

The National Paediatric Diabetes Audit 2016–17: Being accountable for your data



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The National Paediatric Diabetes Audit 2016–17 has been completed and the results are available (1). The audit shows that 8% of children and young people with diabetes were not on a written care plan.

Figure 1 (CC, 2018). T_{1DM} is a chronic autoimmune disease characterized by the destruction of the β cells of the pancreas, leading to an absolute deficiency of insulin. The disease is most commonly diagnosed in children and young people, and is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality. The pathogenesis of T_{1DM} is complex, involving a combination of genetic and environmental factors. The disease is characterized by the presence of autoantibodies against the β cells, and the development of a chronic inflammatory infiltrate in the pancreas. The clinical presentation of T_{1DM} is characterized by the onset of hyperglycaemia, polyuria, polydipsia, and weight loss. The disease is managed with insulin therapy, and the goal is to maintain glycaemic control to prevent complications. The prevalence of T_{1DM} is increasing worldwide, and is a major public health problem. The disease is a chronic condition, and requires lifelong management. The clinical course of T_{1DM} is characterized by periods of relative stability, followed by periods of acute decompensation. The disease is a leading cause of blindness, kidney failure, and cardiovascular disease. The pathogenesis of T_{1DM} is still unclear, but it is thought to involve a combination of genetic and environmental factors. The disease is characterized by the presence of autoantibodies against the β cells, and the development of a chronic inflammatory infiltrate in the pancreas. The clinical presentation of T_{1DM} is characterized by the onset of hyperglycaemia, polyuria, polydipsia, and weight loss. The disease is managed with insulin therapy, and the goal is to maintain glycaemic control to prevent complications. The prevalence of T_{1DM} is increasing worldwide, and is a major public health problem. The disease is a chronic condition, and requires lifelong management. The clinical course of T_{1DM} is characterized by periods of relative stability, followed by periods of acute decompensation. The disease is a leading cause of blindness, kidney failure, and cardiovascular disease. The pathogenesis of T_{1DM} is still unclear, but it is thought to involve a combination of genetic and environmental factors.

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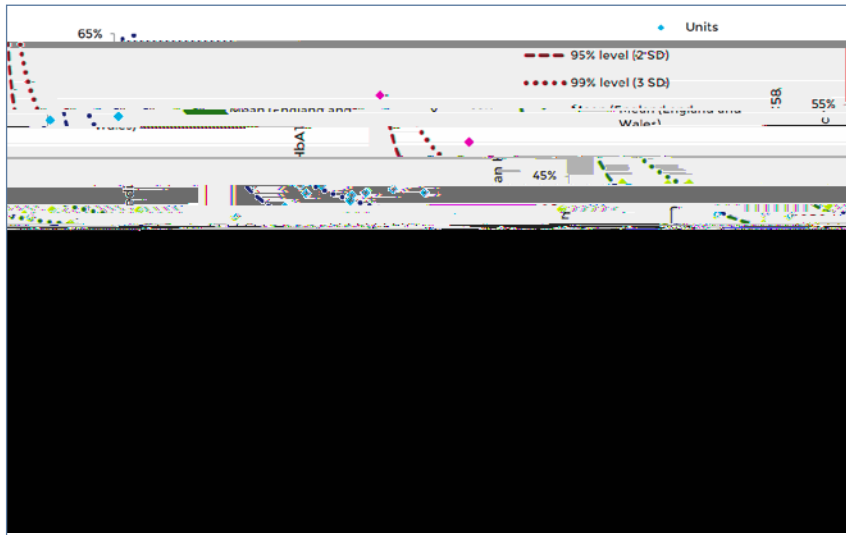


Figure 2. Percentage of children and young people with type 1 diabetes in England and Wales with adjusted HbA_{1c} below 58 mmol/mol (7.5%) by paediatric diabetes unit (RCPC, 2018a)

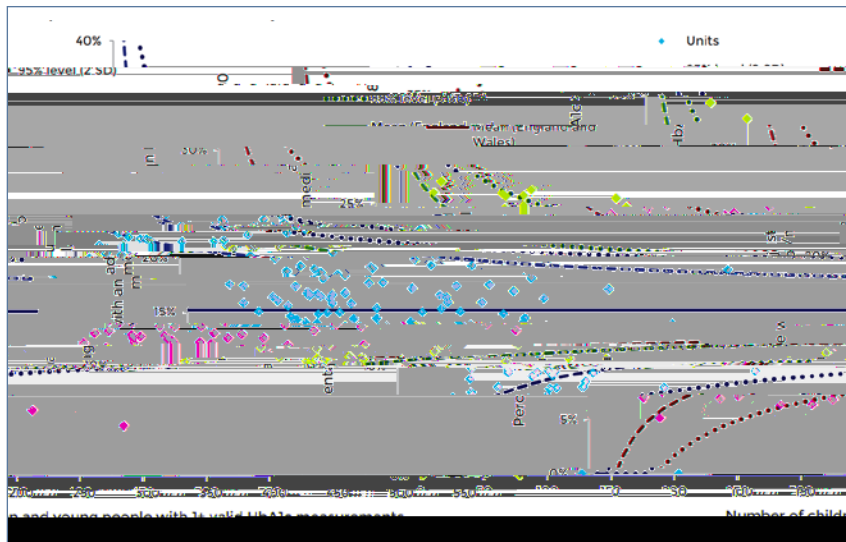


Figure 3. Percentage of children and young people with type 1 diabetes in England and Wales with adjusted HbA_{1c} above 80 mmol/mol (12%) by paediatric diabetes unit (RCPC, 2018a)

RCPC (2018b) Children and Young

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Conclusion

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