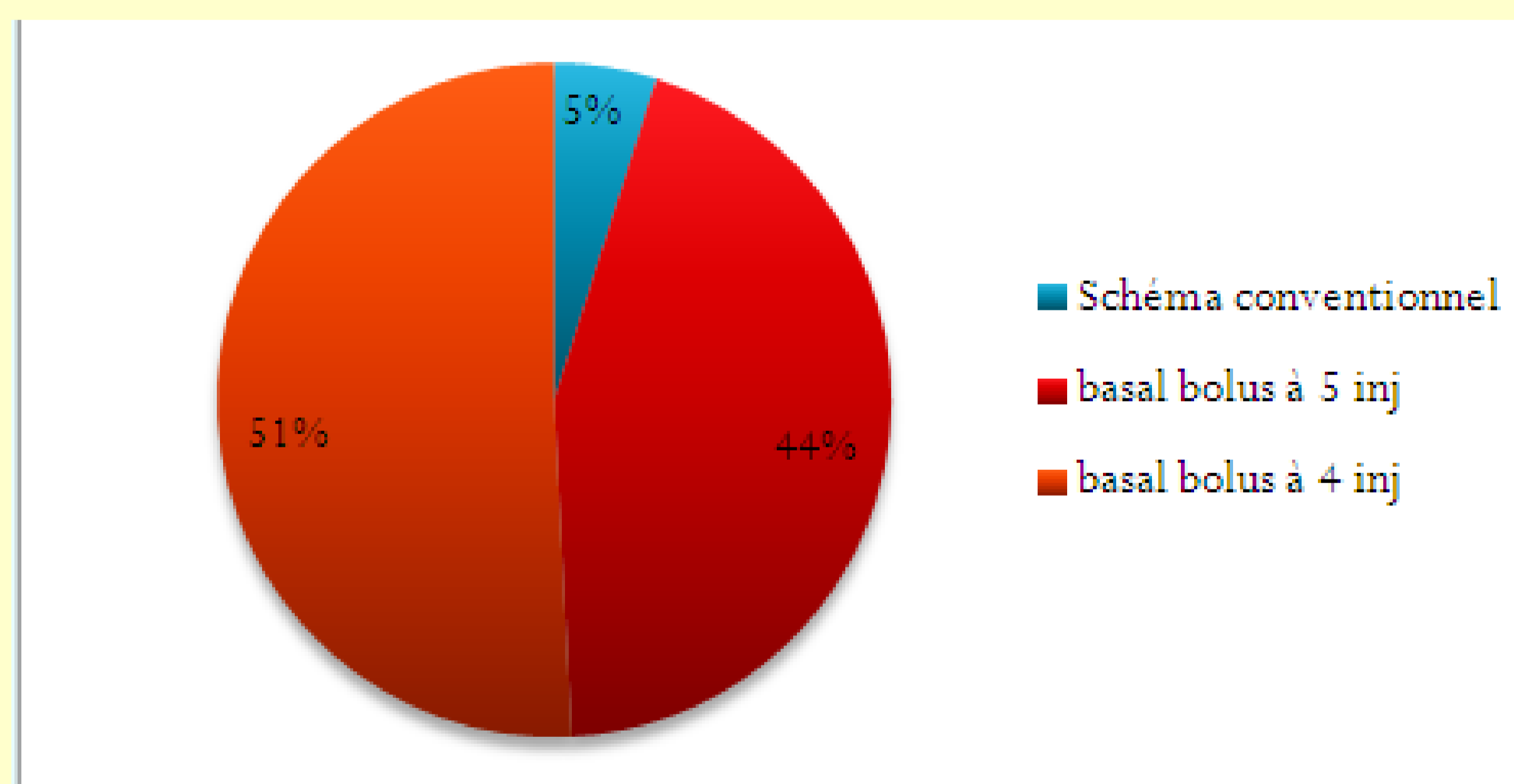
Diabetes among children aged less than 5 hits boys as well as girls (52 % of males, 48 % females), 61% of our patients do have Diabetes family history: 21% of DT1, 30% of DT2 and 10% of DT1 + DT2. The patients' percent having consanguine parents is 10%.

Distribution according to age and Diabetes revelation mode:

	Syndrome polyuro-polydipsique	Acidocétose	Fortuit
0-1 an	1	4	0
1-2 ans	2	8	1
2-3 ans	5	3	1
3-4 ans	6	2	0
4-5 ans	12	7	4

L'association with another auto-immune disease was noticed for 7 patients among whom 3,29% are affected by Thyroiditis, and 8,19% Celiac disease.

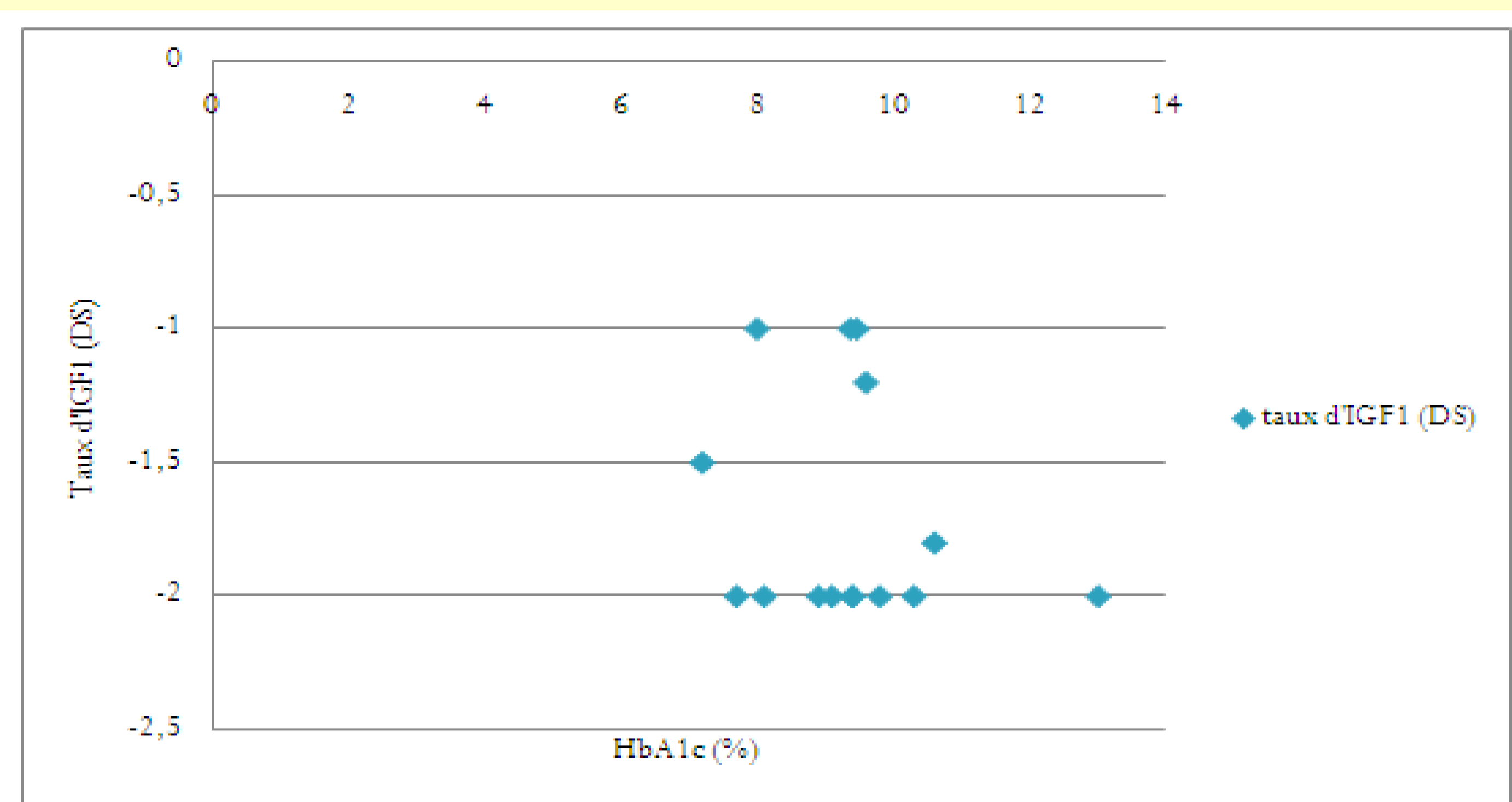
Distribution according to the scheme type of Insulin used



Distribution according to glycemic control and the schemes used:

	basal bolus à 4 injections	basal bolus à 5 injections	schéma conventionnel
HbA1c: 5-6%	0	7,69%	0
HbA1c: 6-7%	4,34%	7,69%	0
HbA1c: 7-8%	39,13%	15,38%	100%
HbA1c: 8-9%	21,73%	23,07%	0%
HbA1c: >9%	34,78%	46,15%	0

Distribution according to IGF1 rate and HbA1c:



Discussion et conclusion: The average age of occurrence, sex ratio, and the discovery circumstances are identical to all the similar studies in.

The average age of discovery is 34.2 months whereas it was 25 months in the study carried out in 2012 in Tlemcen.

For the majority of our patients, the BMI is within the norms except for 6 cases who show obesity and among whom 4 have a history of DT2 and 3 cases with a deficiency in weight. Concerning diet, 21.31% of the patients do have a satisfying food pattern, which- in fact- is the result of education and dietetics sessions carried out at the board. And 47.54% of the patients show gaps of diet according to our questionnaires.

Also 36,06% presented symptomatic hypoglycemia, 13.11% hospitalized with 6.56% for Ketoacidosis during the last 6 months. The average HbA1C is 8.61%.

As for the impact of the IGF1 rate on the glycemic control 81.25% of the patients with low IGF1 had a high HbA1C.

Conclusion: Must we not try to optimize the IGF1 levels so as to Improve secondarily HbA1c, and the quality of life of diabetics?

