

Disordered eating associated with higher HbA1c in teens

31 January 2018



(HealthDay)—For youth with type 1 diabetes, disordered eating behaviors (DEBs) are associated with higher hemoglobin A1c but not with measures of glycemic variability, according to a study published online Jan. 25 in *Diabetes Care*.

Miriam H. Eisenberg Colman, Ph.D., from the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development in Bethesda, Md., and colleagues reported DEB and [diabetes](#) management at baseline and at six, 12, and 18 months for youth (ages 8 to 16) with type 1 diabetes participating in an 18-month behavioral intervention.

The researchers found that the intervention had no effect on DEB ($P = 0.84$). There were correlations for DEB with higher hemoglobin A1c ($P = 0.001$), mean sensor glucose ($P = 0.001$), and percent sensor glucose values >180 mg/dL ($P =$

APA citation: Disordered eating associated with higher HbA1c in teens (2018, January 31) retrieved 18

June 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-01-disordered-higher-hba1c-teens.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.