

DIABETUL ZAHARAT ASOCIAT MUCOVISCIDOZEI LA ADOLESCENȚI

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Introducere. Diabetul zaharat asociat insulin , pe care doar persoanele cu -l dezvolte, asociindu-se cu un

Scop.

Material și metode.

zaharat s-a realizat prin testarea glicemiei, profilului glicemic, Hb glicozilate, peptidului C, analizei

Rezultate.

mmol/l). Ulterior s- Profilul glicemic a fost 7,8-15,8 mmol/l 10,4-21,0 mmol/l crescute (7,3/14,1%), iar peptidul C- 7,3/37,1 g/l , iar corpii cetonici negativi. Tratamentul s-a efectuat cu Insulin Human) indroamelor clinice.

Concluzii.

a dieto-

Cuvinte cheie.

CYSTIC FIBROSIS RELATED DIABETES IN ADOLESCENTS

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Introduction. Cystic fibrosis related diabetes (CFRD) is a combination between reduced insulin secretion and peripheral insulin resistance that only people with cystic fibrosis can get. CFRD is associated with a decline in lung function, poor nutritional status and high mortality rate.

Purpose. Study of the clinical course and therapeutic management in adolescents with CFRD.

Material and methods. We present 2 cases of CFRD in a female patient (15 years old) and a male patient (17 years old) hospitalized with the diagnosis of CF. It was confirmed by positive sweat test (Macroduct USA), identification of CFTR mutation (F508del/F508del), small amounts of elastase in stool. Confirmation of Diabetes was achieved by a blood glucose test, blood glucose profile, glycosylated Hb, C peptide, glucose and ketones in urine.

Results. On the background of pulmonary exacerbation, both patients had hyperglycemia (9,8/14,1 mmol/l). Subsequently, it triggered clinical syndromes: polydipsia, polyuria, weight loss. Glycemic profile variations 7,8-15,8 mmol/l in boy and 10,4-21,0 mmol/l in girl. Glycosylated Hb values were high (7,3/14,1%) and C-peptide values were low (0,624/0,513). Glucose concentration in urine was 7,3/37,1 g/l and ketones was not detected. Diabetes treatment was performed with Insulin (Glargine, Aspart, Human), which produced clinical benefits by achieving glycemic and clinical syndromes control.

Conclusions. Patients with CFRD show a specific clinical framework and require a strict medical diet control and surveillance of the insulin therapy, case that differs from the other types of diabetes. If early introduced, it significantly improves life expectancy towards these patients.

Key words. Cystic fibrosis, hyperglycemia, diabetes, adolescents.