

SURGICAL ASPECTS OF THE MULTICENTRIC AND INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY IN MINORS WITH DIFFERENT SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT



INTRODUCTION

Sedentary lifestyle + current diet → non-communicable diseases (METABOLIC SYNDROME)

Every day these pathologies are more frequent in pediatrics

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AIM

Establish the prevalence of metabolic syndrome and its components in overweight and obese children and assess its impact.

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METHOD

- Retrospective descriptive study
- Overweight / obese patients 6-14 years in CCEE pediatric endocrinology for 1 year (2019)
- Demographic, clinical, analytical and ultrasound data → Analysis using Excel

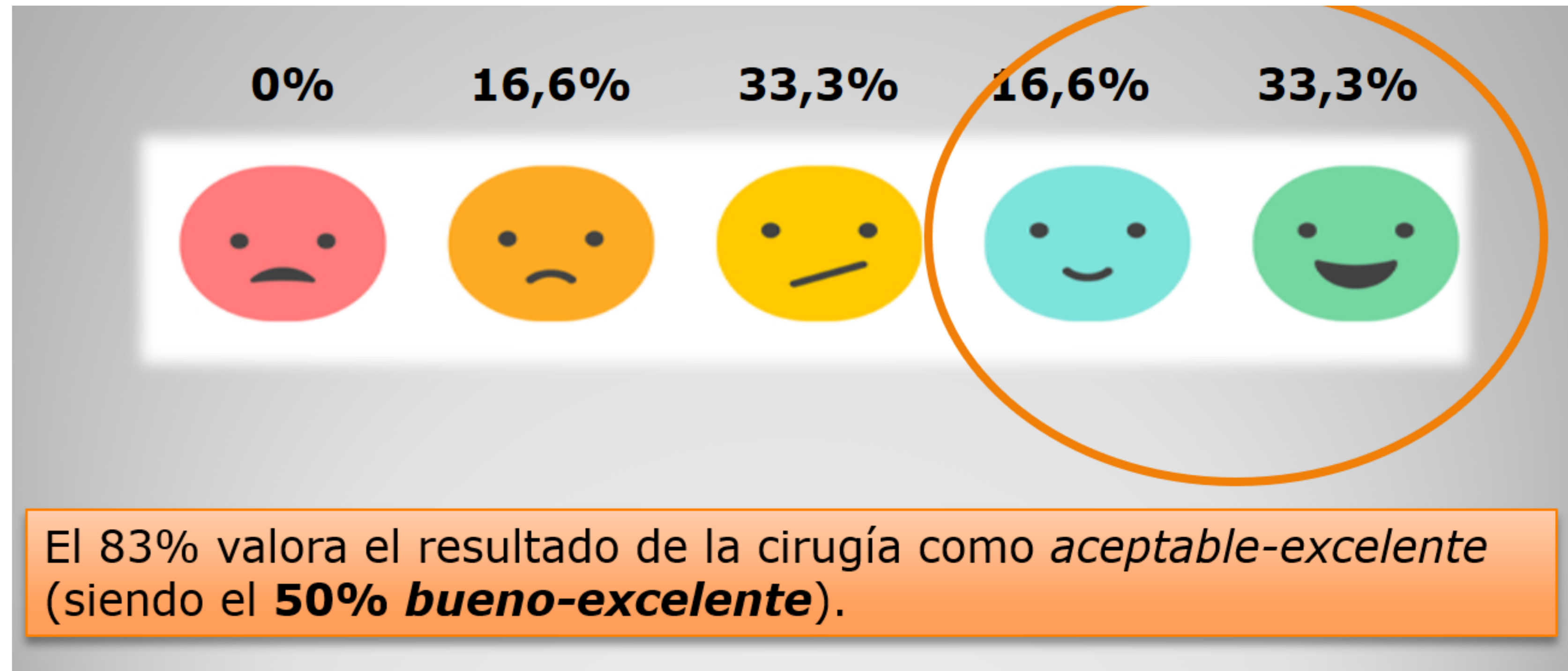
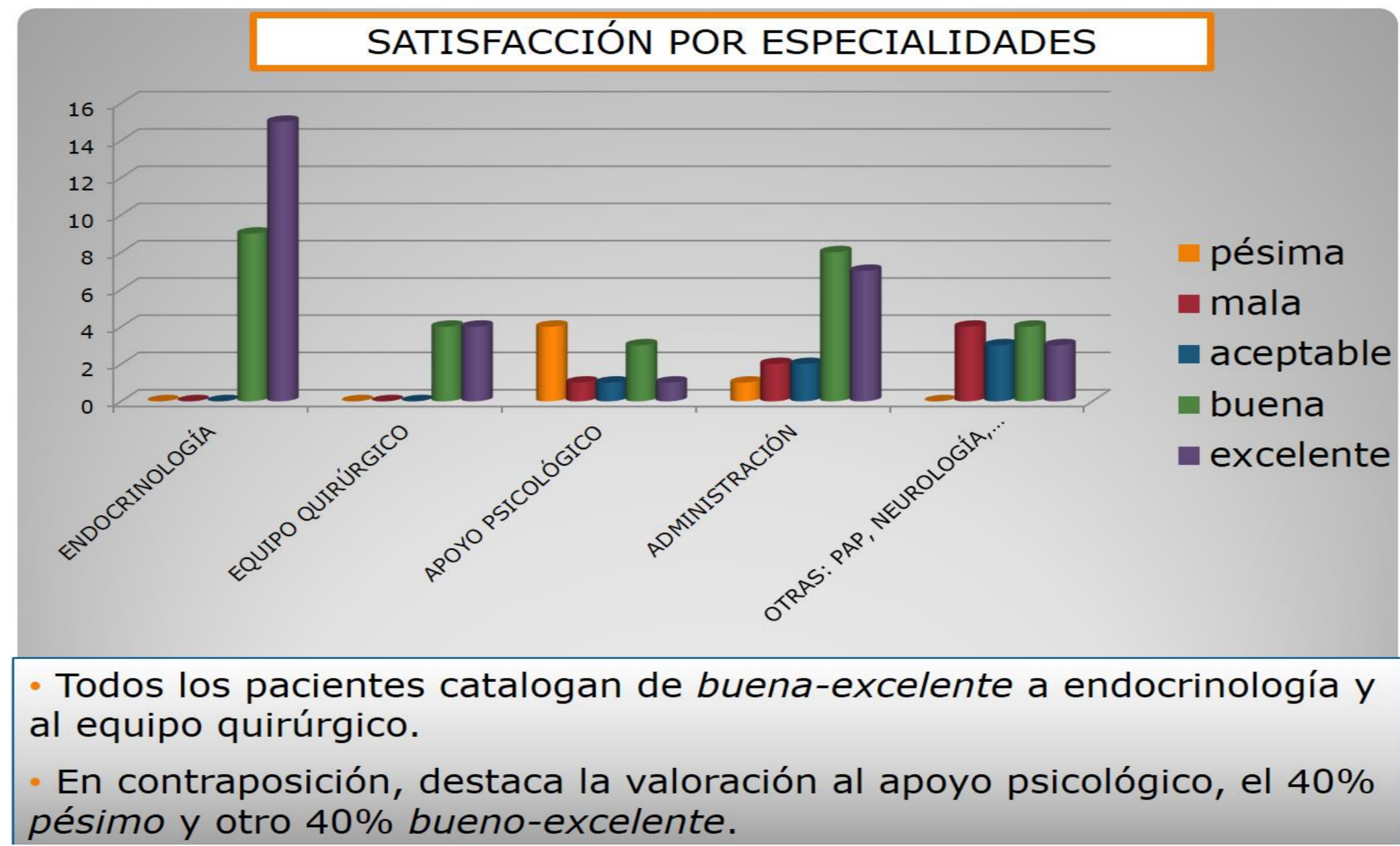
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RESULTS

10% patients with DS criteria. METABOLIC according to Weiss and 6% according to Viner

AVERAGE age 10,5 y

50 patients studied (48% women-52% men)



Resultados

	Edad de inicio del estudio (1ª consulta con Endocrinología)	Edad conocimiento del diagnóstico genético específico
0-12 meses	33 (49%)	17 (25%)
13 meses-6 años	17 (25%)	35 (52%)
7 años-10 años	13 (20%)	11 (17%)
> 11 años	4 (6%)	4 (6%)

- En la mitad de los pacientes, la edad de inicio del estudio fue durante los primeros 12 meses de vida

CONCLUSIONS

- One of the main causes of mortality in the western world are cardiovascular diseases, with non-communicable diseases such as obesity, hypertension, insulin resistance or diabetes mellitus and hypercholesterolemia being the main risk factors for suffering them.
- A high percentage of these pathologies was observed among the pediatric patients studied, with several of our patients reaching the criteria for metabolic syndrome. - It is a growing problem that will continue to grow if we do not change our habits.

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