

Abstracts October

Source: PubMed

Title: Can having a sibling with type 1 diabetes cause disordered eating behaviors?

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Free Access?: No

Authors on Research Gate?

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325610528_Can_having_a_sibling_with_type_1_diabetes_cause_disordered_eating_behaviors

Abstract:

Background: Adolescents with type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) are at an increased risk of eating disturbances. The aim of this study was to evaluate whether the risk of a disordered eating behavior (DEB) also applies to the well sibling sharing the same environment.

Methods: Well siblings were included if they were 10-18 years old, had a sibling with a T1DM diagnosis for at least 6 months and lived with the sibling during the illness. The control group was comprised of healthy participants recruited from the outpatient clinic with no family history of T1DM. Participants completed a four-part questionnaire concerning their eating behaviors that was developed by the study team. This survey aimed to evaluate the dietary habits and eating patterns. All participants completed the Eating Attitudes Test-26 (EAT-26) and a 24-h food dietary recall. Any participant with a high EAT-26 score or that seemed to be at risk according to the questionnaire was re-evaluated.

Results: Eight cases (33.3%) in the well sibling group had either a total and/or subgroup pathological score. Three of them were found to have DEB and one case was diagnosed with anorexia nervosa (AN). In the control group, five cases (17.2%) had either a total and/or

subgroup pathological score. Three of these cases were found to have DEB, no cases were diagnosed with an eating disorder. There were no statistically significant differences in the EAT-26 scores between the groups.

Conclusions: Although a direct relationship was not observed, the probability of having a pathologic EAT-26 score was higher in the group with a sibling with T1DM.

Source: PubMed

Title: Common Issues Seen in Paediatric Diabetes Clinics, Psychological Formulations, and Related Approaches to Management.

Journal: Journal of Diabetes Research, doi: 10.1155/2018/1684175

Authors: Deeb A, Akle M, Ozairi A, Cameron F.

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https://www.researchgate.net/publication/323434051_Common_Issues_Seen_in_Paediatric_Diabetes_Clinics_Psychological_Formulations_and_Related_Approaches_to_Management

Abstract:

Diabetes is a chronic disease and its management is associated with multiple challenges. This is particularly the case in children and adolescents. Factors that contribute to difficulties in managing diabetes in youth include psychological characteristics, family dynamics, and social behavior. The purpose of this article is to highlight some psychological issues in children and adolescents with diabetes. We aim to present selected case scenarios encountered by health professionals and to provide tips on strategies for managing psychological aspect of diabetes. We tackle the psychological issues related to diabetes under four main categories: maladaptive disorders, eating disorders, family psychopathology, and family dysfunction. Psychotherapy and psychoanalysis are useful modalities in diabetes management. The psychological intervention is aimed at supporting patients and families to

reach a balance between a normal family routine and a good glycemic control. We demonstrate unique requirements in coordinating care for children and adolescents with diabetes and highlight the importance of encouraging a positive behavior. Managing diabetes in children and adolescents needs to be in the form of a collaborative work between health care professionals, children and adolescents, and their families. Caring, supportive family backed up by experienced multidisciplinary team is the best approach to prevent psychological difficulties.
