Ketotic hypoglycemia in patients with Down syndrome

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Conclusion

We present a case of co-created and family-organization driven research in the family organization Ketotic Hypoglycemia International, from the establishment of the organization to the scientific publication. This is the first demonstration of a possible high prevalence of ketotic hypoglycemia (KH) in Down syndrome (DS). Even though this finding needs to be confirmed in other research settings, identification of KH in DS could have a dramatic impact, as simple treatments with cornstarch, protein and frequent meals may prevent KH attacks and, analogous to other conditions with KH, improve growth, stamina and prevent overeating and obesity. GYG2 deletion may contribute to KH in DS, resembling glycogen storage disease type 0.

Our research is an example of a family-run patient organization driven and co-produced research, where novel observations may arise, not firstly caught by the health care system. This story can inspire others to adopt this aproach to health research within research and patient groups.









