

FC06-02

## PSYCHSOCIAL PROFILE OF DIABETIC ADOLESCENT PATIENTS

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A study of adolescents with diabetes found that one third had psychiatric disorders, most involving internalizing symptoms; other studies have shown that diabetic youth have greater rates of depression and that those with depression have poor glycemetic control.

**Objective:** To investigate the effect of cognitive and emotional response to disease and treatment on diabetes self-management behavior. To study the effect of psychosocial factors as self-esteem, body image, different coping strategies and family factors on diabetes self-management behavior and subsequent glycemetic control in diabetic adolescents.

**Method:** Cross-sectional study which includes 37 controlled and 30 uncontrolled diabetic adolescents recruited from Abou El-Rich Hospital, All participants were subjected to Semi structured interview, Personal Models of Diabetes Questionnaire, Body Image Scale, Coopersmith Self Esteem Inventory, Taxonomy of Children's Coping Strategies and assessment of Glycosylated Hemoglobin.

**Results:** Perceived seriousness of diabetes is higher in the group of uncontrolled diabetes ( $p < 0.001$ ). Higher self-esteem in the group of controlled diabetes ( $14.91 \pm 3.43$ ) compared to the group of uncontrolled diabetes ( $10.33 \pm 4.74$ ). There was highly statistical significant difference regarding Coopersmith Self- Esteem Inventory ( $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** Lower self-esteem was more prevalent among uncontrolled diabetic adolescents. In the group of uncontrolled diabetes early age of onset, and longer duration of illness were associated significantly with lower self-esteem.