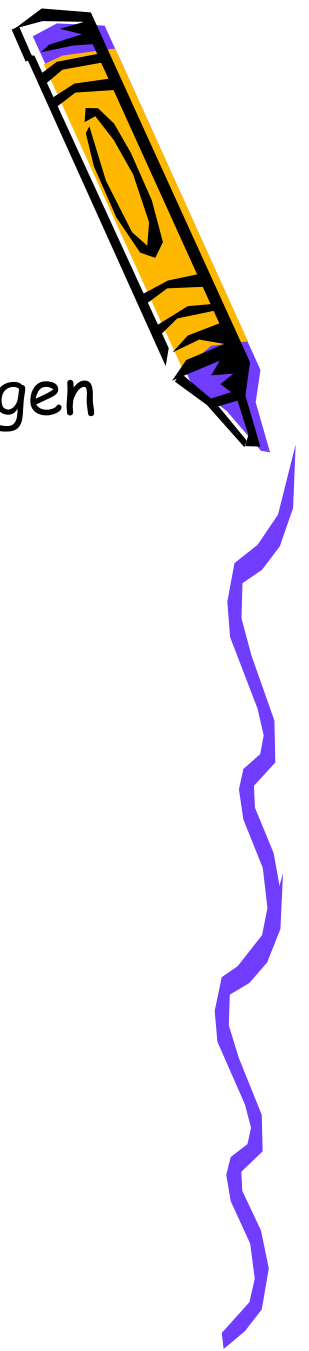


The background is a large yellow diamond shape. In the top left corner, there is a red crayon with a yellow body and a black outline, pointing towards the center. A red squiggly line extends from the tip of the crayon. In the bottom right corner, there is a blue crayon with a yellow body and a black outline, pointing towards the center. A blue wavy line extends from the tip of the crayon, curving upwards and then downwards.

# Diabetul zaharat la copil

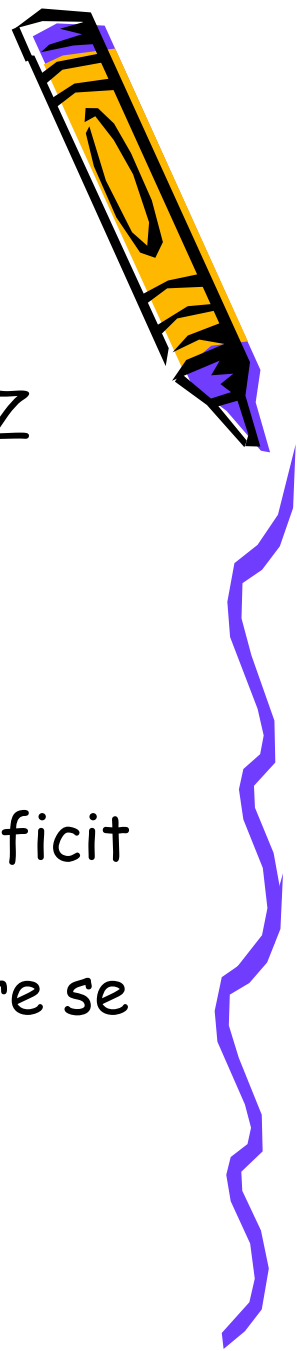
# Definitie



- Diabetul zaharat (DZ) este un sindrom heterogen dpvd etiologic, patogenetic, clinic si terapeutic caracterizat prin:
  - **hiperglicemie cronica** si
  - un metabolism energetic anormal, cauzat de absenta sau diminuarea
  - secretiei de insulina sau
  - actiunii insulineila nivel celular (muscular, adipos, hepatic).



# Clasificarea etiologica a DZ



- **I. DZ tip 1** (distructia celulelor  $\beta$  cu deficit absolut de insulina ) - 5-10% din cazurile de DZ
  - A. Autoimun
  - B. Idiopatic
- **II. DZ tip 2** - 90-95% din cazurile de DZ
  - predomina insulin-rezistenta asociata cu un deficit relativ de insulina sau
  - predomina deficitul de secretie de insulina care se asociaza cu insulino-rezistenta.



# Clasificarea etiologica a DZ

- III. Alte tipuri specifice

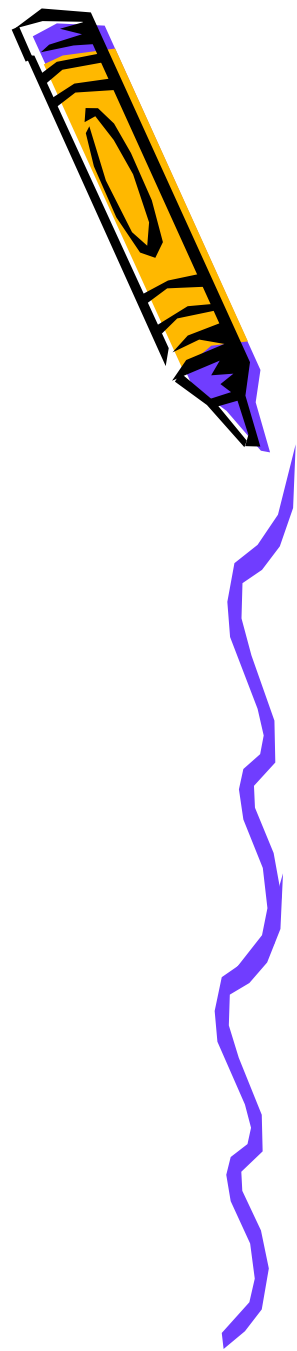
- A. Defecte genetice ale functiei celulelor  $\beta$ :

1. Cromozomul 12, HNF-1 $\alpha$  (sau MODY 3)
2. Cromozomul 7, glucokinaza (sau MODY 2)
3. Cromozomul 20, HNF- 4 $\alpha$  (sau MODY 1)
4. Cromozomul 13, IPF-1 (MODY 4)
5. Cromozomul 17, HNF-1 $\beta$  (MODY 5)
6. Cromozomul 2, Neuro D1 (MODY 6)
7. ADN-ul mitocondrial
5. Altele

MODY = maturity-onset diabetes of the young

HNF = hepatic nuclear factor

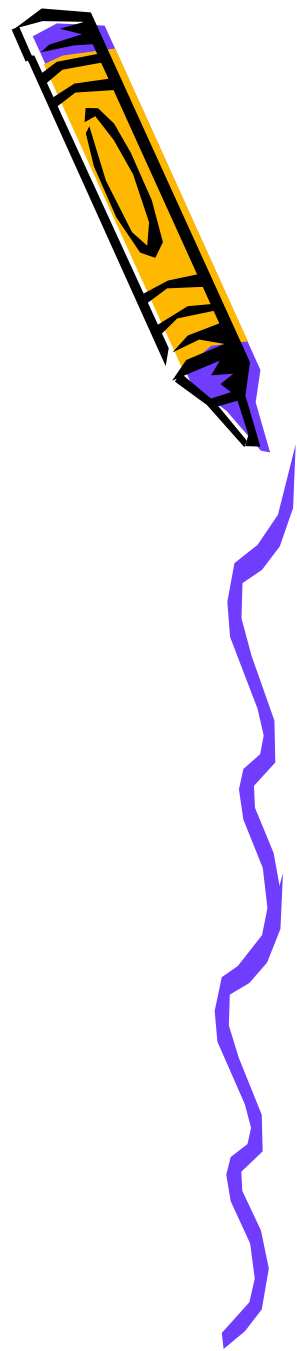
IPF = insulin promoter factor



# Clasificarea etiologica a DZ

## B. Defecte genetice ale actiunii insulinei

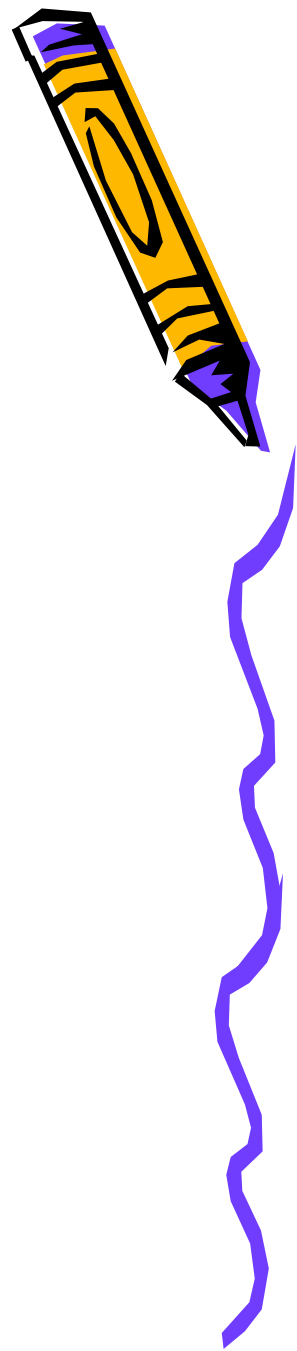
1. Sd. de insulinorezistenta de tip A
2. Leprechaunism
3. Sindromul Rabson-Mendenhall
4. Diabetul lipo-atrofic
5. Altele



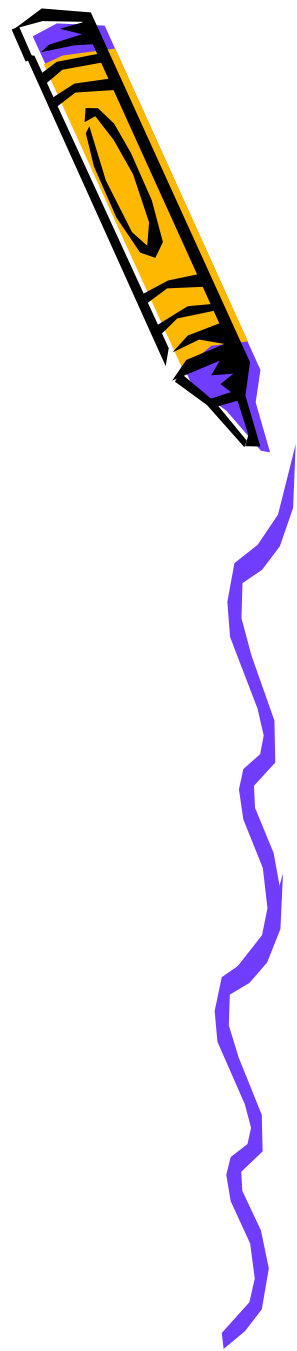
# Clasificarea etiologica a DZ

## C. Boli ale pancreasului exocrin

1. Pancreatita
2. Trauma si pancreatectomia
3. Fibroza chistica
4. Hemocromatoza
5. Pancreatita fibro-calculoasa
6. Altele



# Clasificarea etiologica a DZ



## D. Boli endocrine

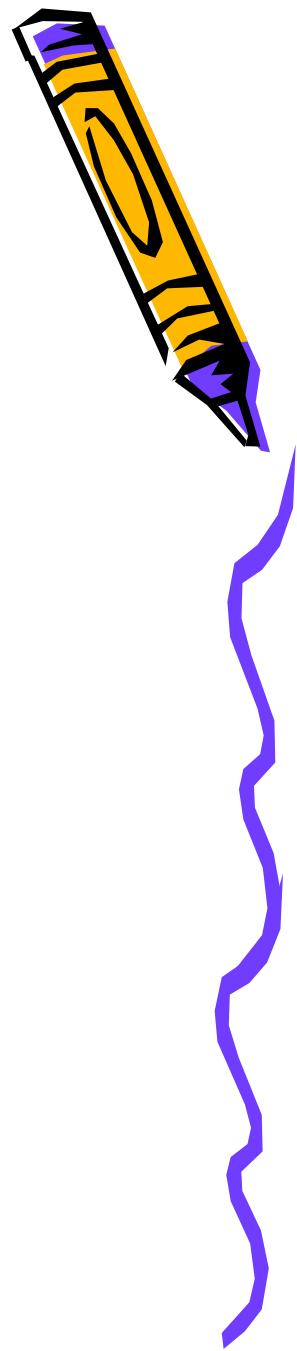
1. Acromegalia
2. Sindromul Cushing
3. Glucagonomul
4. Feocromocitomul
5. Hipertiroidismul
6. Somatostatinomul
7. Aldosteronomul
8. Altele



# Clasificarea etiologica a DZ

## E. Diabetul indus chimic

1. Pyriminil
2. Pentamidina
3. Acidul nicotinic
4. Glucocorticoizi
5. Hormonii tiroidieni
6. Diazoxid
7. Agonistii beta-adrenergici
8. Alfa-interferonul
9. Altele- ex. asparaginaza





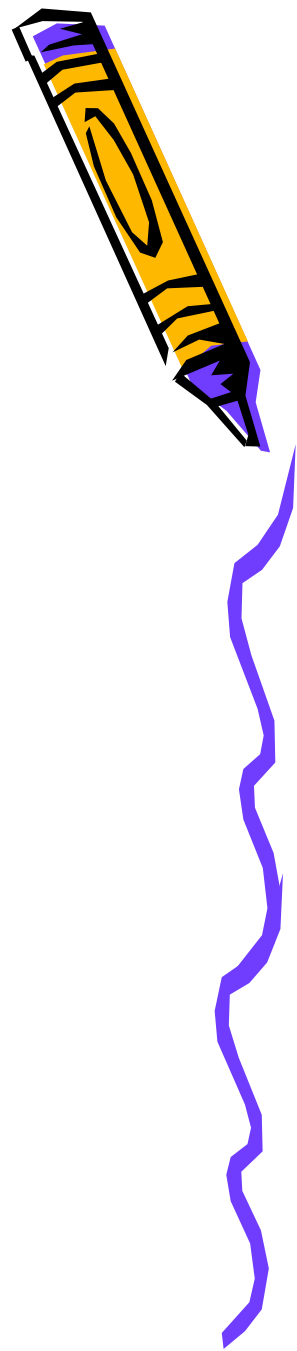
# Clasificarea etiologica a DZ

## F. Infectiile

1. Rubeola congenitala
2. CMV
3. Altele

## G. Tipuri rare de diabet indus imun:

1. Sindromul de "Barbat rigid"
2. Anticorpi anti-receptor de insulina
3. Altele



# Clasificarea etiologica a DZ



## H. Alte sindroame genetice care se asociaza cu DZ

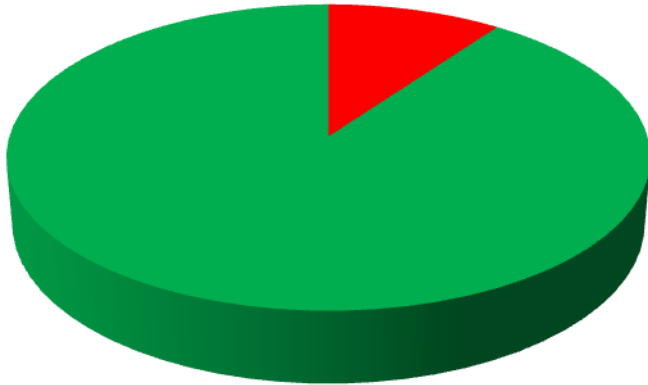
1. Sindromul Down
2. Sindromul Klinefelter
3. Sindromul Turner
4. Sindromul Wolfram
5. Ataxia Friedreich
6. Corea Huntington
7. Sindromul Lawrence-Moon-Biedl
8. Distrofia miotonica
9. Porfirie
10. Sindromul Prader-Willi
11. Altele



# Epidemiologia DZ

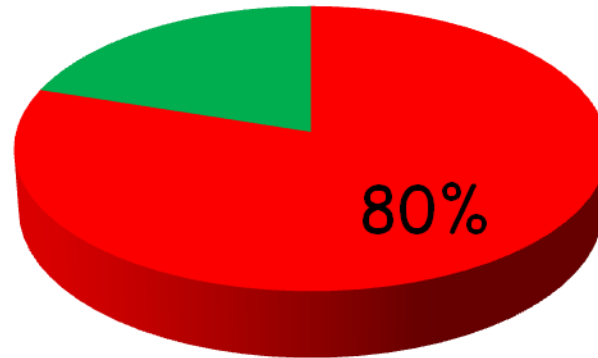
Adult

10%



Copil

80%

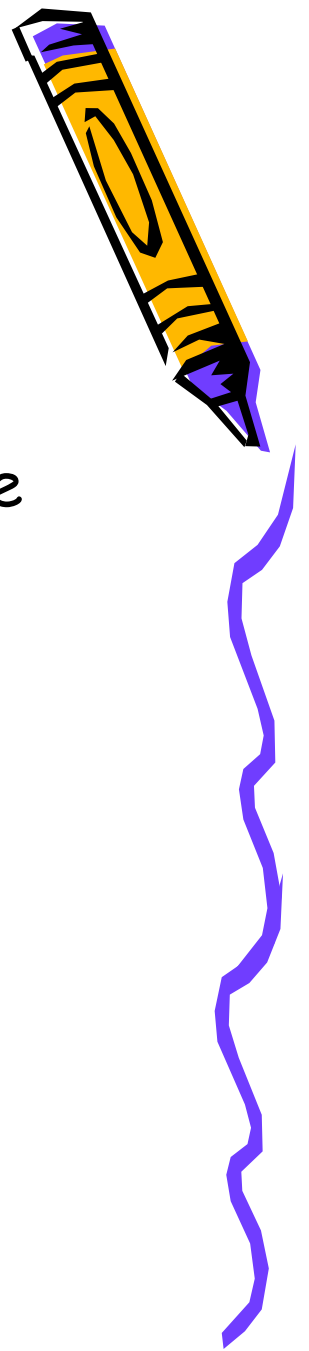


Tip I

Tip 2



# Epidemiologia DZ tip I



- Tendinta de crestere a incidentei pe toate continentele, la toate grupele etnice si la toate varstele
- Grupul de studiu EURODIAB - ACE a publicat urmatoarele rate de crestere:
  - 6,3%/an la grupa de varsta 0-4ani
  - 3,1%/an la grupa de varsta 5-9 ani
  - 2,4%/an la grupa de varsta 0-14 ani



# Epidemiologia DZ



- Romania : incidenta = 3,5/ 100.000/an  
(Macedonia, Rusia, Israel)
- Incidenta ↑ : 23-42,9/100.000/an in Norvegia,  
Finlanda, Elvetia, Sardinia (Italia)
- Incidenta ↓ : 0,6-2/100.000/an in China, Japonia,  
Corea

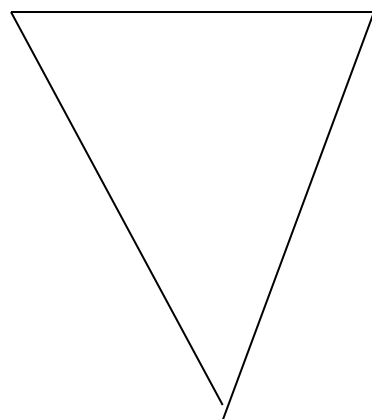


# Etiologia DZ

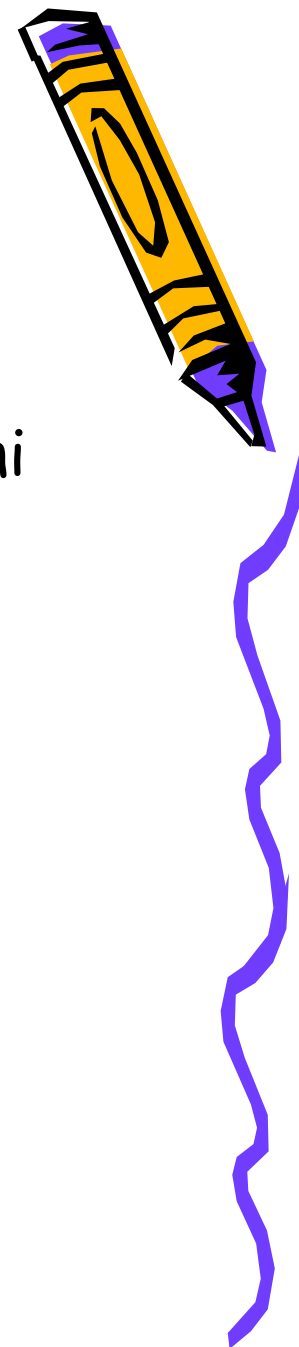
- Boala multifactoriala

Factori genetici

Factori autoimuni



Factori de mediu



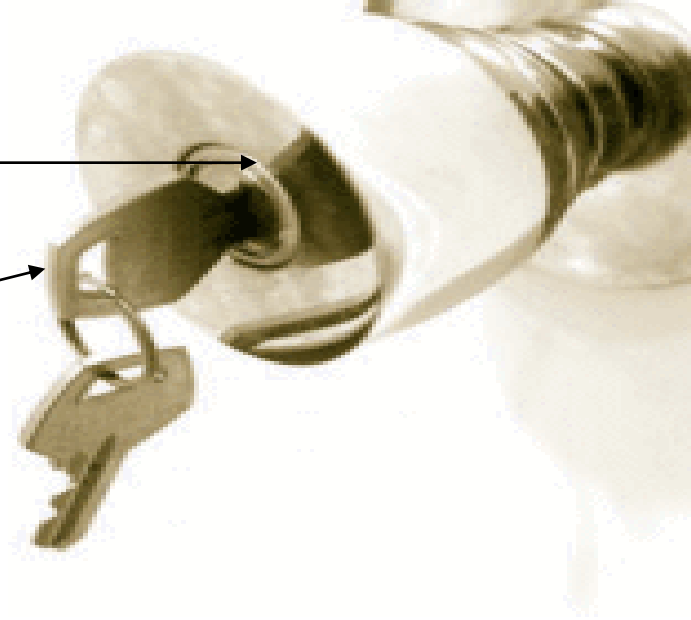
# Patofiziologia DZ

Celula



Receptorul de insulina

Insulina



# Patofiziologia DZ

90% din celulele  $\beta$  sunt distruse

**Deficitul de insulina**

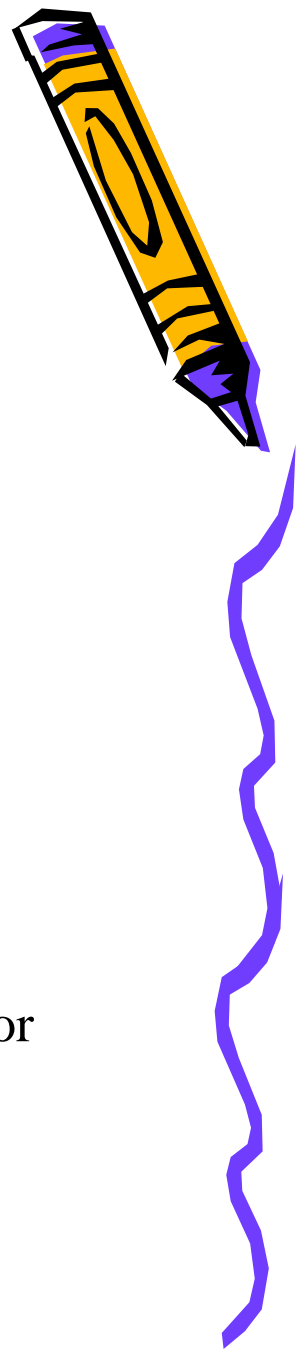
Scaderea preluarii  
celulare a glucozei

Cresterea productiei  
de glucoza  
(gluconeogeneza si  
glicogenoliza)

Cresterea  
lipolizei

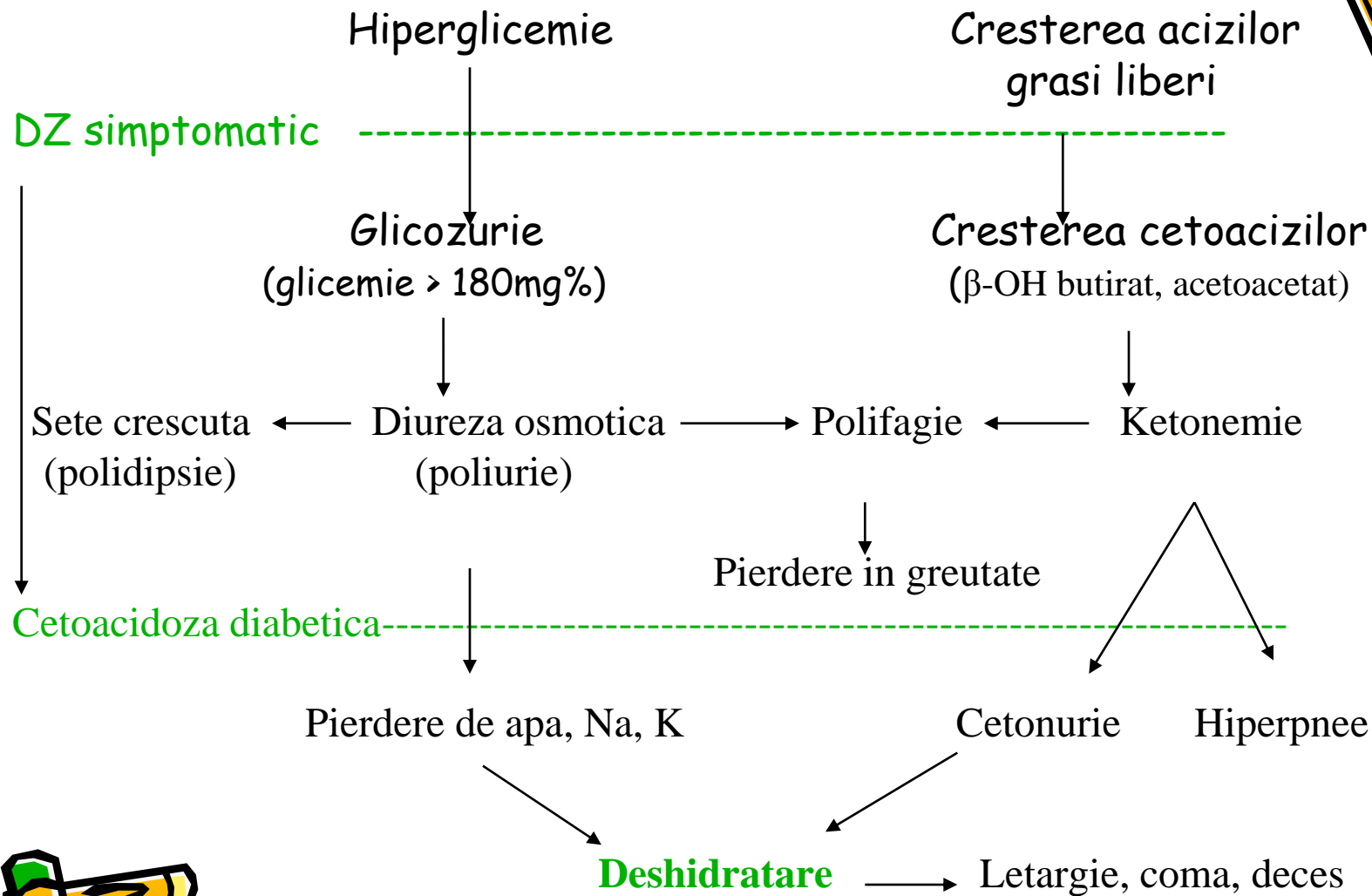
Hiperglicemie

Cresterea acizilor  
grasi liberi





# Patofiziologia DZID



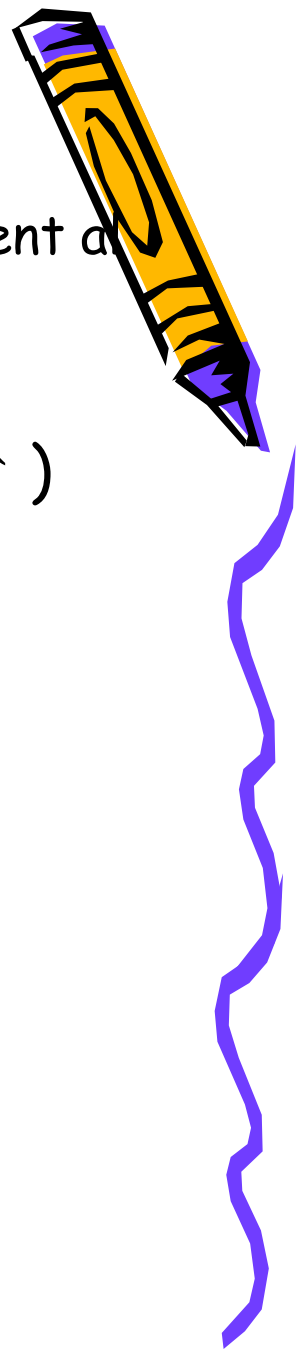
## Trasaturile clinice in DZID



- Desi debutul DZID poate avea loc la orice varsta, cel mai frecvent acesta este intalnit la inceputul adolescentei.
- In mod tipic, copilul prezinta:
  - **Poliurie cu nicturie sau enurezis**
  - Polidipsie - cresterea setei
  - Scadere ponderala semnificativa dar cu cresterea apetitului
  - Miros de cetone a respiratiei
  - Greaata, durerile abdominale si varsaturile sunt simptome ale cetoacidozei diabetice si conduc la deshidratare severa



# Laboratorul in DZ



- Hiperglicemie (GJ  $>126\text{mg}\%$  si glicemia in orice moment al zilei  $> 200\text{mg}\%$ ) + glicozurie
- Idem + cetonurie + cetonemie
- Idem + acidoza metabolica ( $\text{pH}\downarrow$ , baze exces  $\uparrow$  )
- Hemoconcentratie (hematocrit  $\uparrow$ , leucocitoza)
- Hipo-/ hiper-natremie
- Peptidul C (secretia de insulina) bazal si dupa stimulare  $\downarrow$
- Anticorpi anti celule insulare
- HbA1c  $\uparrow$



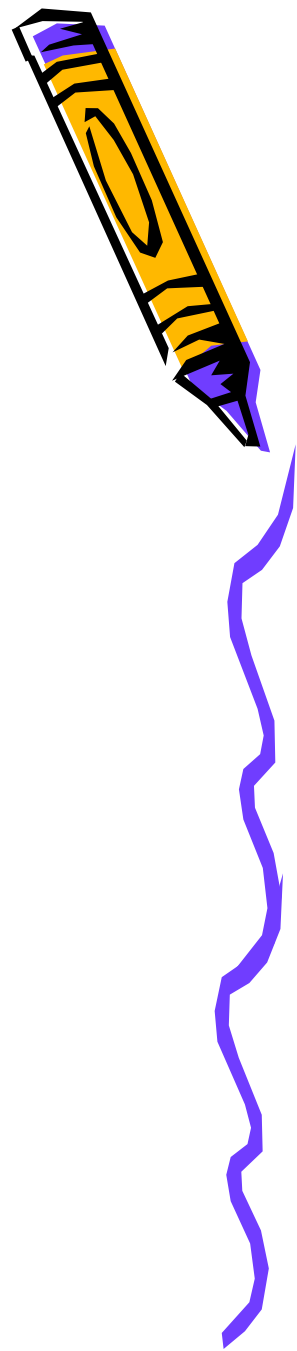
# Diagnosticul in DZID

## 1. Este suficient pentru diagnosticul DZ:

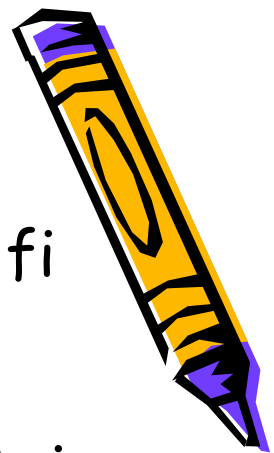
Poliurie + polidipsie + glicozurie

+  $GJ \geq 126 \text{ mg\%}$

+ glicemie in orice moment al zilei  $\geq 200 \text{ mg\%}$  ,  
care este confirmata la repetarea testului



# Diagnosticul in DZID



2. La debutul bolii glicozuria si hiperglicemia pot fi tranzitorii .

In aceasta situatie se efectueaza testul tolerantei la glucoza orala (TTGO)

- Prezenta :
    - Anticorpilor anti-celule insulare,
    - HbA1c ↑
    - Istoric familial de DZID
- cresc suspiciunea dezvoltarii de DZID



# Diagnosticul diferential in DZ

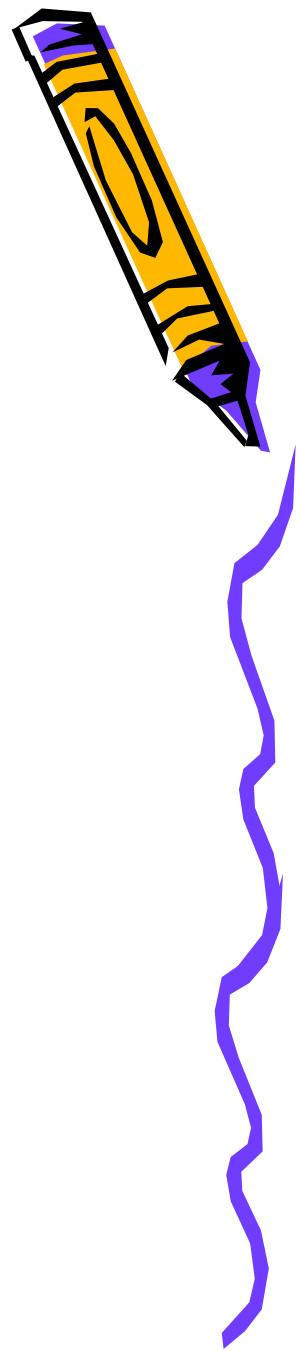
In functie de simptomatologie:

- Scadere in greutate
  - TBC
  - Cancer
  - Hipertiroidism
- Poliurie
  - Diabet insipid
  - Enurezis nocturn primar
  - Insuficienta renala
  - Insuficienta corticosuprarenaliana

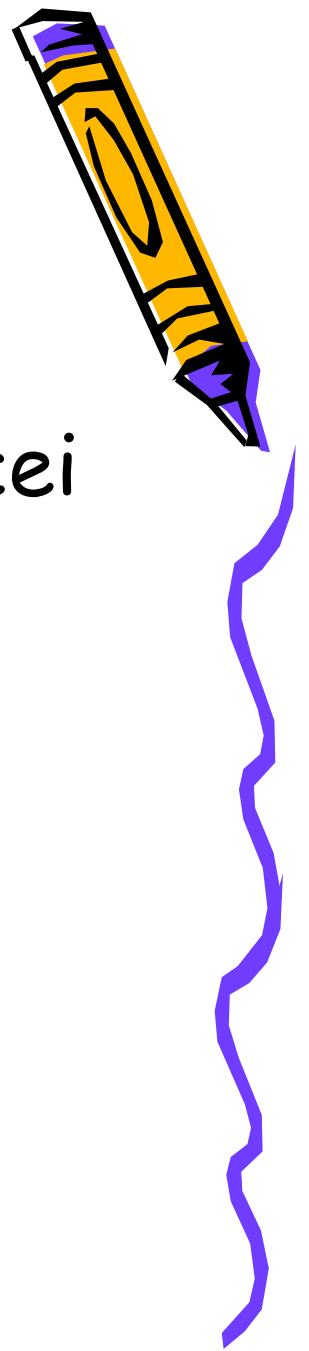


# Diagnosticul diferential in DZ

- Cetoza
  - Anorexie
  - Varsaturi
  - Cetonemia recurenta
- Dureri abdominale
  - Apendicita, Peritonita
  - Pancreatita, Angiocolita
  - Sindroame ocluzive
  - Colica renala
- Coma
  - Hepatica
  - Cerebrala
  - Renala
  - Intoxicatii



# Tratament

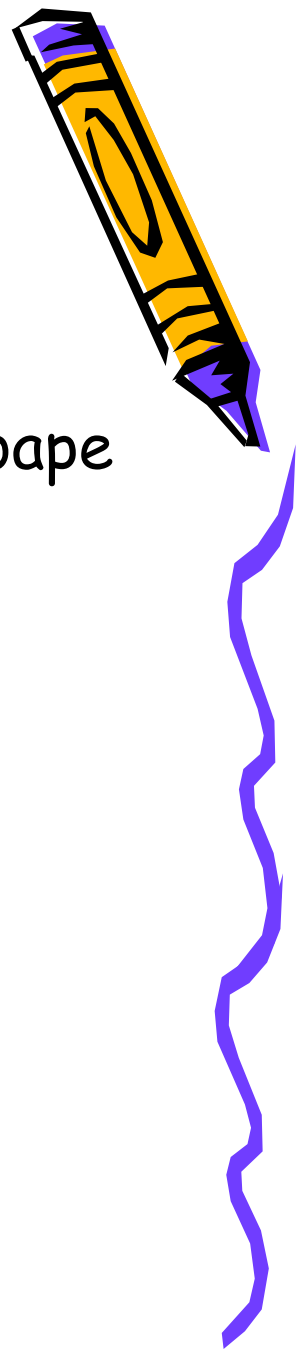


- Al cetoacidozei diabetice - de obicei regula la debutul DZ la copil
- Tratamentul cronic





# Tratamentul cronic in DZID



- Obiective:

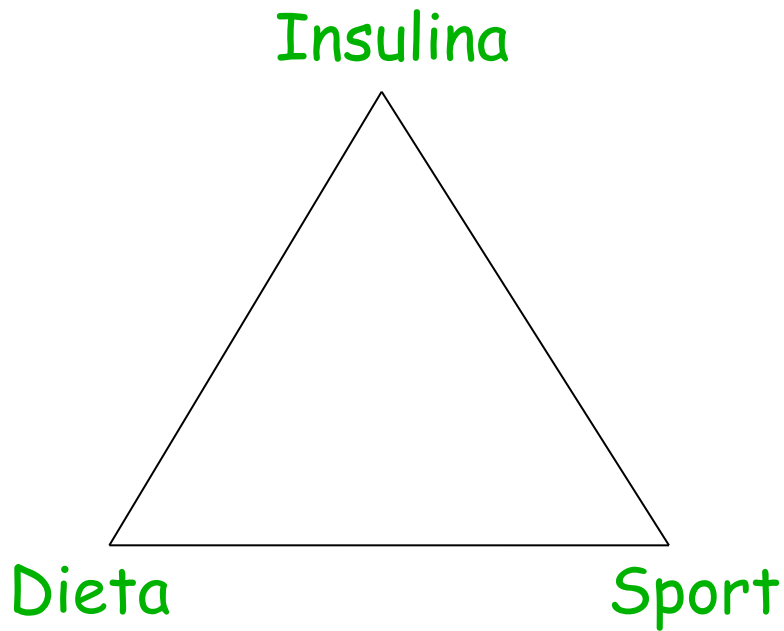
- De a mentine  $GJ < 140 \text{ mg\%}$  (ideal cat mai aproape de valoarea normala)
- Fara variatii glicemice mari (hipo- sau hiper-)
- De a avea o crestere si o dezvoltare normale
- De a asigura independenta si o viata sociala normala



# Tratamentul cronic in DZID



- Consta in:



- Educatie
- Suport psihologic si consiliere pacientului si familiei sale



# Tratamentul cronic in DZID



- A. Insulinoterapia

1. Doza: 0,75 -1 U/kg/zi

NB. La debutul bolii necesarul de insulina poate fi  $< 0,5 \text{ U/kg/zi}$ , in special in perioada denumita "honeymoon" sau faza de remisiune a DZID

- Adolescentii necesita mai multa insulina: 1,5 U/kg/zi



# Tratamentul cronic in DZID

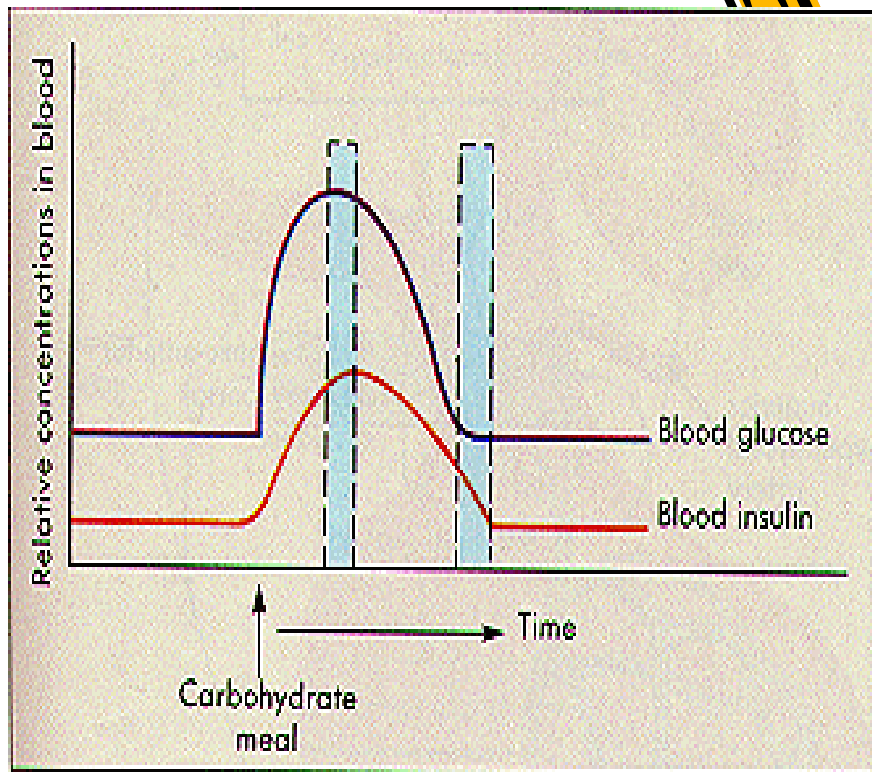
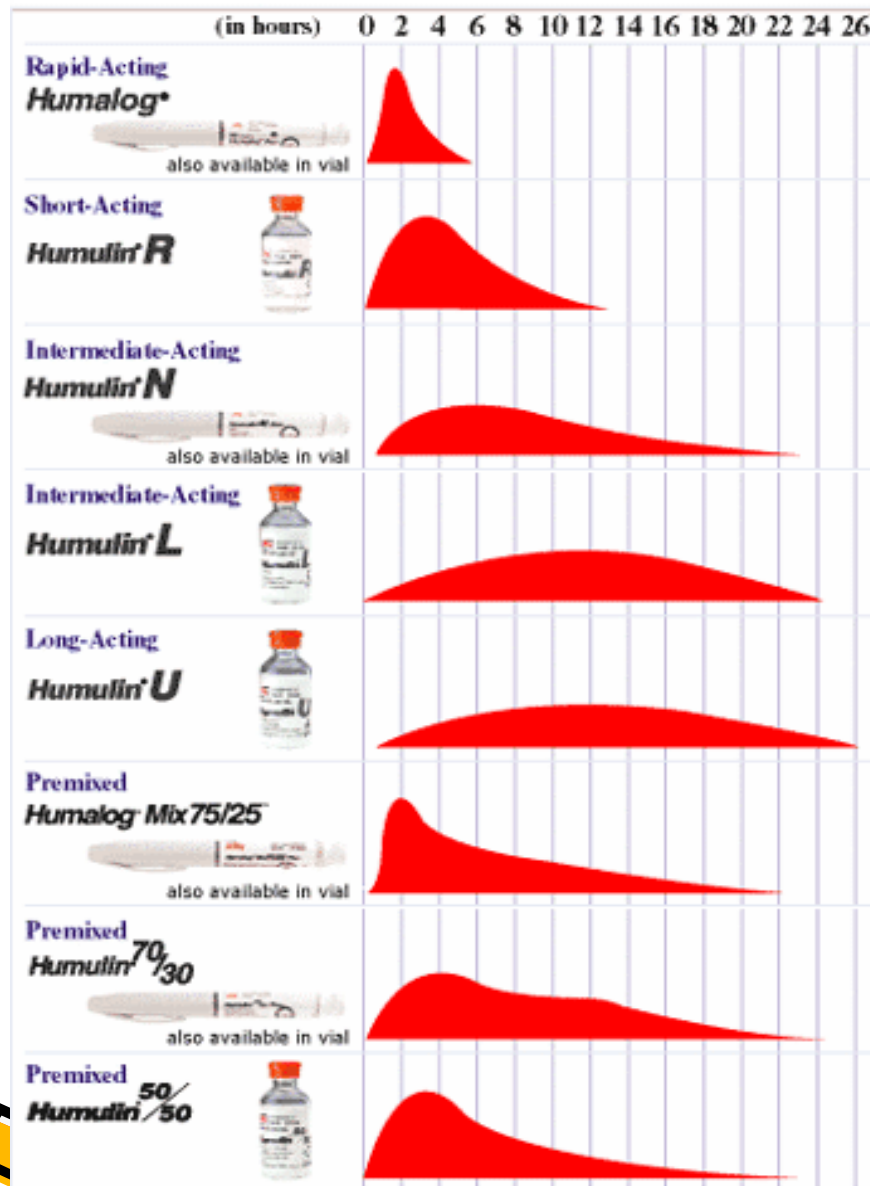
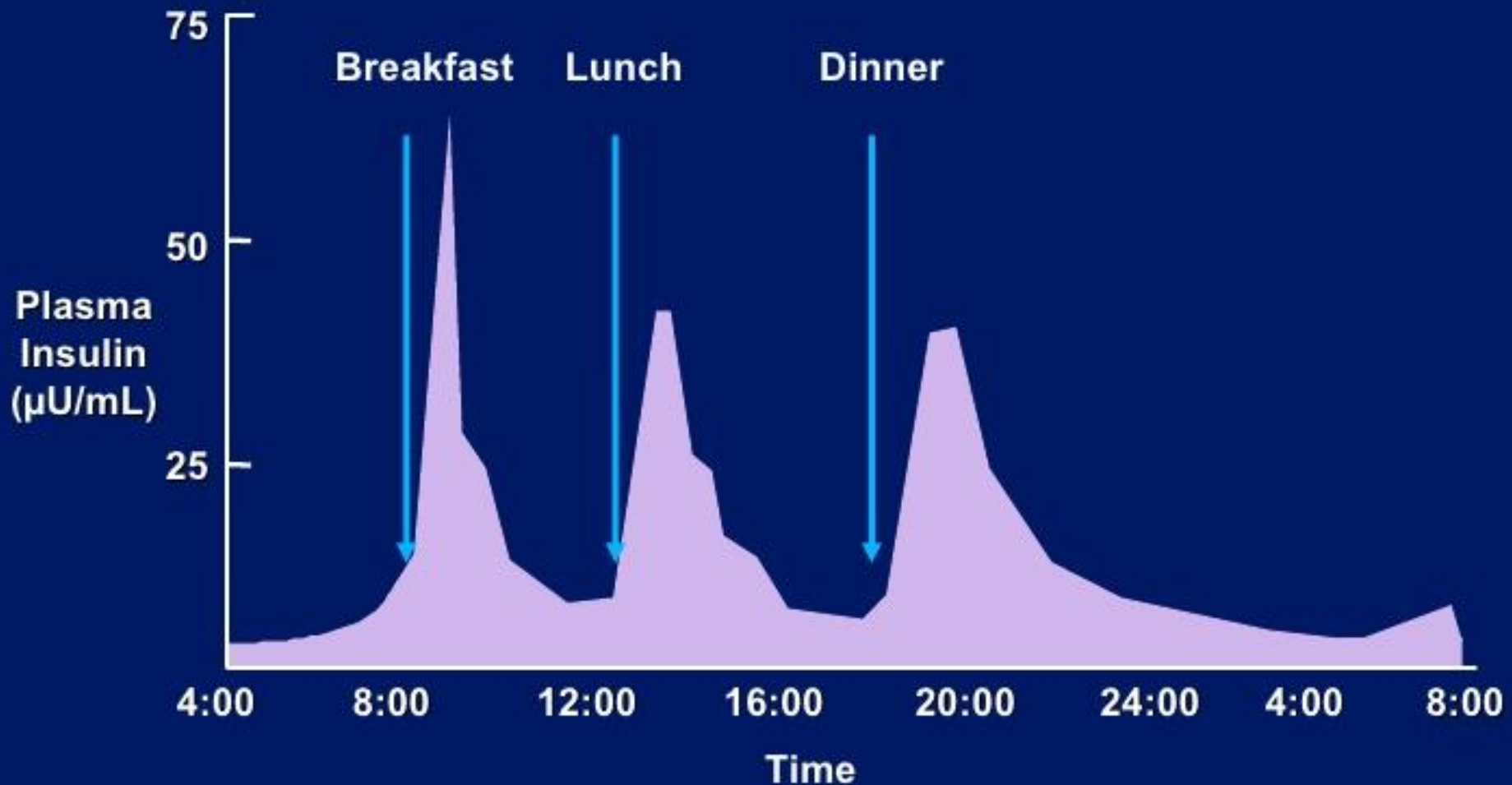


FIGURE 5-15

Blood levels of glucose and insulin after a carbohydrate meal. Note that the peak of blood insulin is reached shortly after the peak of blood glucose, and that insulin levels remain elevated for some time after the glucose has returned to within the normal range. These are indications of the time lag in this feedback system.

# Physiologic Blood Insulin Secretion Profile



Adapted from White JR, Campbell RK, Hirsch I. Postgraduate Medicine.  
June 2003;113(6):30-36.

# Tratamentul cronic in DZID



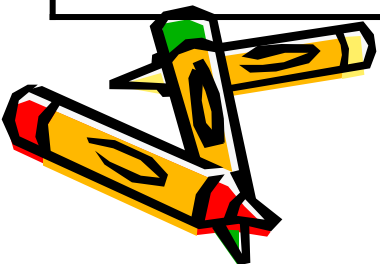
- A. Insulinoterapia

Cate doze?

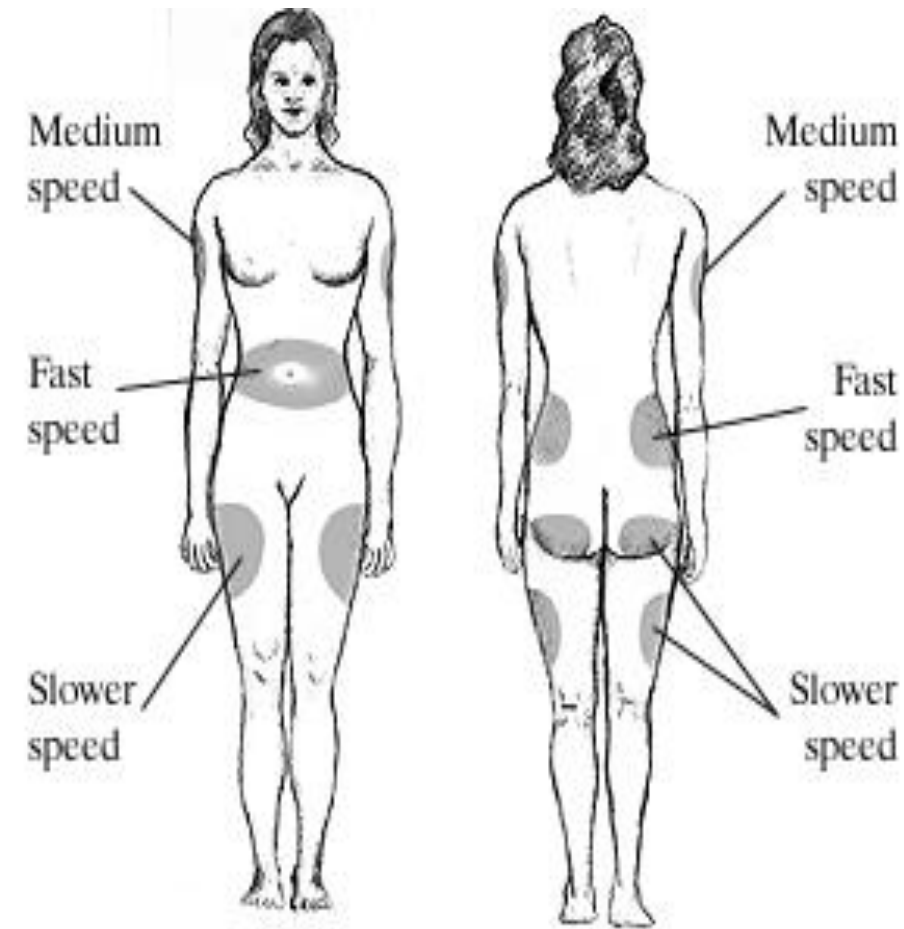
2 sau 3 sau 4 sau mai multe;

**Terapia standard: 4 injectii**

Mic dejun	Pranz	Cina	Ora culcarii
Actiune rapida	Actiune rapida	Actiune rapida	Actiune intermediara
60 %			40%
30 -35%	25 %- 30%	40%	



# Tratamentul cronic in DZID





# Tratamentul cronic in DZID



## B. Dieta

- Un plan al meselor trebuie :
- Sa promoveze o dezvoltare si o crestere normale
- Sa asigure consistenta din punct de vedere al tipului si distributiei caloriilor pe intreaga durata a zilei
- Sa ofere flexibilitate in alegerea meniului.
- Deoarece alimentatia trebuie sa se suprapuna cu insulinoterapia, mesele principale si gustarile trebuie sa fie similare ca si continut in calorii de la o zi la alta si trebuie luate la timp.





# Tratamentul cronic in DZID

## B. Dieta

- Dieta trebuie individualizata in functie de varsta, sex, sport si programul zilnic.
- $\text{Nr. de calorii/24h} = 1000 + 100 \times \text{varsta (ani)}$   
Ex. Pentru 5 ani:  $\text{nr. de calorii} = 1000 + 500 = 1500 \text{ cal}$

Carbohidrati: 50 - 55% din necesar

Lipide: 30 -33% din necesar

Proteine: 10-15% din necesar

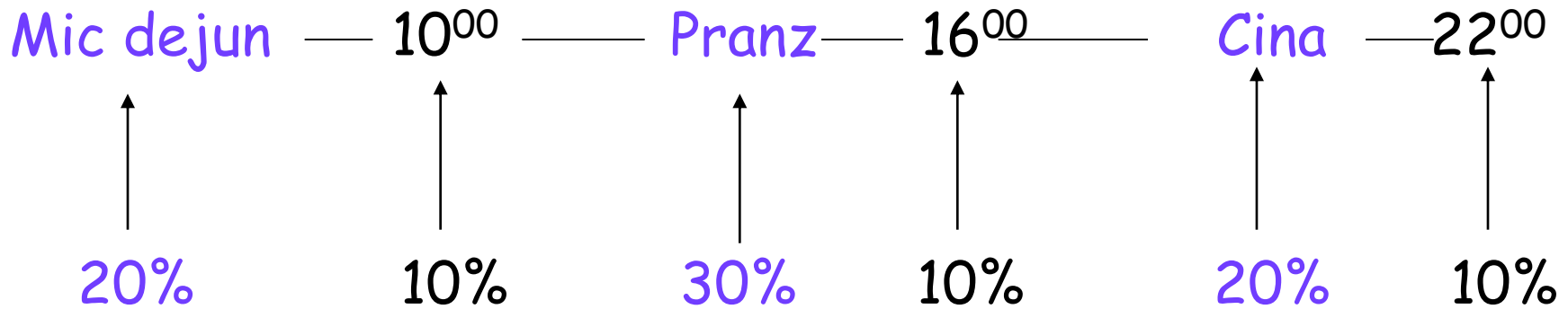


# Tratamentul cronic in DZID

## B. Dieta

3 mese principale si 3 gustari

Necesarul de carbohidrati:



# Tratamentul cronic in DZID

## C. Sport

- Copiii cu DZID trebuie incurajati sa faca sport in mod regulat
- Nu trebuie restrictionati de la sport
- Din cauza riscului de hipoglicemie, sportul trebuie efectuat dupa mancare. Daca se efectueaza la distanta de mancare atunci aceasta trebuie servita inainte de exercitiu.



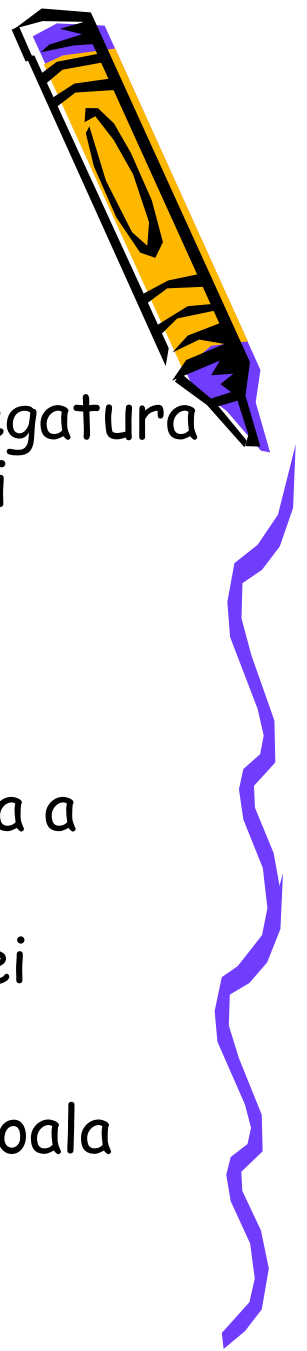
# Tratamentul cronic in DZID

## D. Educatia

- Copiii cu DZID si familia lor trebuie instruiti in legatura cu boala si cu terapia de acasa de catre educatori specializati.

Aceasta instruire trebuie individualizata si include:

- patofiziologia diabetului in limbaj laic
- tehnica injectiilor cu insulina si monitorizarea acasa a glicemiei,
- recunoasterea si tratamentul hipo- si hiperglicemiei
- semnificatia cetonuriei
- managementul diabetului in cursul episoadelor de boala
- cum se adapteaza dozele de insulina



# Tratamentul cronic in DZID



## E. Suportul si consilierea psihologica

Diagnosticul de DZID este urmat de un raspuns emotional intens din partea pacientului si a familiei sale incluzand refuz, furie, vinovatie, resentimente si teama.

Desi aceste reactii sunt normale, acceptarea bolii si adaptarea la aceasta este facilitata de discutii deschise despre aceste emotii.



# Tratamentul cronic in DZID



- **Dispensarizare**

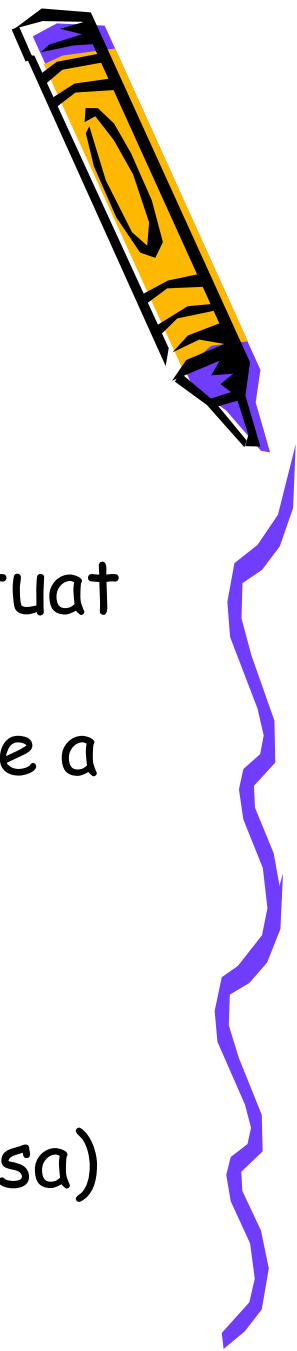
Vizite regulate la fiecare 3-4 luni la un pediatru cu competenta si experienta in tratamnetul copilului cu DZ

1. **HbA1c** (masoara media valorilor glicemiei in ultimele 2-3 luni)

	HbA1c
Control foarte bun	< 6,5 %
Control bun	6,5 - 8,5%
Control nesatisfacator	> 8,5%



# Tratamentul cronic in DZID

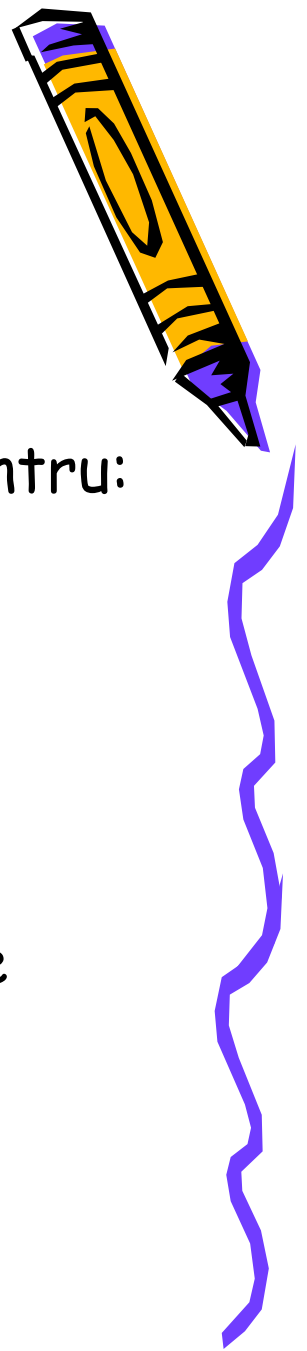


- Dispensarizare

- Masurare periodica a lipidelor
- Masurarea tensiunii arteriale
- Examenul de fund de ochi trebuie efectuat la fiecare vizita
- Pentru adolescentii si copii cu o vechime a DZ > 3 ani o examinare mai riguroasa in ceea ce priveste:
  - retinopatia,
  - nefropatia (microalbuminuria) si
  - neuropatia (viteza de conducere nervoasa)



# Tratamentul cronic in DZID



- Dispensarizare
- Din cauza riscului de asociere cu alte boli autoimune este obligatorie testarea anuala pentru:
  - Functia tiroidiana: TSH, T4, T3, anticorpi antitiroidieni
  - Boala celiaca: anticorpi antitransglutaminazici (daca acestia sunt prezenti se va efectua biopsie jejunala )





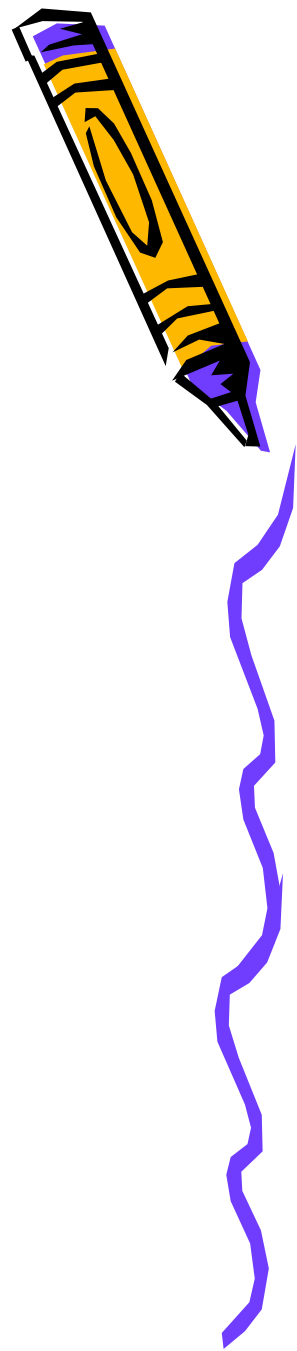
# Complicatii

## A. Complicatii ale bolii

1. Acute: cetoacidoza

2. Cronice:

- Crestere si dezvoltare anormala
- Retard pubertar

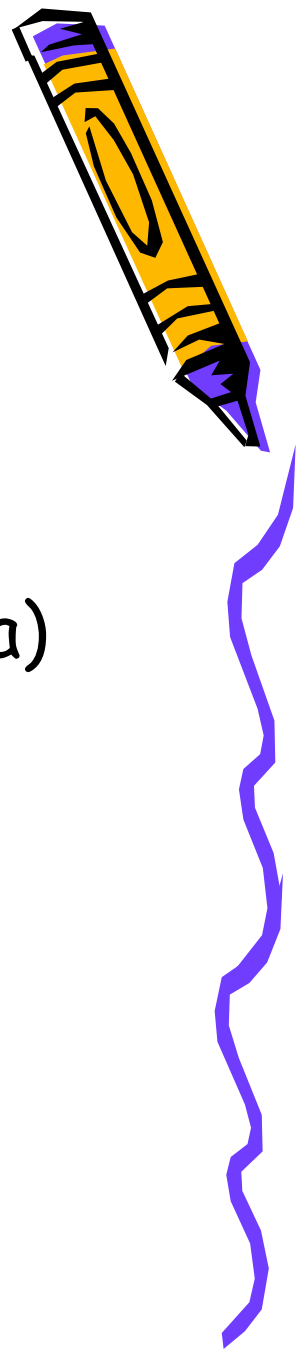


# Complicatii

- Complicatii ale bolii

## 2. Cronice:

- Microangiopatia (nefropatia, retinopatia)
- Neuropatia
- Limitarea miscarilor articulare
- Necrobioza lipoidica
- Infectiile (TBC)



# Complicatii

## B. Complicatii ale tratamentului

### 1. Hipoglicemia - URGENTA !

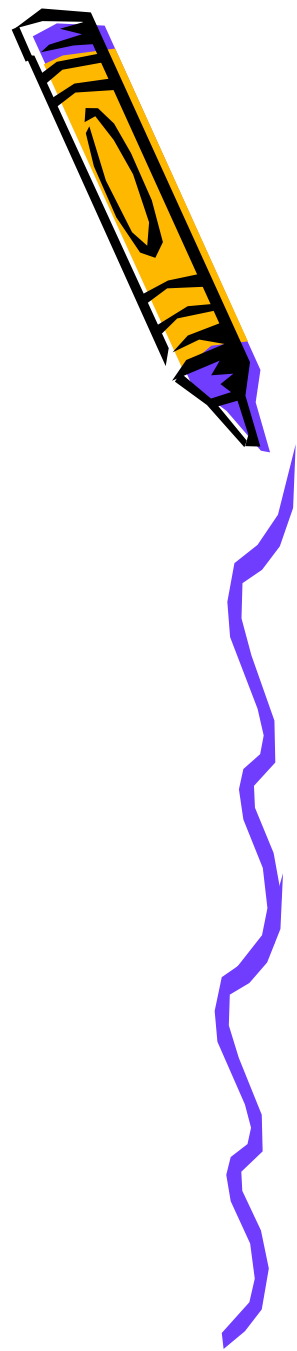


Severitate	Simptome	Tratament
Usoara	Foame, transpiratii, tremor	Limonada, lapte sau gustare
Moderata	Cefalee, tulburari de vedere, confuzie, agresivitate	10 -20 g glucoza + gustare
Severa	Convulsii, coma	Glucagon im 0,5mg < 10 ani 1 mg > 10 ani Glucoza 20% IV



# Prognostic

Astazi este mai bun



# Diabetul zaharat de tip 2 la copii si adolescent



## Definitie

Sunt acele cazuri la care s-au exclus DZID, sindroamele MODY si sindroamele genetice care se asociaza cu DZ.



# Diabetul zaharat de tip 2 la copii si adolescent



## Epidemiologie

Incidenta in crestere in toata lumea, in principal datorita cresterii incidentei obezitatii

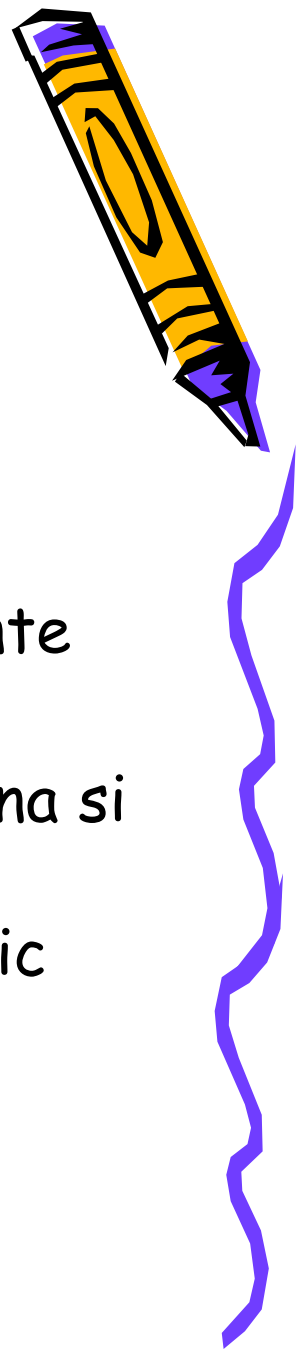
In SUA: incidenta: intre 7,2% si 40% dintre cazurile noi de DZ la copil

- la indienii PIMA incidenta de 3 ori mai mare

In Tokyo : incidenta: 13,9%



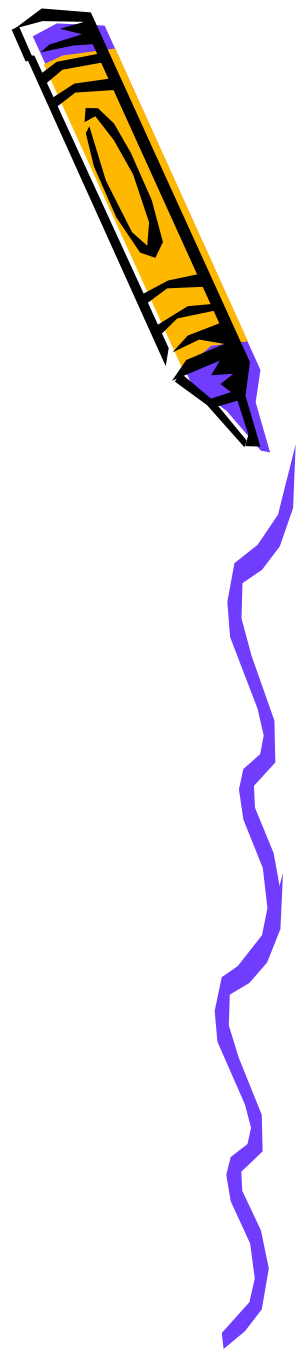
# Diabetul zaharat de tip 2 la copii si adolescent



- Semne clinice
  - Obezitate
  - Istoric familial de tip 2 de DZ
  - Simptome moderate, arute lent, deseori absente
  - Lipsesc de obicei cetoacidoza si cetonurie
  - Origine afroamericana, hispanica, indoamericana si asiatica
  - Asociaza : acantozis nigricans si ovar polichistic



# Diabetul zaharat de tip 2 la copii si adolescent



- Tratament
- Dieta !!!
- Corectarea obiceiurilor alimentare
- Metformin sau alte antidiabetice orale

