

Biochemical profiles differentials by SGA children catch up

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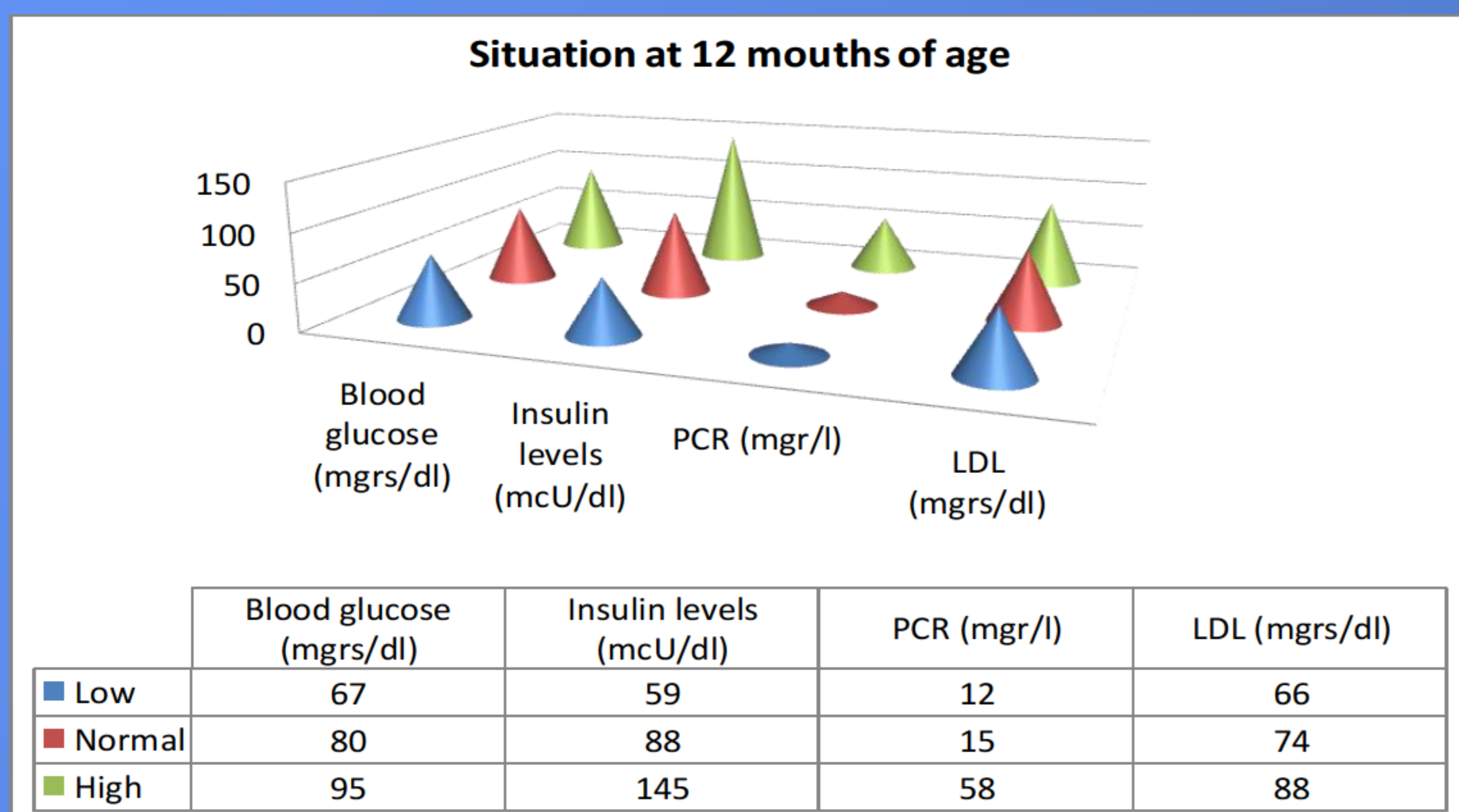
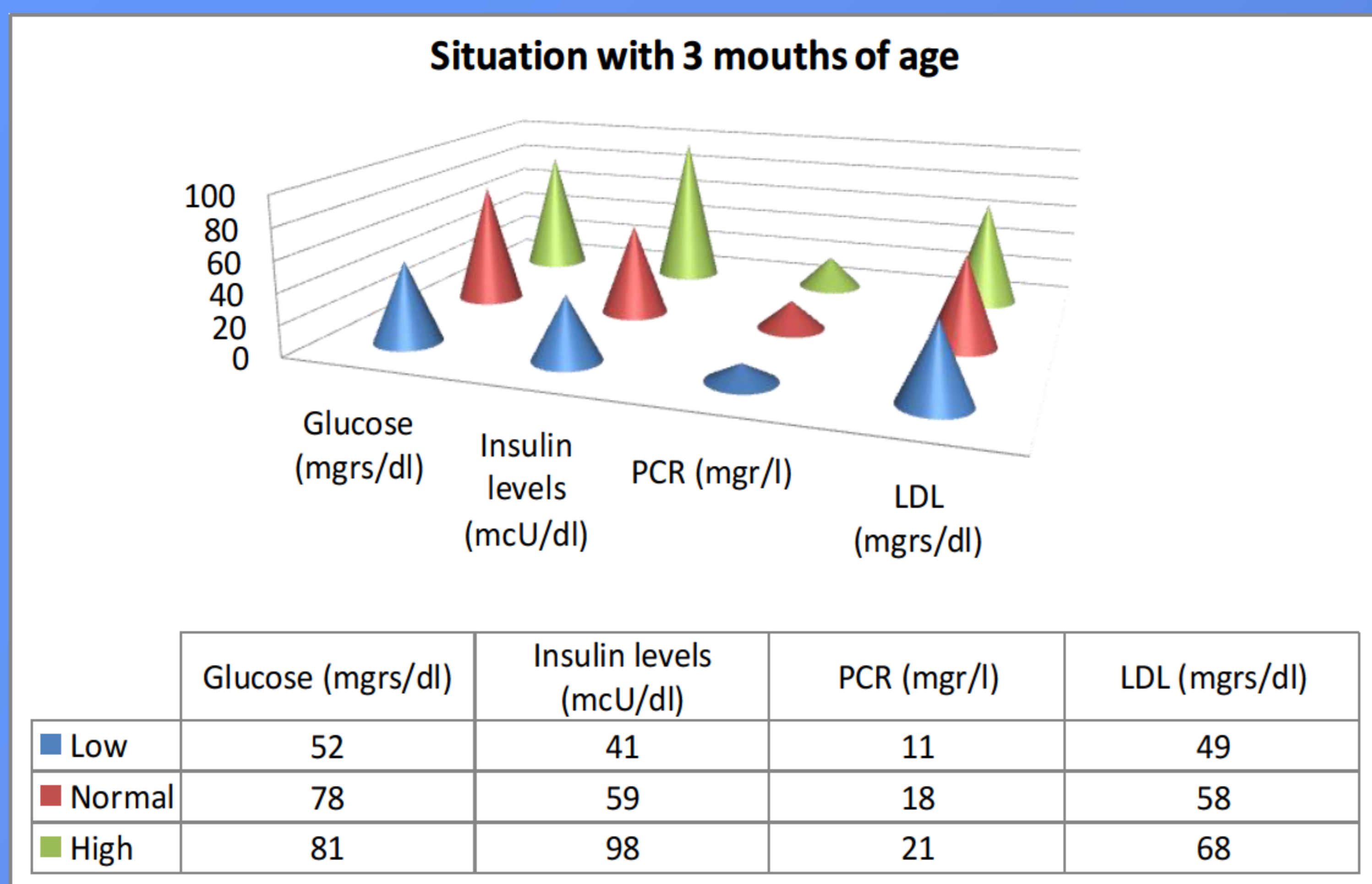
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INTRODUCTION:

SGA spanish cohort study in analytical and metabolic variables at 3 and 12 months of age with somatométrica situation.



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 / UI [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 / UI [125-205] p: 0.001, and Enc 8.5 points [7-9].

Improvement score similar to previous study.

OBJECTIVE:

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

MATERIAL & METHODS:

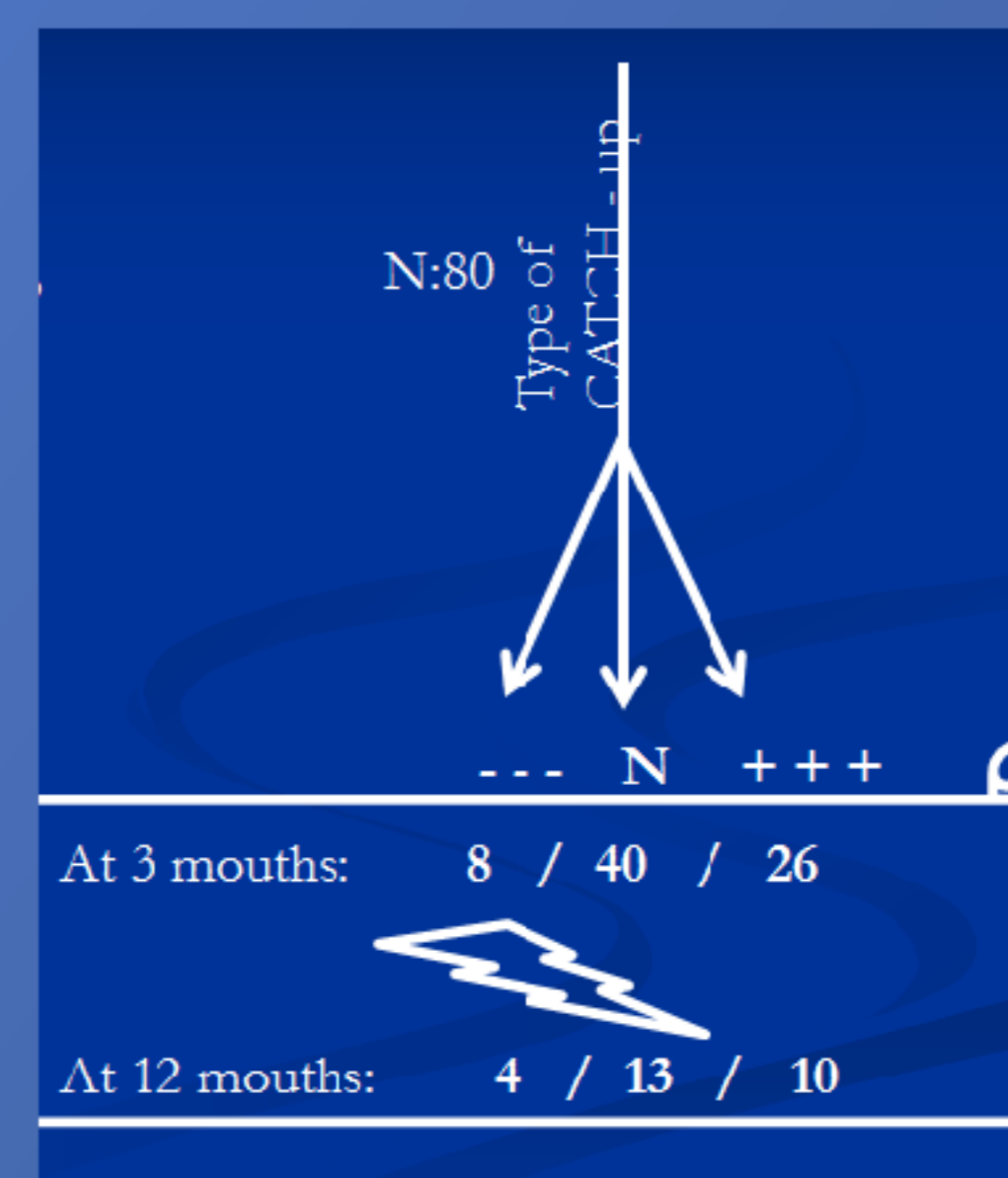
DM1 children over 2 years with at least 6 months duration from debut. Age > 2a. Sensitivity index > 100mGr / dl / IU. Desire of parents to not use syringes.

Rejection Insuflow® type devices.

No possibility ISCI. Using glisulide insulin and / or insulin glargine and comparison with the data (Farmaco Foreign Ministry authorization code 011813) RAPID NOVO PenFill CARTUCHOS®.

Study comparativo. IBM Statistics SPSS 19.0., Nonparametric paired samples n < 30.

Health Survey Questionnaire SF-36 (Spanish and summarized).



RESULTS

Age/study Media (SDS)	NORMAL catch-up	Low Catch up	High Catch up	Signification
Age os study	3 month	3 month	3 month	3 month
Glucose (mgrs/dl)	72 (8)	58 (6)	81 (5)	0.01
Insulin (mCU/ml)	6 (1)	4 (2)	10 (3)	0.03
PCR (mgrs/dl)	1.8 (0.5)	1.1 (0.3)	2.1 (0.6)	0.55
LDL (mgrs/dl)	58 (8)	49 (6)	68 (10)	0.04
IGF-1 (ng/ml)	38 (3)	<25	46 (8)	0.01
Total cases (45)				
Age os Study	12 month	12 month	12 month	12 month
Glucose (mgrs/dl)	80 (7)	67 (6)	95 (4)	0.001
Insulin (mCU/ml)	9 (2)	6 (2)	15 (4)	0.01
PCR (mgrs/dl)	1.5 (0.3)	1.2 (0.2)	5.8 (1.3)	0.005
LDL (mgrs/dl)	74 (8)	66 (5)	88 (8)	0.01
IGF-1 (ng/ml)	88 (7)	35 (5)	124 (18)	0.0001
Total cases (27)				

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.

