

Reunión Clínica 10 de Marzo 2018

10:15 – 11:00

“DIABETES ASOCIADA A FIBROSIS QUISTICA”

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CASO CLÍNICO 2

Adolescente de sexo masculino, 10 años 11 meses. Antecedentes de hijo de padres sanos no consanguíneos. Destaca antecedente de 2 tíos abuelos maternos fallecidos antes del año de vida por cuadros de neumonía. RNPT 36 semanas, adecuado para la edad gestacional (AEG), PN 2800 grs (0.28 DE) y TN 48 cm (0.11 DE), sin pesquisa neonatal de tripsina inmunoreactiva. Se realiza diagnóstico de fibrosis quística e insuficiencia pancreática a los 2 meses de vida por clínica (cuadros respiratorios, atelectasia persistente, sudor salado y síndrome malabsortivo) y estudio molecular (F508del; elastasa fecal 15 ug E1/g). En su evolución destacan múltiples hospitalizaciones por exacerbaciones respiratorias asociadas a gérmenes bacterianos y fúngicos y aspergilosis broncopulmonar alérgica que ha requerido manejo con bolos de metilprednisolona. Dado deterioro de su función pulmonar requiere uso de AVNI nocturno. Por riesgo nutricional se realiza gastrostomía en marzo de 2015.

Evaluated in endocrinology since 8 years 5 months (12/06/2015) for values of glycemia altered in context of hospitalization for deterioration of pulmonary function for probable aspergilosis (PTGO glycemia basal 163 and post 120 min 178 mg/dl; with monitoring of glycemia with post breakfast limit that reaches 190 mg/dl; with glycemia in fasts of 98 mg/dl and Hba1c 5.2%, within normal limits). It is presented in clinical meeting at the age of 8 years 6 months (30/06/15), in which given insufficient elements for diagnosis of diabetes related to fibrosis quística (CFRD), there would be no indication of insulin and it is suggested ambulatory control with capillary glycemia pre and post prandial. Patient evolves with values of capillary glycemia adequate until control in October 2017 (10 years 8 months of age), in which in continuous monitoring of glucose with FreeStyle libre it is evidenced hyperglycemia postprandial between 200 to 350 mg/dl, for which it is repeated PTGO (administered 62.5 gr of glucose) with glycemia basal of 91 mg/dl and at 120 minutes of 245 mg/dl. With these exams and evolution it is decided to start therapy with ultrarapid prandial insulin (06-11-2017) according to preprandial glycemia (140-250 mg/dl 0.5 UI and >250 mg/dl 1 UI). The requirements of insulin have been 5 doses in November, 11 doses in December and 8 doses in January up to the date (23/01/2018) and only of the lowest dose of the scheme. It has remained stable in weight and pulmonary function.

Referencias:

1. Moran et. al. ISPAD Clinical Practice Consensus Guidelines 2014 Compendium. Management of cystic fibrosis-related diabetes in children and adolescents. Pediatric Diabetes 2014; 15(Suppl. 20): 65–76
2. Kelly and Moran. Update on cystic fibrosis-related diabetes. Journal of Cystic Fibrosis 12 (2013) 318–331
3. Brennan et al. Clinical Updates in Cystic Fibrosis–Related Diabetes. Semin Resp Crit Care Med 2015;36:236

Tabla resumen de exámenes

	2015		2016	2017		
	JUNIO	NOVIEMBRE	ABRIL	ENERO	JULIO	OCTUBRE
PTOG Basal Postcarga (2hs postcarga glucosa 1,75 gr/kg/dosis)	163 178 (Muestra tomada de CVC)		94 155 Insulinemia Basal 20 Postcarga 20,7	87 97		91 245
Hb A 1C	5,2%	5,9%	5,4%		5.7%	5.2%