

British Care Guidelines

Dr Sameera Auckburally

Clinical Fellow in Congenital Hyperinsulinism

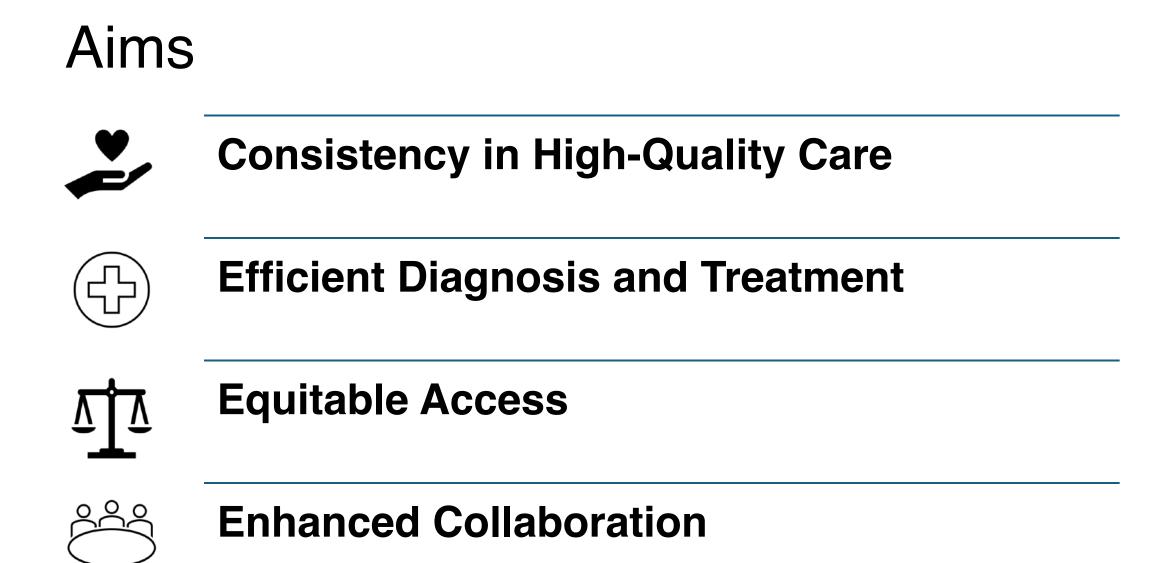
Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Northern Congenital Hyperinsulinism Service **Frontiers** Frontiers in Endocrinology

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Standardised practices in the networked management of congenital hyperinsulinism: a UK national collaborative consensus

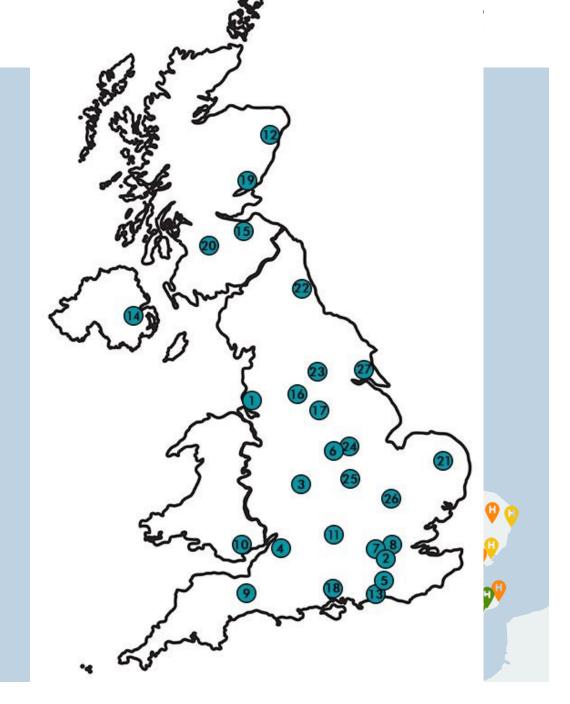
M. Guftar Shaikh^{1*}, Angela K. Lucas-Herald¹, Antonia Dastamani², Maria Salomon Estebanez³, Senthil Senniappan⁴, Noina Abid⁵, Sumera Ahmad³, Sophie Alexander², Bindu Avatapalle⁶, Neelam Awan³, Hester Blair⁷, Roisin Boyle¹, Alexander Chesover², Barbara Cochrane¹, Ross Craigie⁸, Annaruby Cunjamalay², Sarah Dearman⁹, Paolo De Coppi^{10,11}, Karen Erlandson-Parry⁴, Sarah E. Flanagan¹², Clare Gilbert², Niamh Gilligan³, Caroline Hall³, Jayne Houghton¹³, Ritika Kapoor¹⁴, Helen McDevitt¹, Zainab Mohamed¹⁵, Kate Morgan², Jacqueline Nicholson¹⁶, Ana Nikiforovski³, Elaine O'Shea³, Pratik Shah¹⁷, Kirsty Wilson¹, Chris Worth³, Sarah Worthington³ and Indraneel Baneriee³





National Health Service





National Health Service Scotland NHS NHS Alder Hey Children's **NHS Foundation Trust** northern congentinal hyperinsulinism service Northern Ireland England Wales NHS Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust 00

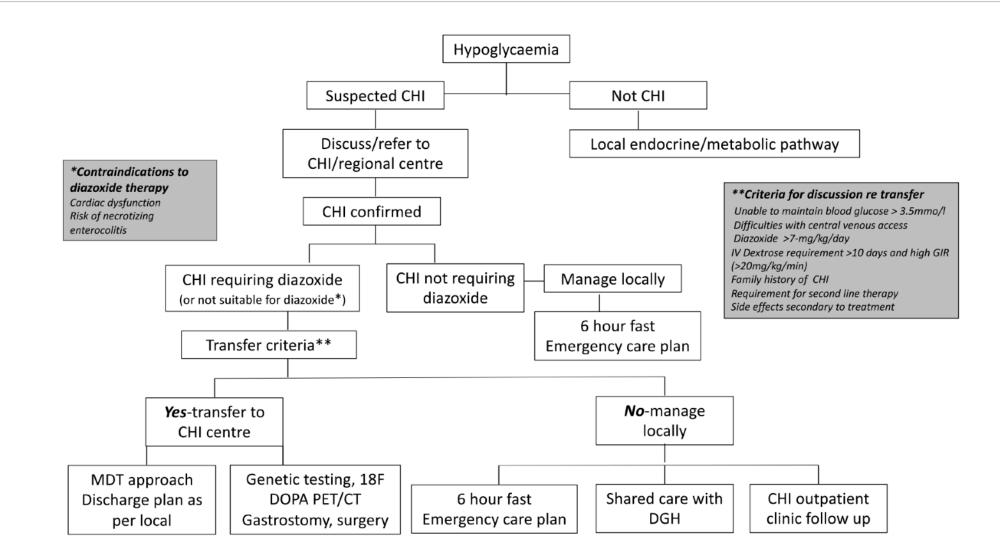
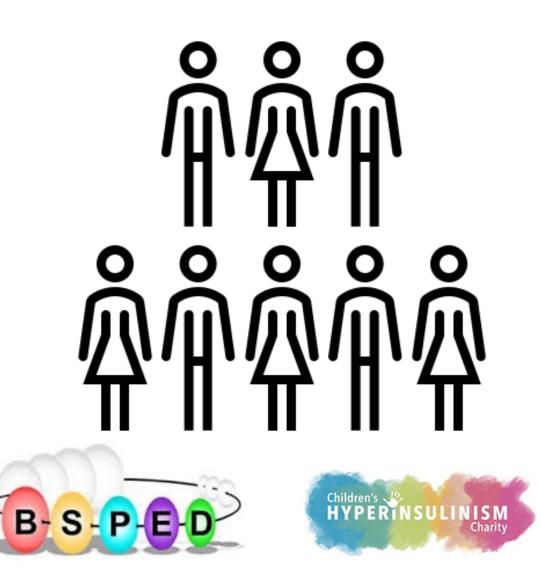


FIGURE 1

Referral pathways and criteria for congenital hyperinsulinism diagnosis and treatment in a networked model of care. CHI, congenital hyperinsulinism; DGH, district general hospital.

Consensus Group



- CHI Special Interest Group
 - Subcommittee of the British Society for Paediatric Endocrinology and Diabetes (BSPED)
 - Healthcare professionals with extensive experience in CHI across the UK
 - Patient representatives from the Children's Hyperinsulinism Charity (CHC)
- Virtual meetings over 18 months (ending March 2023)

Presentation and Diagnosis

- Threshold for investigation of hypoglycaemia of 3.0mmol/L (54 mg/dL)
- Severe and/or recurrent hypoglycaemia
- 2 or more episodes of glucose <3.0mmol/L with glucose infusion rate of >8mg/kg/min
- Suppressed ketones and fatty acids



Acute management

Aim for glucose > 3.5mmol/L (63.0 mg/dL)

Dextrose boluses

High concentration glucose infusion (15-20%) via central venous catheter

Glucagon infusion

Criteria for Potential Transfer to CHI Centre

Unable to maintain BG >3.5mmol/L Difficulties with central venous access

Diazoxide >7mg/ kg/day

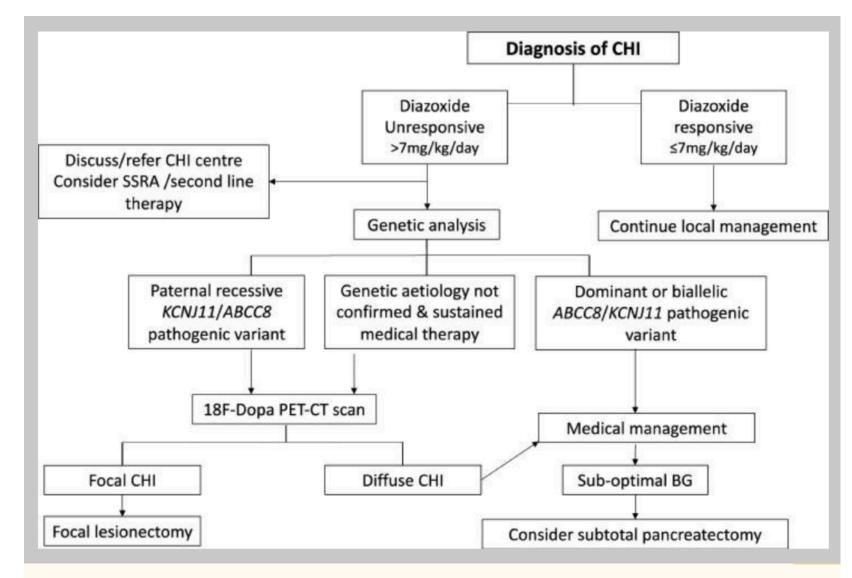
IV dextrose requirement >10 days and high GIR (>20mg/kg/ min)

Family history of CHI

Requirement for second line therapy

Side effects secondary to treatment

Treatment



Clinical pathway of diagnosis and management for patients with congenital hyperinsulinism (CHI). Clinical decisions hinge on criteria such as diazoxide responsiveness, genetic investigations, 18 Fluoro Dopa PET-CT/MR imaging and response to medical therapy.

Feeds

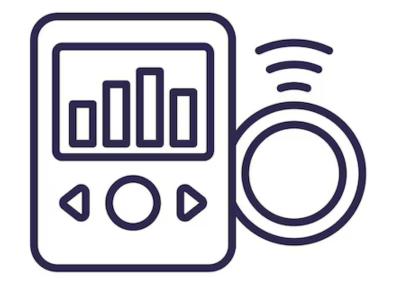
- Refer to dietitian if requiring additional oral carbohydrate to prevent hypoglycaemia
- Monitor protein/energy ratio to achieve adequate growth
- Proportion of patients with feeding problems
 - Requires early recognition and MDT input including SALT and dietetics





Blood glucose monitoring

- Frequency of monitoring
- Continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) alongside point of care tests in hospital
- CGM at home for those in need
 - Useful for pattern recognition to motivate behavioural changes rather than for acute detection of hypoglycaemia



Long term Management

- Outpatient review 3-6 monthly
- More frequent virtual reviews often required to optimise therapy
- Minimal treatment -> consider treatment withdrawal, ageappropriate safety fast, satisfactory profile on home glucose monitoring
- If resolved, consider infrequent follow up

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Summary

- Guidelines created with aim of standardising practice across UK
- Aim for efficient diagnosis and treatment
- Networked care in the UK
- Acute management
- Criteria to consider transfer to CHI centre
- Long term management of feeds, blood glucose monitoring etc

References

- Shaikh MG *et al.* Standardised practices in the networked management of congenital hyperinsulinism: a UK national collaborative consensus. Front Endocrinol (Lausanne). 2023 Oct 30;14:1231043. doi: 10.3389/fendo.2023.1231043. PMID: 38027197; PMCID: PMC10646160.
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