Table 5: Screening for diabetes complications, dyslipidemia and hypertension in children with type 1 diabetes

Complication		
Complication Indications	intervals for screening	Screening method
Nephropathy	<ul> <li>Yearly screening commencing at 12 years of age in those with duration of type 1 diabetes &gt;5 years</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>First morning (preferred) or random ACR</li> <li>Abnormal ACR requires confirmation at least 1 month later with a first morning ACR and, if abnormal, followed by timed, overnight or 24-hour split urine collections for albumin excretion rate</li> <li>Repeated sampling should be done every 3–4 months over a 12-month period to demonstrate persistence</li> </ul>
Retinopathy	<ul> <li>Yearly screening commencing at 15 years of age with duration of type 1 diabetes &gt;5 years</li> <li>Screening interval can increase to 2 years if good glycemic control, duration of diabetes &lt;10 years and no retinopathy at initial assessment</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Standard field, stereoscopic colour fundus photography with interpretation by a trained reader (gold standard), or</li> <li>Direct ophthalmoscopy or indirect slitlamp funduscopy through dilated pupil, or</li> <li>Digital fundus photography</li> </ul>
Neuropathy	<ul> <li>Postpubertal adolescents with poor metabolic control should be screened yearly after 5 years' duration of type 1 diabetes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Question and examine for symptoms of numbness, pain, cramps and paraesthesia, as well as skin sensation, vibration sense, light touch and ankle reflexes</li> </ul>
Dyslipidemia	<ul> <li>Delay screening after diabetes diagnosis until metabolic control has stabilized</li> <li>Screen at 12 and 17 years of age</li> <li>&lt;12 years of age: screen only those with body mass index &gt;95th percentile, family history of hyperlipidemia or premature cardiovascular disease</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Fasting total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, triglycerides, calculated low-density lipoprotein cholesterol</li> </ul>
Hypertension	<ul> <li>Screen all children with type 1 diabetes at least twice a year</li> </ul>	Use appropriate cuff size

ACR, albumin to creatinine ratio.