

Managing the Ups & Downs of Diabetes

Paige Trojanowski, PhD

NIDDK T32 Postdoctoral Fellow, Clinical Psychology

Barbara Davis Center for Diabetes, University of Colorado

Outline

- Communication
- OBalancing Support & Independence
- OAccommodation & Anxiety



- O Start early.
- O Tips:
 - Validate/Empathize
 - O Don't always jump into problem-solving
 - Gently try to help them see a different perspective

Communication

"Bad diabetes day"

"Good diabetes day"

"This CGM never stops beeping!!"

"Good BG"

"Bad BG"

"This food is bad for you because you have diabetes" "I

"Ugh. Why are you so high right now??"

"High BG"

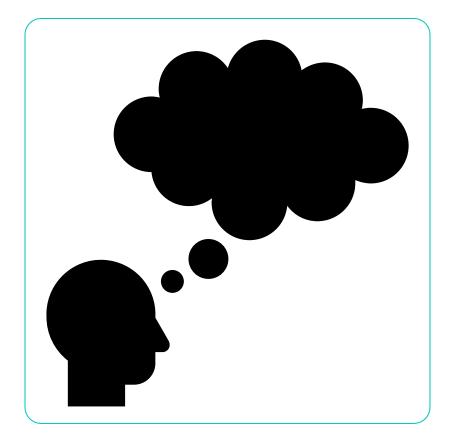
"In range BG"

"Low BG"

"Data as numbers"

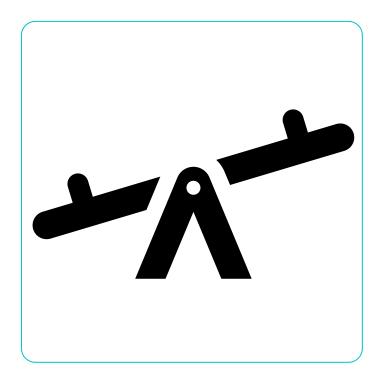
"Thanks, Rufus!"

lmagine ...



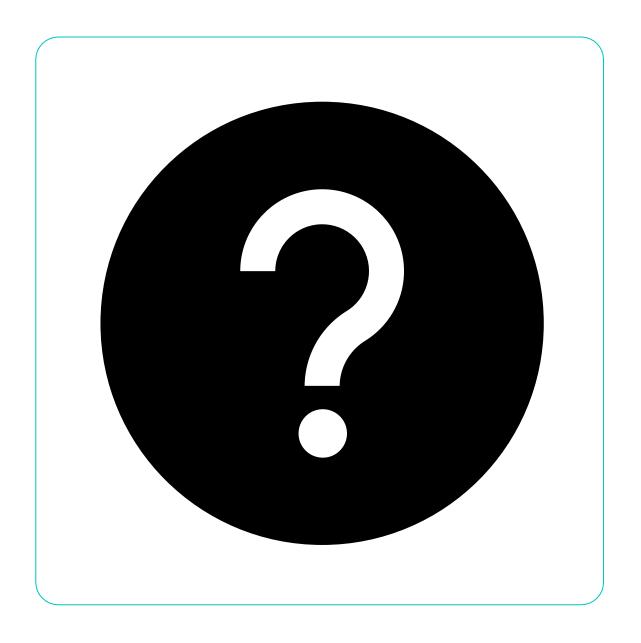


Where are you headed?



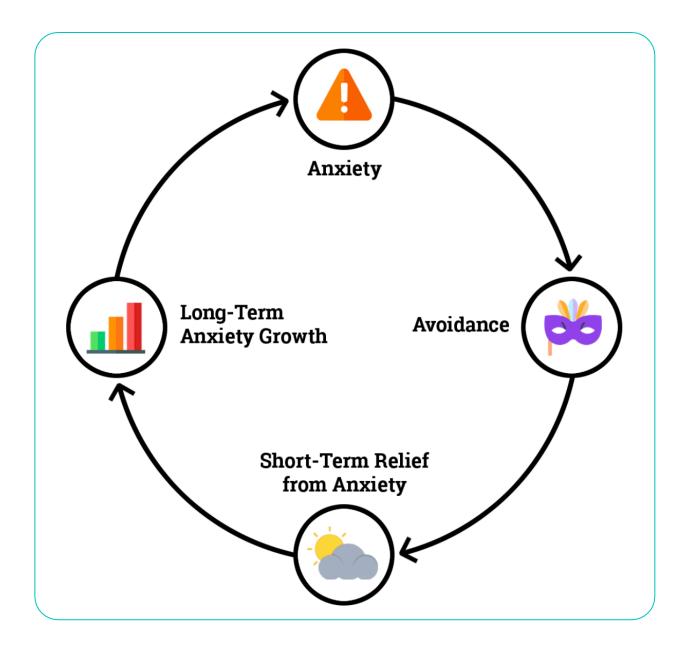
- Independence does not magically happen.
- Always be available as back-up.
 - O Weekly check-in
- What is sustainable?

Balancing Support & Independence



Got worry?

High BGs Needles Having to advocate all Pump Site Mean kids the time Changes Long-term complications People commenting Missing class on food CGM Changes because of choices Low BGs diabetes

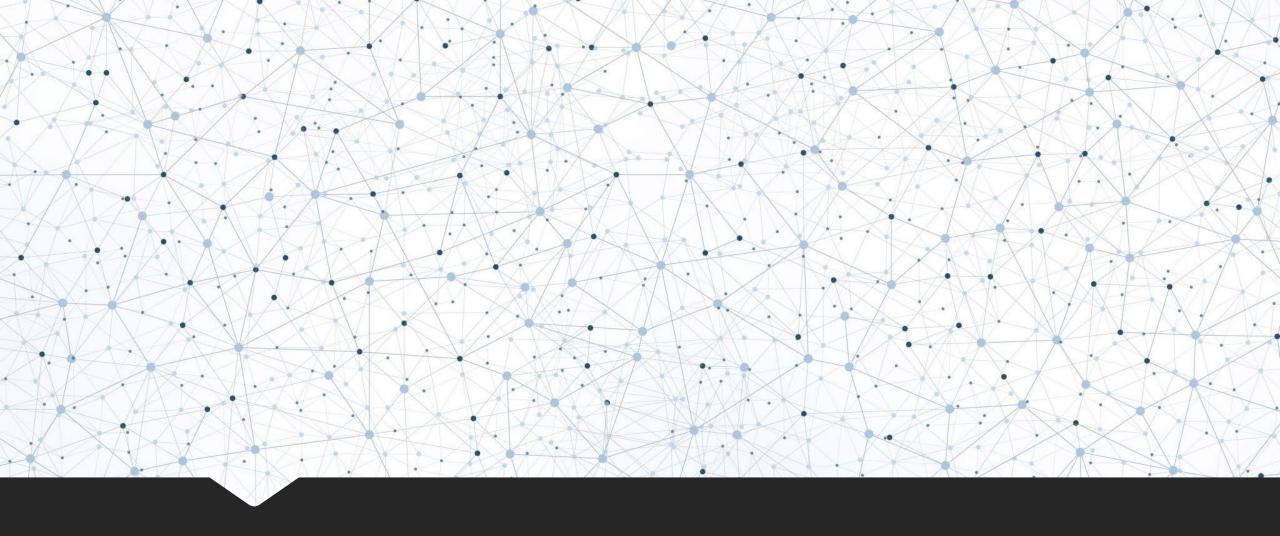


What helps?

- Resisting the urge to AVOID
- Resisting the urge to ACCOMMODATE child fears

Diabetes is hard. Distress is normal. And, you can handle it.

Thank you!



Questions?

Extra Slide

Eating Disorder Prevention



Eat family meals together



Allow for eating a variety of foods (avoid restriction and dieting)



Do not comment negatively on your body, your child's body, or anyone else's body