Metabolic Disorders in the Pediatric Population

The line between pediatric and adult metabolic disorders continues to blur. Pediatric obesity and type 2 diabetes in the pediatric population are increasing at an alarming rate. In some ethnic groups, the prevalence of type 2 diabetes in children rivals that of type 1 diabetes.

In addition to type 2 diabetes, other insulin resistance-related conditions — such as metabolic syndrome and polycystic ovary syndrome — are becoming increasingly common in children and adolescents, affecting their quality of life and potentially causing premature morbidity in adulthood.

In this issue of *Pediatric Annals*, type 1 and type 2 diabetes, insulin resistance and its associated conditions, and dyslipidemias in children are reviewed. Rather than serving as comprehensive reviews of the topics, the articles are designed to provide practical information for the busy clinician, as well as information that may not necessarily be in many pediatric medicine texts.

I am indebted to the contributing authors, and hope that the information will be a valuable resource for all pediatric and adolescent medicine health care providers, especially since these traditional “adult” metabolic conditions are becoming more common in pediatrics.

About the Guest Editor

Andrew A. Bremer, MD, PhD, received his MD and PhD from Boston University before completing a combined Internal Medicine/Pediatrics residency program at the Baylor College of Medicine, where he served as a Chief Neonatology Resident and Chief Internal Medicine/Pediatrics Resident. He then did his Pediatric Endocrinology Fellowship at the University of California, San Francisco. Dr. Bremer is a clinician and an investigator; his main research interests are metabolism and nutrition. He is currently an Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at Vanderbilt University.

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