



MEETING ABSTRACT

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# Psychosocial risks for diabetic control of preadolescents and adolescents with Diabetes Mellitus Type I

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## Background

The aim of the research is to mark psychosocial risks for diabetic preadolescents and adolescents and healthy control between 11 and 18 years old.

## Materials and methods

Examinees completed questionnaires included FACES III, EPQ, Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), SCOFF and Overall Sociodemographic Inventory. Physicians completed patients' medical history and C-GAS scale of diabetic children. Subjects were asked to identify how they perceived themselves, their affective state, eating, sleeping, sexual behavior, family cohesion and adaptability. Physicians were asked to identify level of psychological, social, and school functioning of preadolescents and adolescents. Diabetic control was determined by measuring glycosylated hemoglobin (GHgBA1c).

## Results

Results revealed that patients almost uniformly had very low scores on BDI ( $p < 0.001$ ), low social skills, and both, patients and parents were in chaotically enmeshed family systems and tend to reach more chaotically enmeshed scores on ideal parent-child relationship ( $p < 0.0005$ ). Statistically, more patients, had tendency of not using professional and peer group support. Differences are more enhanced with worst diabetic control. Extraverted adolescents had worse diabetic control, and higher scores for eating disorders ( $p < 0.001$ ).

## Conclusions

Perceiving family system as only supportive surrounding, denegation of psychological disturbances, with tendency of not using professional and peer group support and extravert personal traits are significant psychosocial risks for worst diabetic control within preadolescents and adolescents populations.

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