

Psychological care of children, adolescents and young adults with diabetes: ISPAD Clinical Practice Consensus Guidelines The International Society for Pediatric and Adolescent Diabetes (ISPAD) recently published new clinical practice consensus guidelines on the psychological care of children, adolescents and young adults with diabetes (de Wit et al, 2022). Journal of Diabetes Nursing 27: JDN271 1 Comment "Continued parental involvement in diabetes care throughout adolescence and into young adulthood is beneficial, as premature transition of responsibility may be detrimental." intervention cannot be initiated during the visit when the problem is identified, a follow-up visit or referral to a mental health specialist should be scheduled during the visit. Cognitive functioning Growing evidence documents that children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes are more at risk for pathophysiological brain changes and neurocognitive deficits (e.g. memory, learning and executive functioning) than peers without diabetes. Although limited, research in youth with type 2 diabetes also shows deficits in memory and processing speed compared with youth without diabetes matched by obesity status. Children with early onset of type 1 diabetes (aged