EARLY RESULTS FROM THE HUNGARIAN CYSTIC FIBROSIS RELATED PANCREATIC DISORDER REGISTRY DATA

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A prospective registry of 79 children with cystic fibrosis found that a hybrid screening protocol using frequently-sampled OGTT plus postprandial glucose monitoring detected 44% more abnormal glucose tolerance cases than the current two-point OGTT standard, with 39% of cases identified before 10 years of age.

KEY POINTS

- The hybrid protocol consists of a three-hour OGTT with blood sampling every 30 minutes, starting before 10 years of age and repeated yearly, with postprandial capillary glucose monitoring for children with interim glucose levels above 11 mmol/l.
- In 79 children analyzed, the frequently-sampled OGTT identified 14% with indeterminate glycaemia that would have been classified as normal by the two-point standard, and postprandial monitoring diagnosed 4 additional diabetic children (3 previously classified as IGT, 1 as indeterminate).
- The current gold standard OGTT with two blood glucose measurements at 10 years of age would have missed 44% of abnormal glucose tolerance cases detected by the hybrid protocol in this cohort.
- The authors state that the hybrid protocol could be a potent alternative to continuous glucose monitoring in low- and middle-income countries where continuous monitoring is less available.

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