

Continuous Subcutaneous Insulin Infusion in Children and Adolescents: Analysis of Initial and Follow up Basal Rates

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Objective: Initiation of continuous subcutaneous insulin therapy (CSII) requires an appropriate basal rate profile. Although different approaches exist; there is a lack of evidence-based recommendations, especially in young children.

Aim: To show how % of basal rates change at the end of first year of therapy when basal rates were equally distributed at the start of therapy

Materials and Methods: Basal insulin requirement and diurnal distribution of 129 CSII patients were analyzed at the initiation of pump therapy and in the first year. Patients were divided into four age groups:

- •<5 yr (n = 27),
- •5 to < 8 yr (n = 20),
- •8 to <12 yr (n=33), 12 to <15 yr (n = 28),
- •15 to < 18 yr (n=16) and> 18 yr (n = 5)

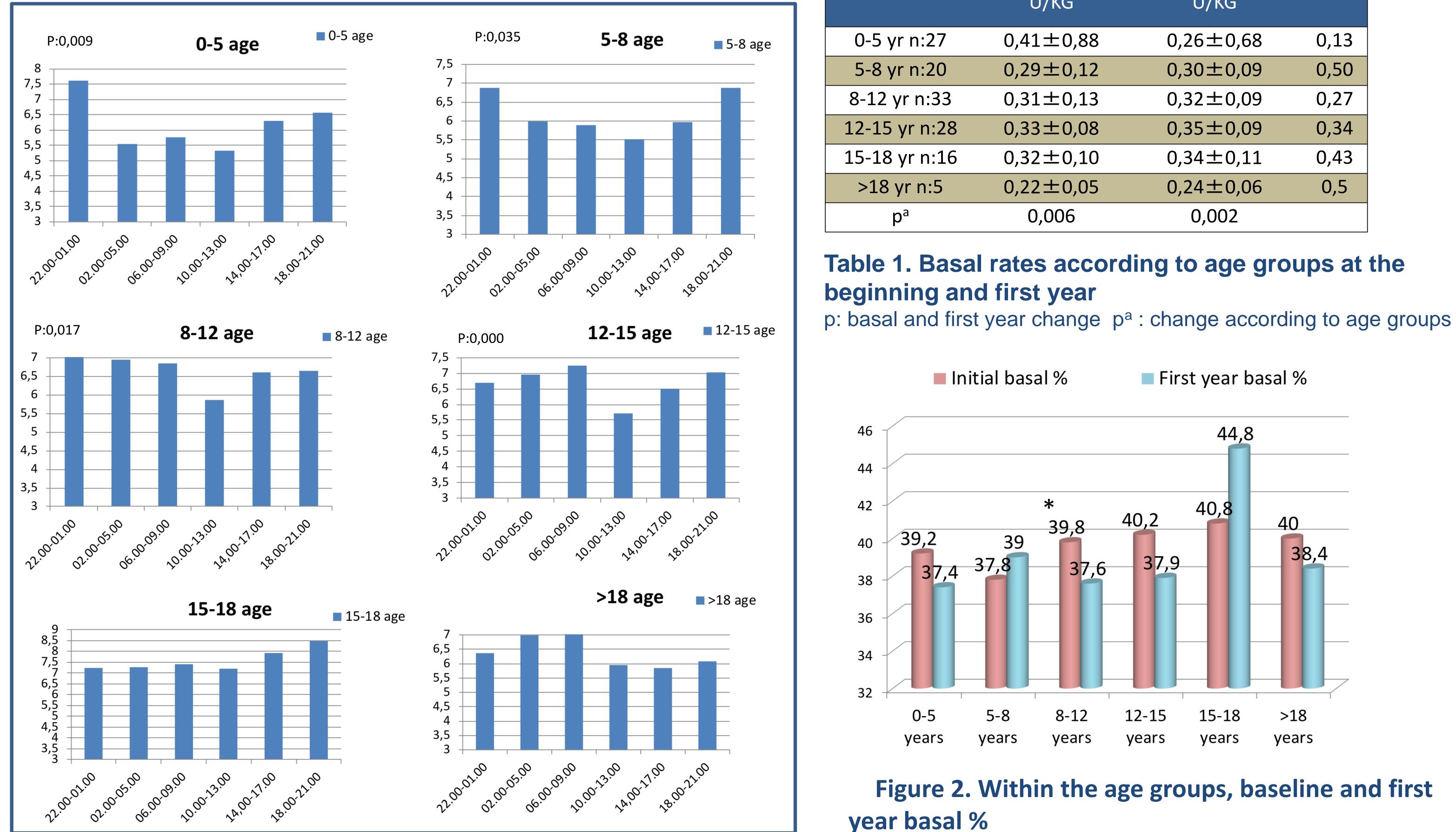
RESULTS;

129 cases; (Figure 1)

- Age: $14,7 \pm 5,7$ year
- Age of onset of IPT: $9,7 \pm 5,0$ years
- Diabetes duration: $8,2 \pm 3,6$ years

 According to age groups, daily insulin requirement (U/kg) was different (Table 1).

•Basal insulin requirement (%) did not differ between the beginning of therapy and first year except in the group 8 to 12 yrs (Figure 2). •In every age group basal insulin (U/kg) circadian insulin profiles were different except in the group 15 to<18 yr and >18 yrs. (Figure 3)



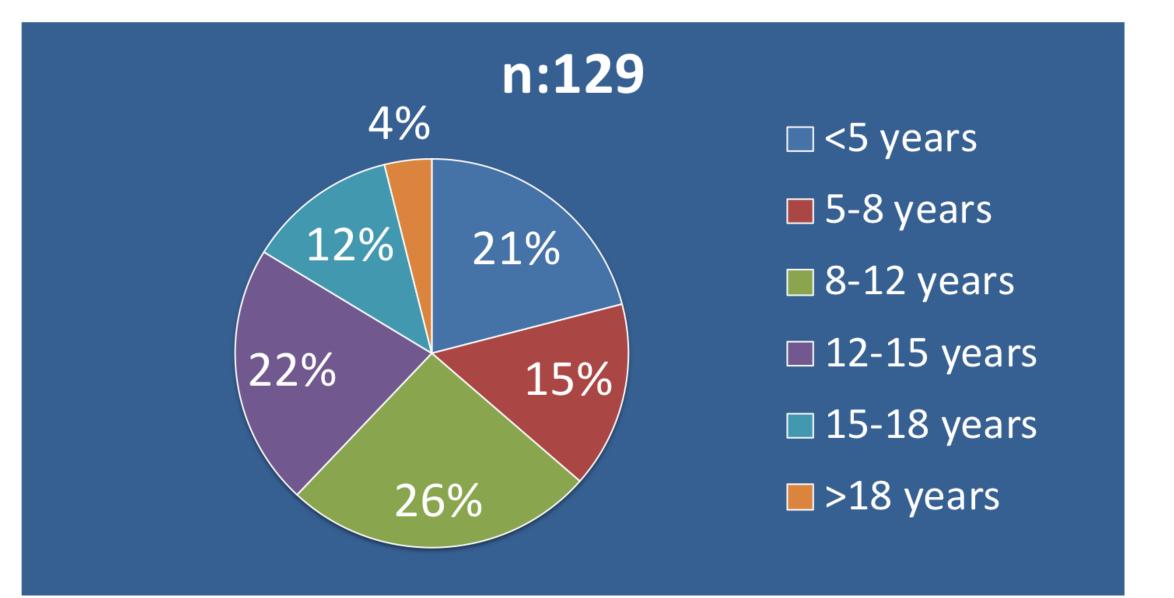


Figure 1. Age distributions of the study subjects

	BASAL İNSULİN BEGİNNİNG U/KG	1 ST YEAR BASAL İNSULİN U/KG	Ρ
0-5 yr n:27	0,41±0,88	0,26±0,68	0,13
5-8 yr n:20	$0,29\pm0,12$	0,30±0,09	0,50
8-12 yr n:33	0,31±0,13	0,32±0,09	0,27
$12_{-}15 \text{ yr n} \cdot 28$	0.33 ± 0.08	0.35 ± 0.09	0 3/

Figure 2. Within the age groups, baseline and first

Figure 3. According to age groups; hourly baseline rates

As a result, at the start of pump therapy basal rates should be designed according to circadian rhythm.

