

Compliance for monitoring of glycemic control in children with type 1 diabetes

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Background and aims

To assessment the compliance for monitoring of glycemic control using the automatic system of analyzing the results of glycemia in children with type 1 diabetes

Objectives

Group characteristics (n=54)

Sex, ♀/♂	22/32
Age (M ± SD), year	14 ± 3,4
Disease duration Me [25;75], year	3,3 [1;7]
HbA1c (M ± SD), %	8,1 % ± 1,8

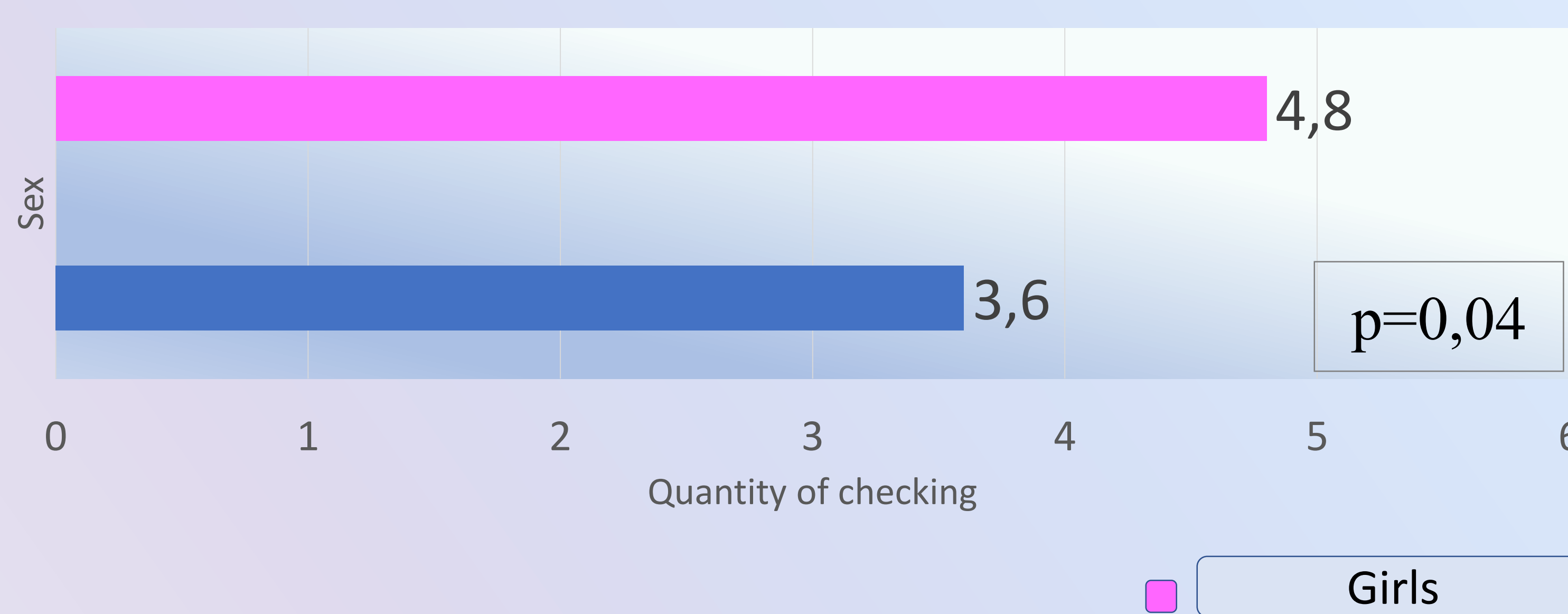
Methods

- Estimation quantity of self-monitoring of blood glucose per 24 hours with help of automatic system of the analyzing self-monitoring results
- Calculation the compliance self-monitoring index (quantity of the tests done/quantity of the recommended tests (5)*100%)

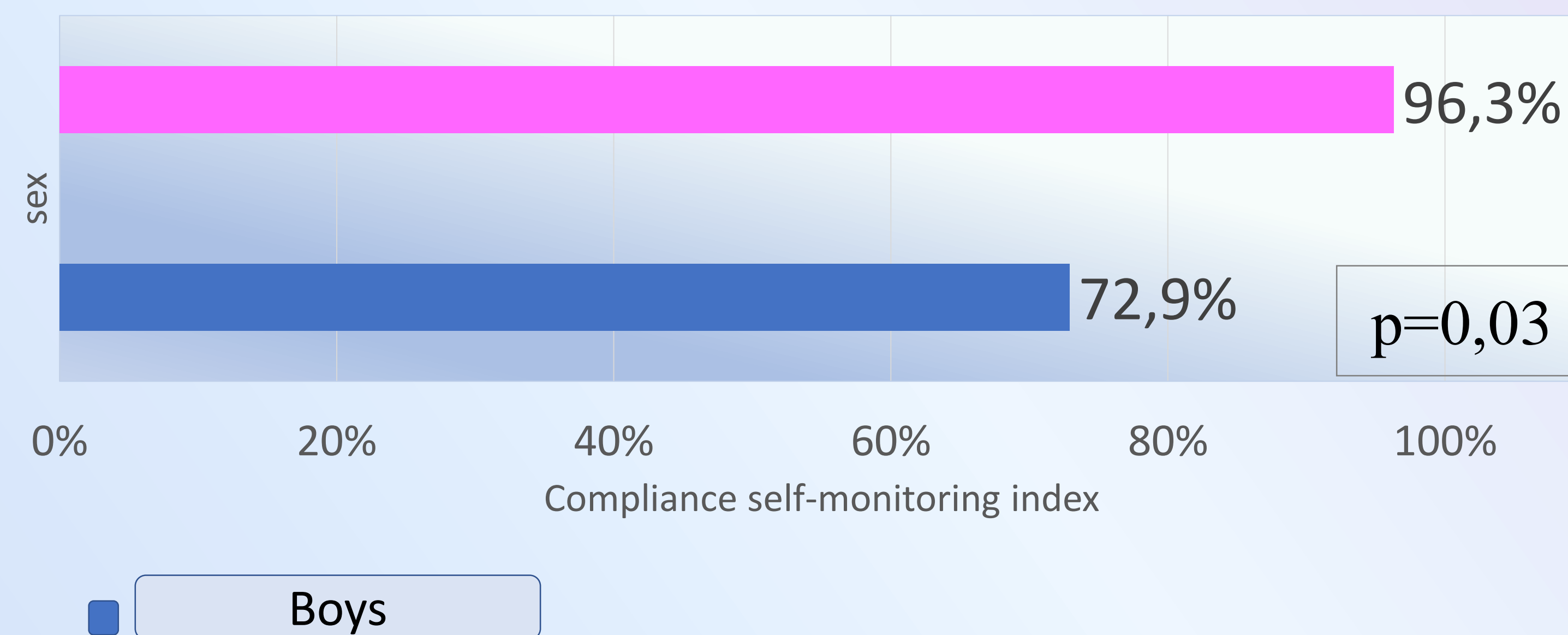
Results

Management and the compliance for monitoring of glycemic control in children with type 1 diabetes in in boys'/girls' cases

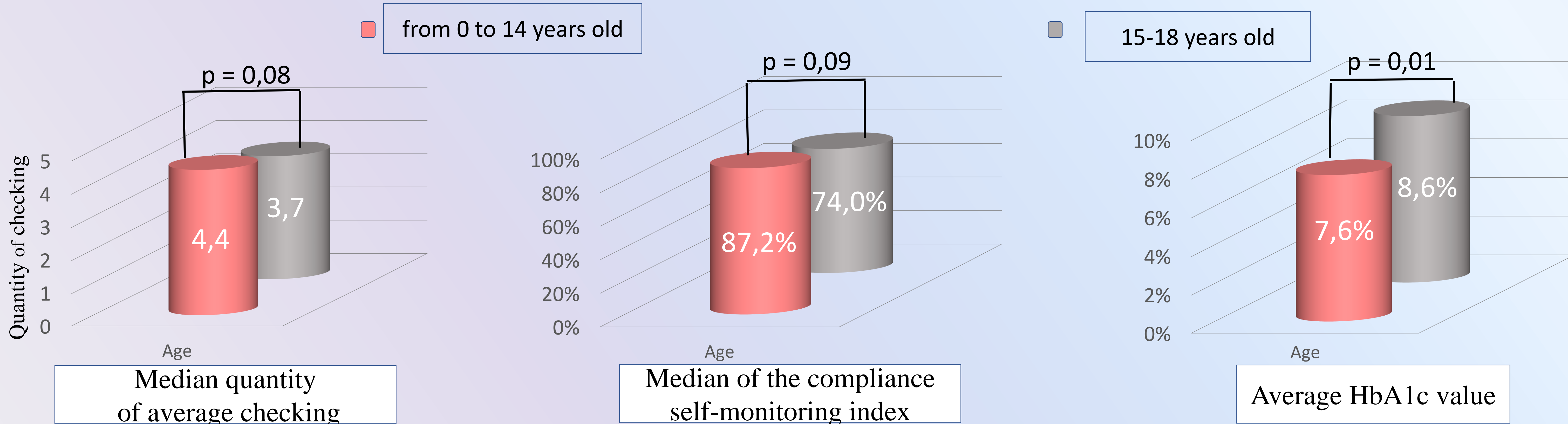
Median quantity of average checking



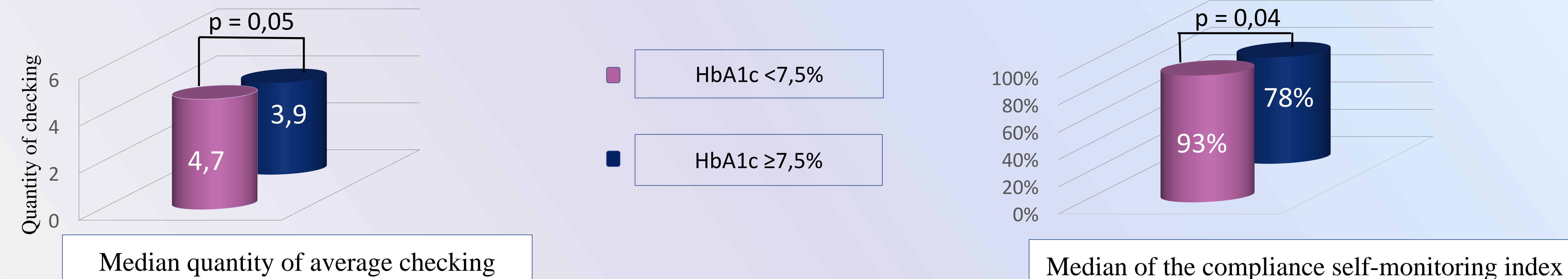
Median quantity of average checking



Management and the compliance for monitoring of glycemic control in children with type 1 diabetes in two age groups



The compliance for monitoring of glycemic control in children with type 1 diabetes depending on average HbA1c value



Conclusions

Automatic system of the analyzing and estimation of the glycemic control gives opportunity to estimate the compliance of self-monitoring tests in type 1 diabetes in children and shows satisfactory to self-monitoring skills. Between girls' cases were better than in boys' cases. Optimal management of type 1 diabetes in elder group presumably depends not only on frequent blood glucose monitoring, but other factors, such as puberty, stress, eating disorder, adult supervision

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