

Tools Enabling Metabolic Parents LEarning

ADAPTED BY THE DIETITIANS GROUP

BIMDG



BASED ON THE ORIGINAL TEMPLE WRITTEN BY BURGARD AND WENDEL VERSION 2, MARCH 2025





TEMPLE foreword

TEMPLE (Tools Enabling Metabolic Parents LEarning) are a set of teaching slides and booklets that provide essential information about different inherited metabolic disorders that require special diets as part of their management. These teaching tools are aimed at parents who may have an infant or child that has been recently diagnosed with a disorder. They are also useful when teaching children, extended family members, child minders, nursery workers and a school team.

They have been developed by a team of experienced clinical and research metabolic dietitians from the UK who are members of the British Inherited Metabolic Disease Group (BIMDG).

The team are Rachel Skeath, Karen van Wyk, Pat Portnoi and Anita MacDonald. The group is facilitated by Heidi Chan from Nutricia.

Each module produced is reviewed by a consultant clinician who is a member of the BIMDG.

This teaching tool is not designed to replace dietary information that may be given by a dietitian in clinic.

GSD la

Information for families following a new diagnosis



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British Inherited Metabolic Diseases Group

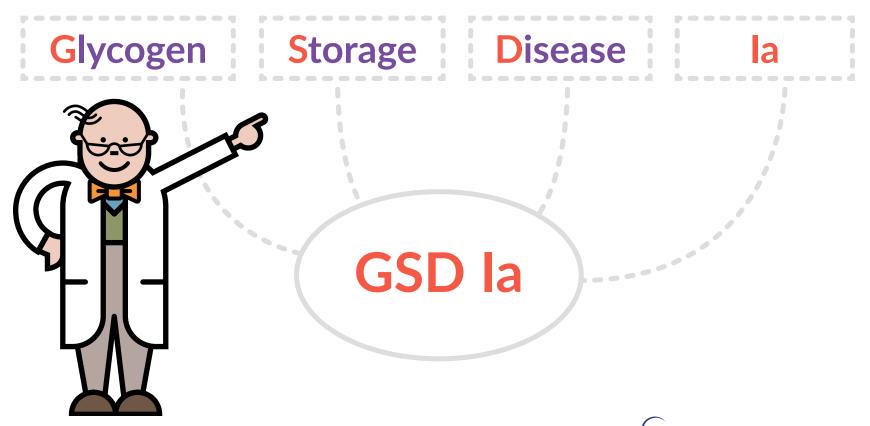
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What is GSD Ia?

GSD la stands for Glycogen Storage Disease la It is an inherited metabolic condition



Glucose and glycogen for energy

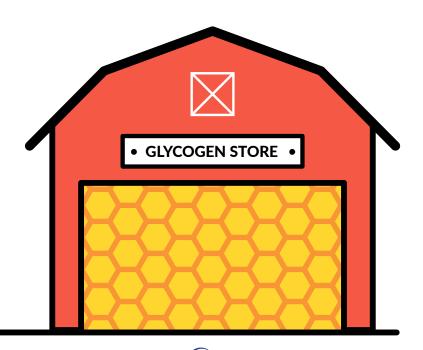
We eat food to supply our body with energy.

An important supply of energy is carbohydrate which is broken down into a sugar called glucose.

Some of this glucose from food goes into our blood stream and will give a readily available supply of energy.

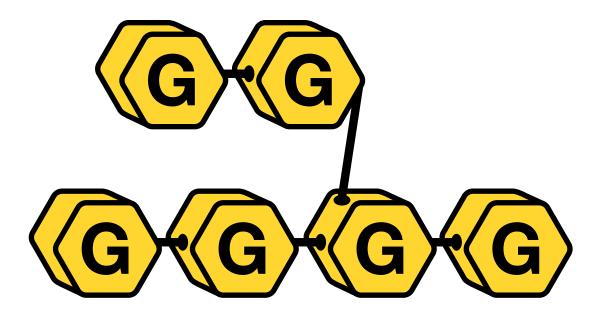
We also put some glucose into storage as an energy reserve. This is converted into glycogen in the liver and muscle.





What is glycogen?

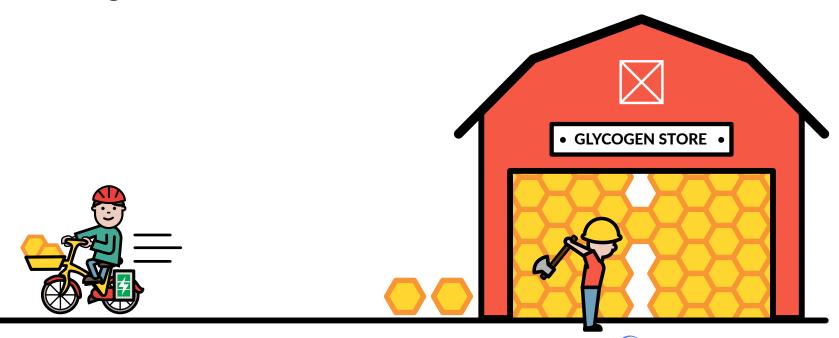
Glycogen is made up of units of glucose joined together.



Glucose and glycogen for energy

When energy is needed, the body uses the *readily available* glucose as its energy supply.

Once glucose is used up, the body then breaks down the stored glycogen to make more glucose.



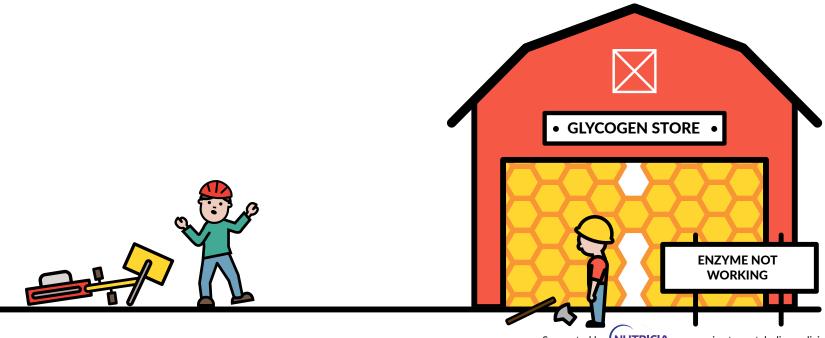
What happens in GSD Ia?

In GSD la there are problems breaking down the glycogen stores to release glucose.

The body lacks an enzyme called glucose-6-phosphatase that helps break down glycogen into glucose.

This stops the glycogen being used for energy.

It causes a shortage of energy supply and a low blood glucose.



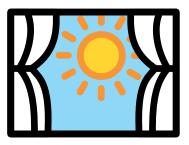
What can go wrong with GSD Ia?

Some babies become ill in the first few months of life.

Symptoms include:

- low blood glucose
- floppiness
- seizures
- large liver
- high levels of lactate and fats in the blood
- poor growth

The effects of low blood glucose is very harmful if unmanaged.





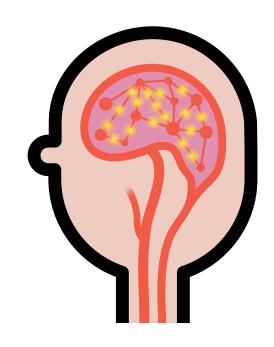
What can go wrong with GSD Ia?

If there is a low blood glucose and this is not corrected, it can lead to coma and brain damage. It may be life threatening.

However, please remember, this can be prevented with timely and correct management.

Other issues include:

- Thin bones
- Some children may not be as tall as expected



How is GSD la diagnosed?

GSD Ia is suspected because of the pattern of chemicals found in the blood.

The diagnosis is confirmed by looking for mutations in the GSD la gene.



How is GSD la managed?

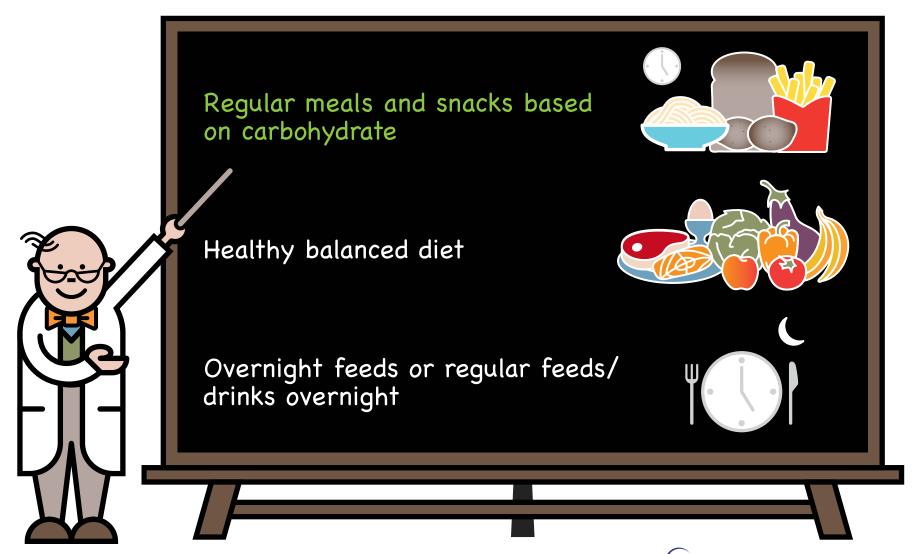
It is managed by **avoiding** long periods without feeding.

The length of time that someone can go without feeds or eating is known as the safe fasting time.

SAFE FASTING TIMES

- The safe fasting time varies for each person with GSD Ia. Your metabolic team will advise
- It is important that regular feeds are given during the day and at night
- Scheduled feeds or meals should not be missed or delayed

How is GSD la managed day to day?



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Which foods contain carbohydrate?

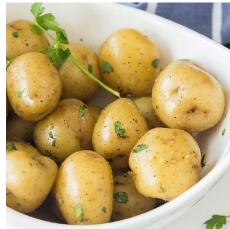
Many foods contain carbohydrate.

Good sources of carbohydrate include breast milk, bread, rice, potato, pasta and cereals.













Uncooked cornstarch

- Uncooked cornstarch is a source of carbohydrate that is slowly broken down into glucose
- Sometimes a modified cornstarch is used instead
- These are commonly used in GSD la to extend safe fasting times
- Your dietitian will talk to you about this

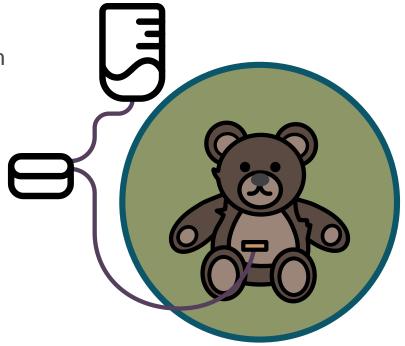


Overnight feeding

Babies and children with GSD la cannot safely fast overnight without their blood glucose dropping too low.

They will need to have regular drinks or feeds during the night.

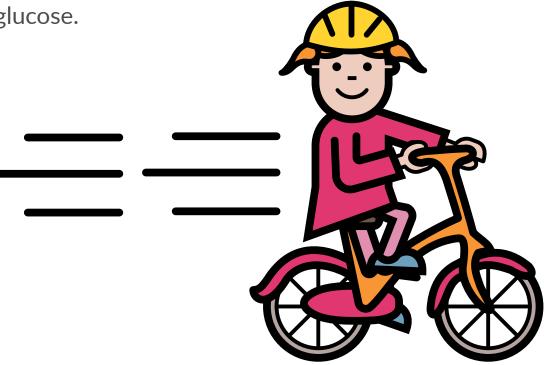
Many babies and children are fed through a tube overnight so that they can sleep without having to wake up.



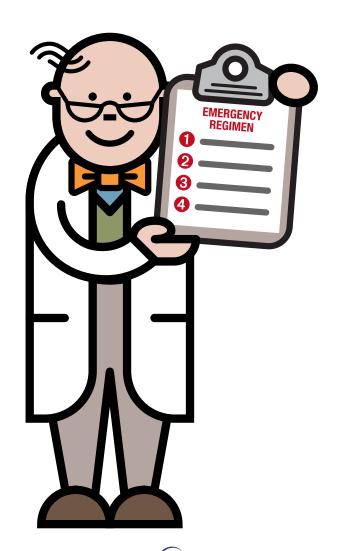
GSD Ia and exercise

Exercise and activity helps keep children with GSD la healthy.

It might be advised that a snack or drink is taken before exercise. This will supply an extra source of glucose.

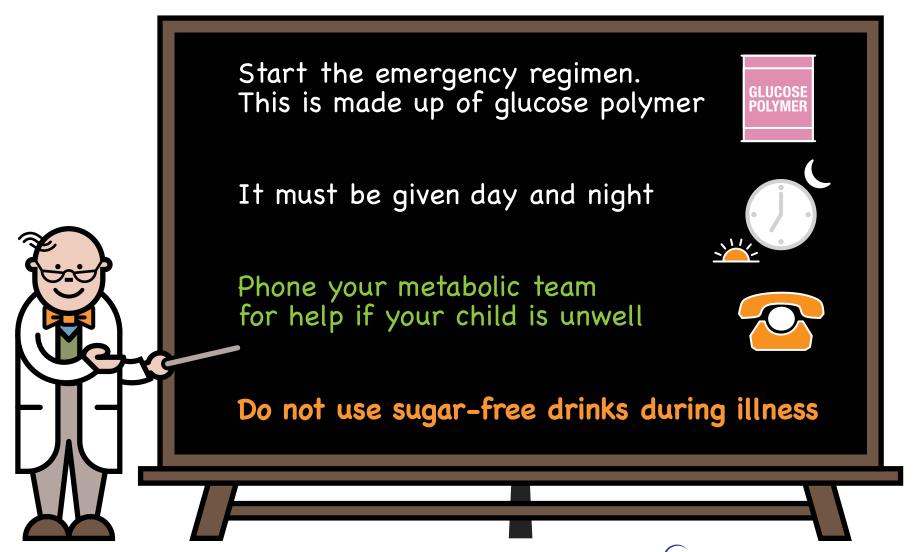


- During illness your child may not be able to follow their usual feeding plan
- You will be given an emergency regimen to use during this time
- This provides energy and prevents low blood glucose









Checklist for illness



Checklist for illness

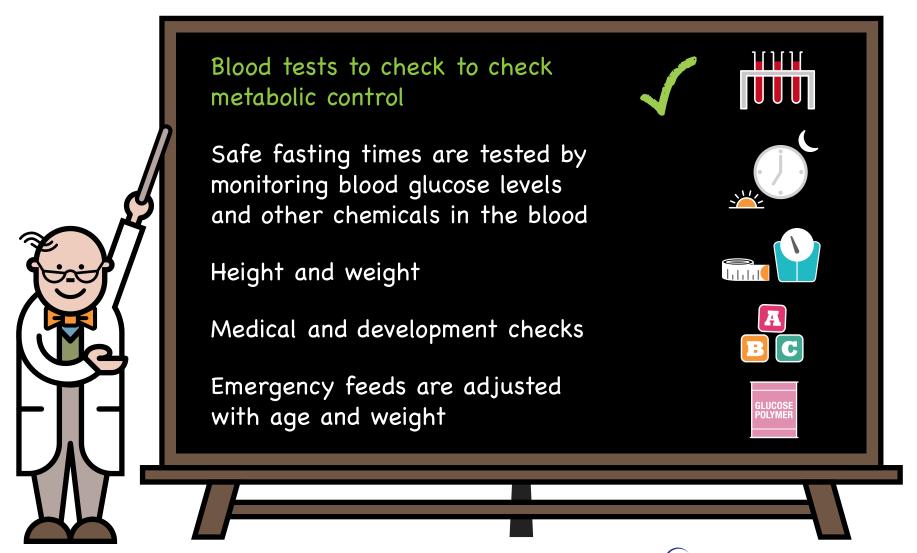


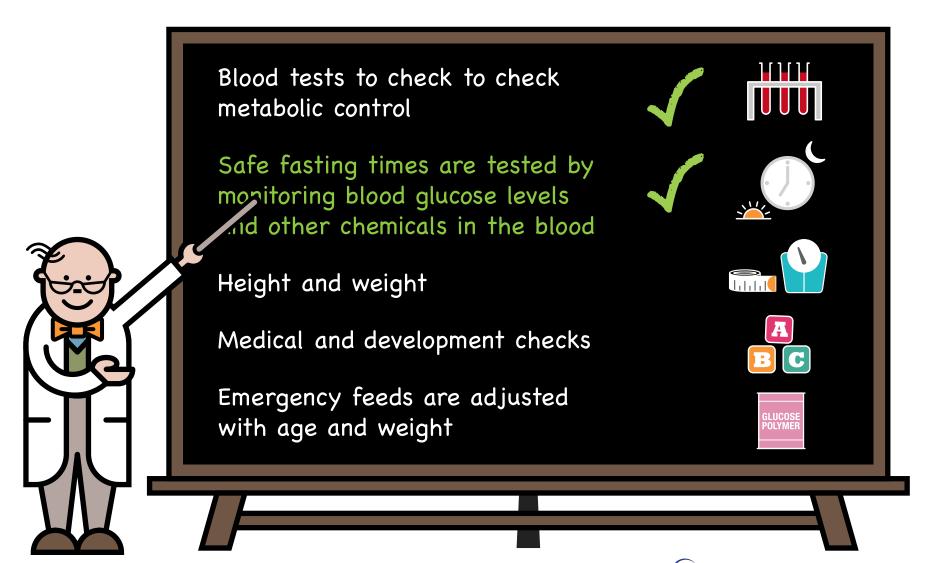
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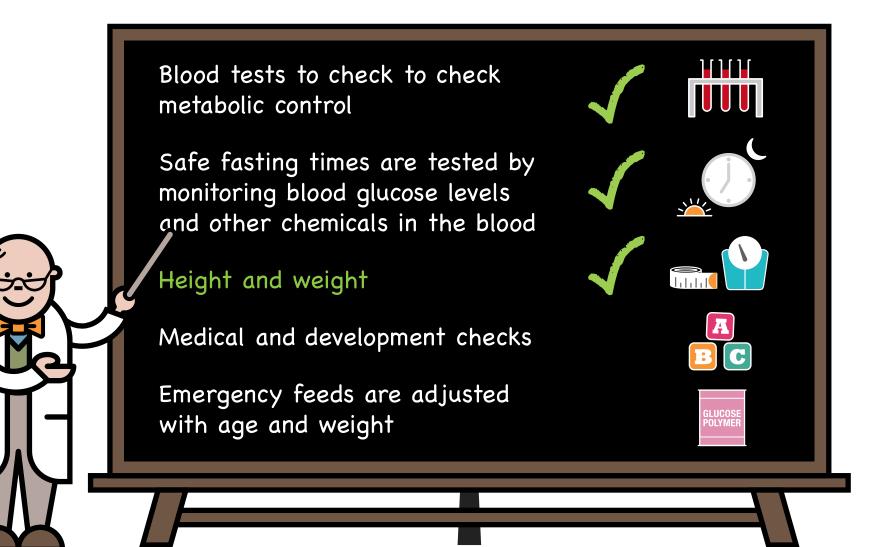


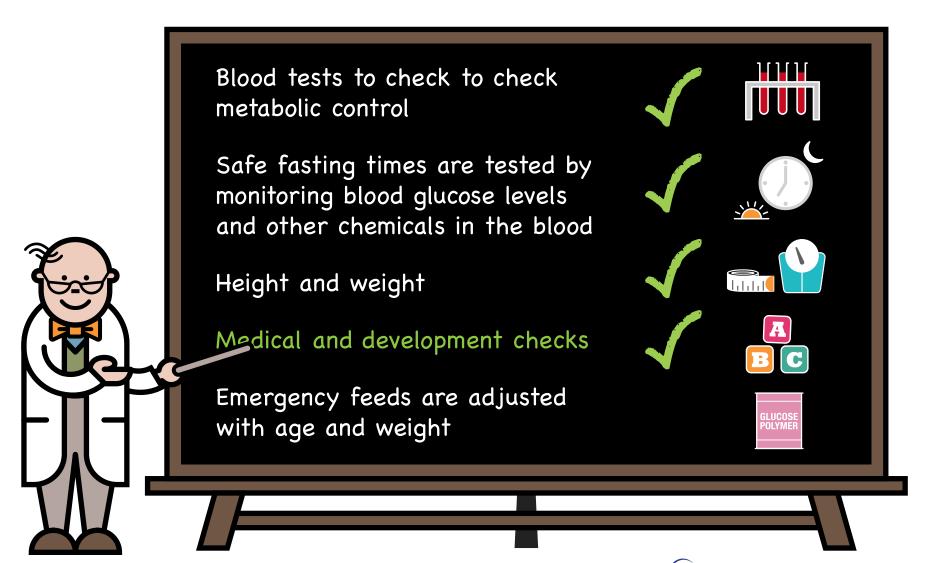
Key message

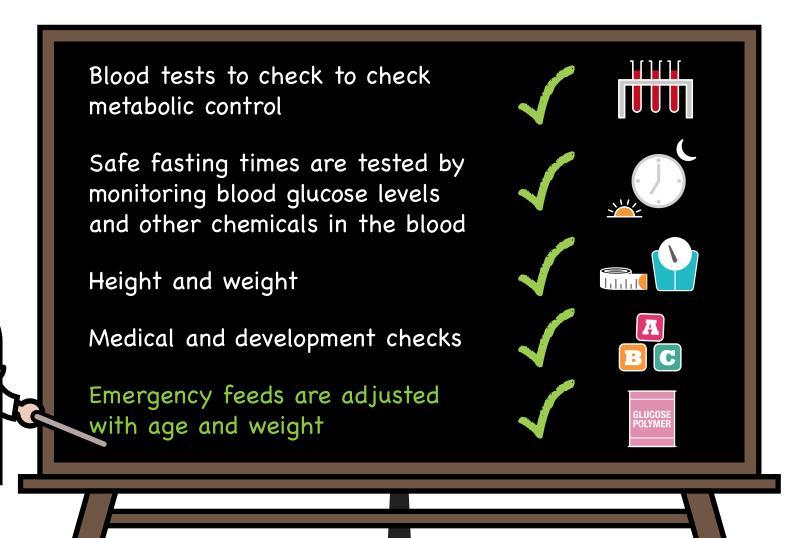
It is imperative that emergency feeds are started promptly and there are no delays in management.













Humans have chromosomes composed of DNA



Genes are pieces of DNA that carry the genetic instructions. Each chromosome may have several thousand genes



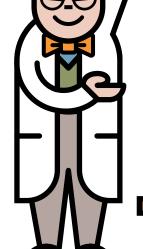
The word mutation means a change or error in a genetic instruction



We inherit particular chromosomes from the egg of the mother and sperm of the father



The genes on those chromosomes carry the instructions that determines characteristics, which are a combination of the parents





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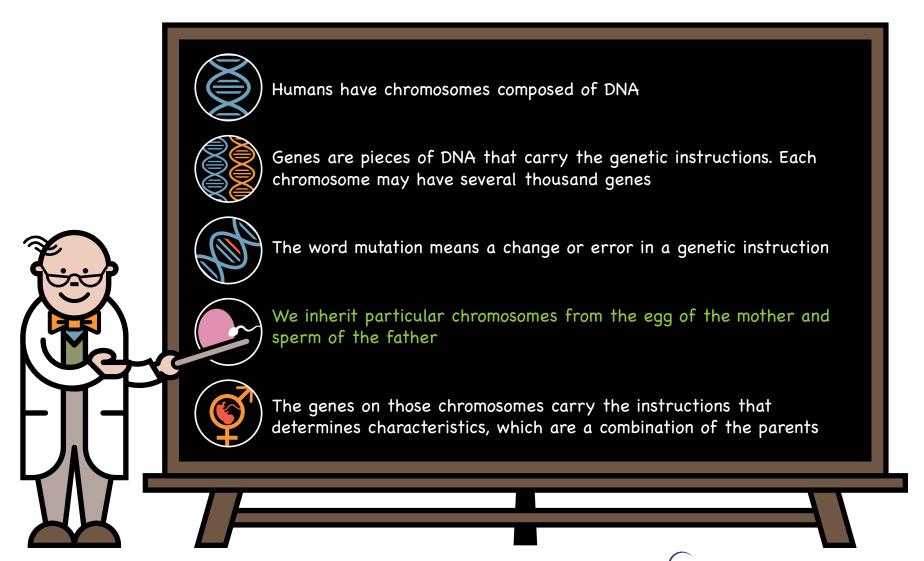
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Chromosomes, genes, mutations



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GSD la is an inherited condition. There is nothing that could have been done to prevent your baby from having GSD la

Everyone has a pair of genes that makes glucose-6-phosphatase enzyme. In children with GSD la, neither of these genes work correctly. These children inherit one non-working glucose-6-phosphatase gene from each parent

Parents of children with GSD la are carriers of the condition

Carriers do not have GSD la because the other gene of this pair is working correctly





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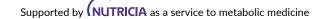
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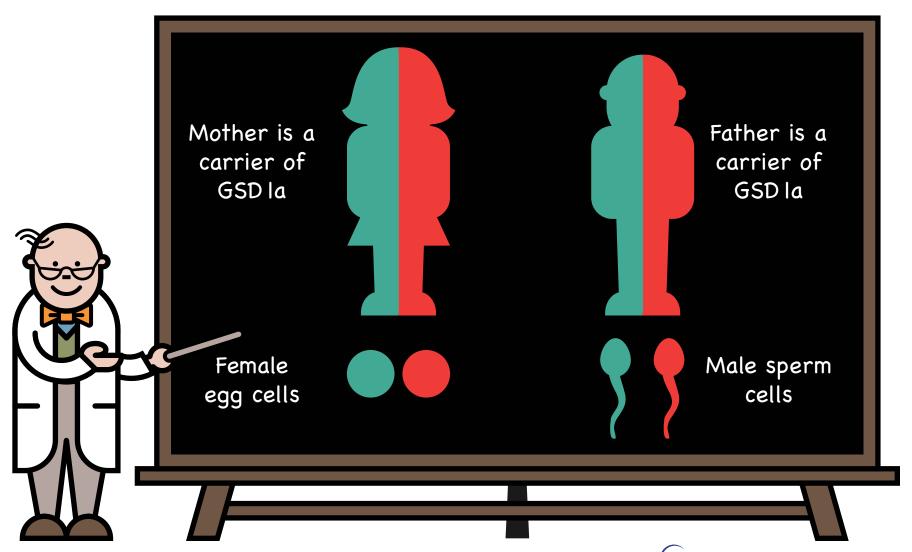


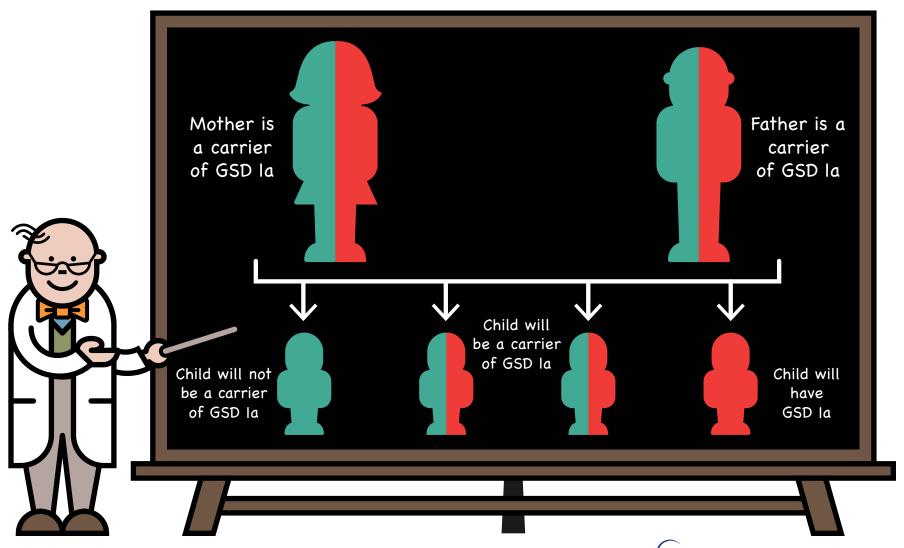
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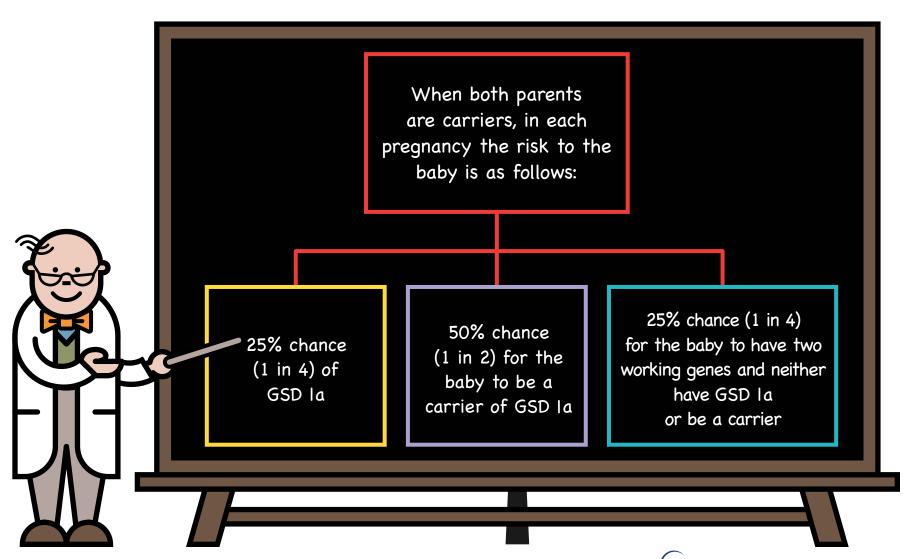
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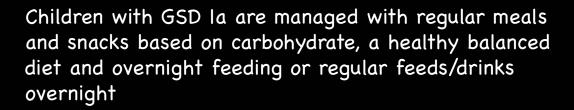
Future pregnancies



Take home messages



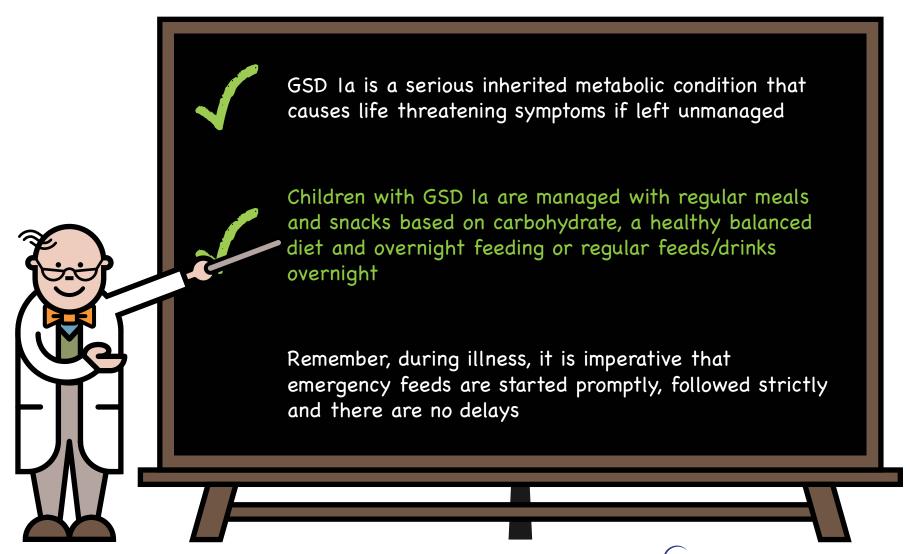
GSD Ia is a serious inherited metabolic condition that causes life threatening symptoms if left unmanaged



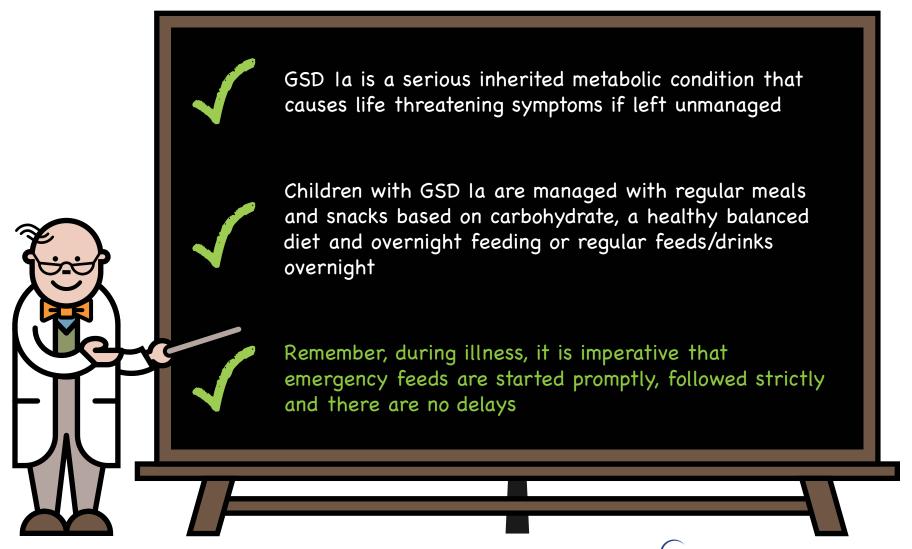
Remember, during illness, it is imperative that emergency feeds are started promptly, followed strictly and there are no delays



Take home messages



Take home messages

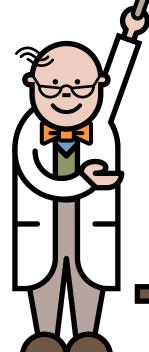




Always ensure you have a good supply of your dietary products and glucose polymer powder and it is in date

Special feeds and dietary products are prescribed by your GP and you obtain them from your pharmacy or home delivery

Medications to control fever should be given as normally recommended — always keep supplies available

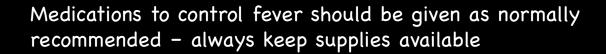


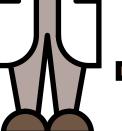


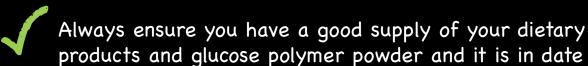
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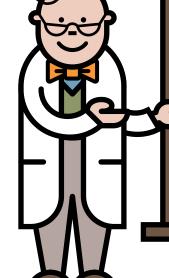






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Who's who

My dietitians

My nurses

My doctors

- Contact details, address, photos

Visit www.nutricia.co.uk/patients-carers/living-with/low-protein-diet.html
and register to get access to support and practical advice for those living on a low protein diet.

The site also provides information on upcoming events and personal stories from others on a low protein diet.



