◄ Previous Article | Next Article ►

Journal of Pediatric Psychology Advance Access originally published online on October 12, 2005

Journal of Pediatric Psychology 2006 31(8):770-784; doi:10.1093/jpepsy/jsj083

© The Author 2005. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society of Pediatric Psychology. All rights reserved. For permissions, please e-mail: journals.permissions@oxfordjournals.org

Predictors of Youth Diabetes Care Behaviors and Metabolic Control: A Structural Equation Modeling Approach

Clarissa S. Holmes, PhD^{1,2}, Rusan Chen, PhD², Randi Streisand, PhD³, Donna E. Marschall, PhD³, Sari Souter, PhD¹, Erika E. Swift, PhD² and Catherine C. Peterson, PhD⁴

¹ Department of Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth University, ² Department of Psychiatry, Georgetown University, ³ Department of Psychology, Children's National Medical Center, and ⁴ Department of Psychology, Case Western Reserve University

All correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Clarissa S. Holmes, PhD, Department of Psychology, Pediatrics, and Psychiatry PO Box 842018, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA 23284-2018. E mail: cholmes{at} richmond.edu.

Received March 4, 2004; revisions received July 19, 2004 and September 1, 2005; accepted September 12, 2005

Objective To empirically test a biopsychosocial model of predictors of youth diabetes care behaviors and metabolic control. **Methods** A cross-sectional multisite study of youths (N = 222) with T1D (mean age = 12.6) used structural equation modeling to examine interrelations among predictors, with follow-up analyses of covariance (ANCOVAs). **Results** Youths' memory skills related to diabetes knowledge which, along with self-efficacy and age, was associated with greater youth responsibility that in turn predicted poorer

This Article

- Full Text FREE
- FREE Full Text (PDF) FREE
- ► CME/CE:

Take the course for this article: Predictors of Youth Diabetes Care Beh...

- All Versions of this Article: 31/8/770 most recent jsj083v2 jsj083v1
- Alert me when this article is cited
- ▶ Alert me if a correction is posted

Services

- ▶ Email this article to a friend
- Similar articles in this journal
- Similar articles in ISI Web of Science
- ▶ Similar articles in PubMed
- ▶ Alert me to new issues of the journal
- Add to My Personal Archive
- Download to citation manager
- ► Search for citing articles in: ISI Web of Science (1)
- Request Permissions
- Disclaimer

Google Scholai

- Articles by Holmes, C. S.
- Articles by Peterson, C. C.
- ▶ Search for Related Content

PubMed

- ▶ PubMed Citation
- Articles by Holmes, C. S.
- Articles by Peterson, C. C.

Social Bookmarking

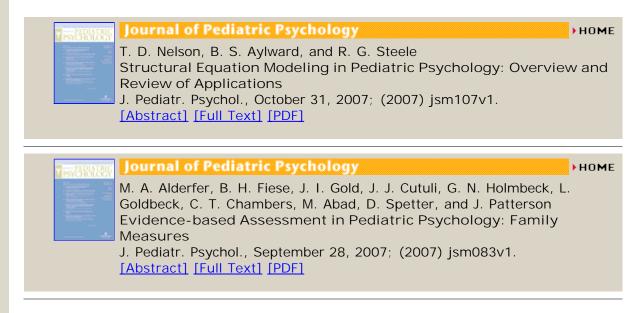


self-care behaviors. Less frequent/briefer exercise and less frequent blood glucose monitoring/eating were found; the latter directly related to poorer metabolic control. Behavior problems also were associated directly with poorer metabolic control. A parsimonious model found memory directly related to blood glucose testing. **Conclusions** Continued parental supervision of adolescents, along with monitoring diabetes knowledge and efficacy, may help optimize transfer of diabetes care from parents to youths. Behavior problems warrant immediate attention because of their direct and adverse relation to metabolic control.

Key words: diabetes; self-care; metabolic control.



This article has been cited by other articles:



Disclaimer:

Please note that abstracts for content published before 1996 were created through digital scanning and may therefore not exactly replicate the text of the original print issues. All efforts have been made to ensure accuracy, but the Publisher will not be held responsible for any remaining inaccuracies. If you require any further clarification, please contact our Customer Services Department.

Online ISSN 1465-735X - Print ISSN 0146-8693

