

Pediatric Diabetes: Age Related Responsibilities and Traits

	Non Diabetes Related	Diabetes Related
Age below 3 years	 Developing gross motor skills. Developing speech skills. Learning to trust. Responding to love. 	 Parents must do all care. Acceptance of diabetes care as part of normal life. Often give shots after seeing what is eaten.
Age 3 - 7 years	 Full of imagination/ concrete thinkers. Cannot think abstractly. Self-centered. 	 Parent does all tasks. Slowly learns to cooperate for blood sugar tests and insulin shots. Varies with food choices Slowly learns to recognize hypoglycemia Undeveloped thought process of time Adult needs to do all insulin pump management
Age 8 - 12 years	 Concrete thinkers. More logical and understanding. More curious. More social. More responsible. 	 Can learn to test blood sugars. At age 10 or 11, can draw up and give shots on occasion, although they still need supervision. Can make own food choices; can learn initial carb-counting. Does not fully understand that doing something now (i.e. good diabetes control) helps to prevent later problems (i.e., diabetes complications).



	Non Diabetes Related	Diabetes Related
Age 8 - 12 years (Continued)		 Can recognize and treat hypoglycemia. By 11 or 12 years, can be responsible for remembering snacks, but may still need help of alarm watches or parent reminders. Can do own insulin pump and injections with parent supervision and confirmation of doses.
Age 13 - 18 years	 More independent. Behavior varies. Body image important. Away from home more. More responsible. Able to think about ideas and possibilities. Able to understand the importance of doing something now to prevent problems in the future. 	 Capable of doing most injections and tests, but still needs parental involvement and review to make decisions about dosage. Knows which foods to eat; can do carbohydrate counting. Slowly recognizes the importance of good sugar control to prevent later medical complications. May be more willing to inject many shots per day. Is appropriate for parents to take over responsibility of care if patient is struggling with burn out or managing on their own.

Resources: A First Book for Understanding Diabetes by H. Peter Chase, MD, October 01, 2008

This handout does not take the place of a discussion with your doctor. Discuss any questions or concerns you may have with your doctor.