INTRODUCTION
Therapy in type 1 diabetes has undergone a fundamental change over the last several decades, especially by the use of technical devices. Another change that took place is the growing awareness of sex differences of all kind, e.g. as influencing factors of metabolic control.

AIM
Our study aimed to evaluate sex differences over two decades with regard to:
1. changes in glycaemic control.
2. trends in insulin pump use.
3. trends in insulin dose.
Migrant background was taken into account.

METHOD
Via DPV database (international diabetes registry) people with type-1 diabetes aged 10-20 for the time period 1999-2018 were identified. Linear regression analyses adjusted for age, diabetes duration, migration background and repeated measurements were used to create HbA1c-trends, trends about insulin pump use and insulin dose. Subsequently, stratification by migrant background was made.

RESULTS
The cohort's characteristics are shown in table 1. Figure 1 displays HbA1c-trends from 1999-2018, figure 2 shows the use of insulin pump over time and figure 3 trends in insulin dose.

CONCLUSIONS
The gap in metabolic control between boys and girls with type 1 diabetes seems to close, but in adolescents without migrant background only. HbA1c improvements are accompanied by increased insulin pump use, especially in girls. Sex differences in people with type 1 and migrant background needs to be addressed.

Table 1: Characteristics of the population. Data are presented as median and lower-upper quartile or as percentage and represent the 1st year available per patient.