

# Free research paper about diabetes in children

[Health & Medicine](#), [Diabetes](#)



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## **Research problem**

While researching and analyzing health care literature and data about factors that influence increase of diabetic cases in the US and the entire world, I found many articles that talked extensively about diabetic cases mostly among adults (Hanas, 2007). However, I could not find enough literature talking about the increased factors that contribute to diabetes in children. My goal in this paper is to bring this crucial discussion into the limelight so that the issue can be addressed objectively, and required attention to children that will help them diagnose the issues by health practitioners in general. Summary

Type 1 diabetes in childhood is a chronic, life-long condition, and the diagnosis of which may represent multiple losses for parents. Children emotional responses to diagnosis have been likened to grief reactions that come as a result of death. This paper provides important review of the evidence that concern children with type 1 diabetes. However, it includes discussion of the implications of the debate that was carried out for nursing

practices. Introduction

Diabetes is considered as one of the major cause to death globally. It is proved to be a chronic disease that an individual will acquire food benefit whenever they consume or eat mainly starch and sugar. The disease can attack any person from all ages through hereditary or through any chance. In addition to that, it has a social and global effects thus being categorized as epidemic. Type (1) diabetes is the main focus of the research. It is also known as the “ Juvenile Insulin Dependent Diabetes” and affects mostly the children under 4 years. Type (1) diabetes can be triggered by the environmental factors e. g. diet, chemical, and viruses in the people that are genetically predisposed.

## **Research purpose**

According to the preparation of the paper, the main aim of the researcher was to educate and inform the readers so as to understand the emotional effects of Juvenile diabetes in young ones with an estimated age of zero to 16 years. The paper further explains the manner in which the children cope up or deal with the kind of disease and their reaction after realizing they are victims of the disease. Literature review

The impact of diabetes in children is beyond the scope of this article.

However, there is an insight from a few important studies merit discussion. A study was carried out using the child behavior checklist to determine if children with diabetes are affected psychologically, and they found out that both the internal and the external behavior problems were increased in children with diabetes (Pavithran, 2013). Boys who have diabetes became more aggressive than boys without diabetes. A big number of the family has

behaved as a predictor of children behaviors, especially when family is less consistent hence reinforcing the need for a team approach. Research questions and hypothesis Research questions I. Was the research questions about children diabetes introduced promptly? II. Is the research question stated unambiguously and clearly? III. How does the research question specify the nature of the population of children with diabetes being studied? V. How has the purposes, goals, or aims of the study been identified?

## Hypothesis

I. How is the theoretical rationale for the hypothesis made to be explicit? II. Is the hypothesis in brief stated in a declarative form? III. Is the hypothesis stated in such a way that it is testable? IV. How does the hypothesis relate to the research of this diabetes problem? V. Is the hypothesis stated objectively without value laden words? Description of the samples and procedures Children suffering from diabetes are recommended for a screening test. The primary test that is used to diagnose type 1 diabetes in children is the random blood sugar test. This is where a blood test is taken at a random time. The values of the blood sugar are expressed in (mg/dl) or (mmol/l). Regardless of the time which the meal was taken by the child, blood sugar level 200mg/dl (11. 1mmol/l) which is taken random suggests diabetes. If your child is diagnosed with diabetes, the doctor will run blood tests to check auto-antibodies that are common in type 1 diabetes thus help doctors to distinguish between type 1 and type (2) diabetes in children. Additionally, the presence of ketones which is byproducts from the breakdown of fat in the children urine also suggests type 1 diabetes. After diagnosis, the child is recommended to visit the doctor frequently so that to ensure good diabetes

management (McCathy & Kushner, 2008). Apart from the doctor caring out blood sugar test, the doctor will also check the child's cholesterol levels, liver function, thyroid function, and kidney function using blood and urine samples. Furthermore, the doctor will examine the child blood pressure and growth and respond to the sites where the child tests his or her blood sugar and delivers insulin.

## **Results**

Over 90 % of children and young adults suffer from diabetes type 1 and the number of patients who are children varies from place to place. 17 out of 100, 000 children are been affected by diabetes each year as reported. Over 13, 000 young people are diagnosed with type 1 diabetes. However, children with diabetes differ significantly from their siblings on items that reflect compliance, variability, mood, and fatigue. The results from this article suggest that the cognitive deficits that are often documented in children with type 1 diabetes may not limit the functional academic abilities of these children over time. Ethical and legal issues

This article only considers general issues surrounding screening; in particular the problems are involved in the use of information derived from screening.

The legal and ethical issues arising from screening assume greater significance. The purpose of screening is to accumulate all the data and information for the benefit of the children tested with diabetes and the population at large. The main objective of the legal and ethical issues revolves around the collection, value, use, and the cost of information.

Impact of the research on the future nursing practice

This will help to provide research experience that may be combine didactic

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studies with a patient or laboratory oriented research. Research will come up with programs that will provide an opportunity for continuous training from the clinical fellowship years and emerge as a fully trained independent investigator. Impact and cost of diabetes

It is lifelong disease diabetes and can have bad effects on lifestyle, work, relationships, income health, well being and life expectancy. Life expectancy is reduced up to 10 years with children with type 1 diabetes. Mortality rates from coronary heart increase by 5 times higher people with diabetes, while the risk of stroke is up to three times higher. Diabetes leads to additional risks in pregnant women with diabetes have an increased chance of losing the baby during pregnancy. The presence of diabetes complication increases NHS costs more than five-fold and increases by five the chance of a person needing hospital admission. Validity of the research

Management of diabetes in children is particularly arduous, with glycemic control that increase the risk of long term complications and intensive therapy that maximize glucose level associated with substantial risk of hypoglycemia. This requires an exceptional level of effort from the children, their families, and their health care providers. Therefore, there is a need to build upon the foundations of the current basic and the clinical knowledge so that to develop new approaches to the prevention, treatment and cure of pediatric diabetes. Efficacy of the study

Caring of children and young people with diabetes is totally different from providing services for adults. It is a complex process that requires a lot of attention on the children and their family, supported by skills and experiences of a wide range of healthcare professionals. The way to achieve

good outcomes is to engage, support and empower individual child with diabetes and their family within a proactive, organized systems that lead in positive interaction and outcomes. Conclusions

Caring of children with diabetes is very significant because these children will be our leaders for the future and they require both professional and family support so that to become productive and healthy adults in our society. However, counties and individual communities are challenged to meet the needs of children, socially deprived infants, and adolescents. Despite that some of the countries may not be capable to take this recommended measures laid out in this article, such guiding principle are nonetheless relevant to aid what has been and what remains to be achieved.

## **References**

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