



in the exit data. A minimum of 2 litres of fluids was consumed by 33 (66%) children after the intervention programme. Proper beverage choices were made by 46 (92%) children after education.

Conclusion. The findings show the benefit of interdisciplinary collaboration between members of the health care team and active cooperation of the child and family member in the Obesity School course. The impact of targeted educational interventions resulted in positive changes in both dietary and general lifestyle issues.

Key words: obesity, paediatric patient, education, nutrition, interdisciplinary team

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SPECIFIC OF NURSING CARE FOR A CHILD PATIENT WITH DIABETES
MELLITUS

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Introduction: Conference paper refers to the specific of nursing care for a child patient with Diabetes Mellitus.

Aim: To study and update the provincial incidence of type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) in Bratislava region. This is a retrospective time trend study of the incidence of T1DM, in children aged 0–16 years from 2010–2020 inclusive.

Methods: This retrospective time trend study was performed across the Bratislava region. All children with T1DM who live in Bratislava region and were diagnosed with T1DM from 2010 to 2020 and from available randomized studies.

Results: A total of 201 cases were identified; there were 110 males and 91 females. Incidence was significantly higher for males than females in the 0–5 year age group ($m=31.6$ vs. $f=20.8$ $p=0.005$). Yearly incidence rates for ages 0–5 increased by a factor of 1.04 (96% CI: 1.02-1.04); whereas rates for ages 6–10 and 11–16 increased by factors of 1.03 (1.02-1.05), and 1.02 (1.01-1.04), respectively. Trends were not significantly different across age groups.

Conclusion: Bratislava region is an important place to study T1DM with its geography, stable population and genetic founder effects.

Key words: Pediatric. Diabetes mellitus. Nursing. Childhood.

