

English abstract:

Aim: The primary objective of my bachelor thesis was to find out, what proportion of pediatric patients with type 1 diabetes have an increased risk of developing an eating disorder according to a standardized specialized questionnaire. Another aim of the work was to compare, whether the scores of these patients in the SCOFF questionnaire differ significantly, compared to their peers without diabetes. The secondary objectives were to determine, whether anthropometric data of patients and children from the control group correlated with the level of risk of eating disorder according to questionnaires and whether there is a correlation between the rate of diabetes control (expressed by glycated hemoglobin level and % glycaemia in the recommended range) and the results of the questionnaire survey in patients with diabetes.

Methods: The data were obtained in a questionnaire survey in the diabetes outpatient department of Mrs. Jitka Kytarová, MD, Ph.D. at the General University Hospital in Prague and in the diabetes outpatient department of Mrs. Magdalena Kubíková, MD at the Regional Hospital in Liberec. The questionnaire survey involved 36 patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus (DM1). The control group, which was paired by age and gender, also included 36 children and adolescents. Data collection took place from the beginning of February 2023 to the end of May 2023. DM1 patients completed the SCOFF questionnaire as well as the DEPS-R questionnaire. In addition, information on the patient's gender and age, anthropometric data (height, weight, BMI, Z-BMI score), glycated haemoglobin level and (in patients with continuous glucose monitoring who supplied data) the percentage of glucose intervals were added. The control group completed only the SCOFF questionnaire and also added information about age, gender and anthropometric data (height, weight, BMI and Z-score BMI).

Results: According to the results, patients with DM1i in the control group have a higher risk of developing PPP, which is also confirmed by the results of the SCOFF questionnaire. A correlation was found between the final score in the SCOFF questionnaire and gender, where girls scored significantly higher than boys, both among patients with DM1 and in the control group. On the other hand, for other parameters (glycated hemoglobin level, BMI, BMI Z-score, % of satisfactory glycemia) correlations with scores in neither the SCOFF questionnaire nor the DEPS-R questionnaire were demonstrated.

Conclusion: From the point of view of the development of PPP, adolescents are a high-risk group, in which it is necessary to pay increased attention to both primary prevention and early detection and initiation of treatment. The results show that the risk of developing PPP in adolescent patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus is comparable to that of their peers. In combination with poorly compensated diabetes, PPP can be a life-threatening condition. A correlation was found only between gender and the results of the

SCOFF questionnaire, where significantly higher scores were achieved by girls in both monitored groups. Routine PPP screening should be common for adolescents, for example as part of preventive examinations. For adolescent diabetics, it would be advisable to perform an additional specialized screening, such as the DEPS-R questionnaire.