Prevalence of diabetic antibodies

IA-2 antibodies

TPO antibodies

Prevalence of antibodies in diabetic patients

1. Our results may suggest that the presence of ZnT8 antibodies might not only be a marker of type 1 diabetes mellitus but also can be associated with other autoimmune diseases especially Hashimoto’s thyroiditis.
2. The prevalence of positive antibodies in children with diabetes type 1 is higher than the prevalence already clinically recognised autoimmune diseases.
3. The prevalence of antibodies increases with patients age and diabetes duration, is higher in girls, and in patients with poor metabolic control.
4. Taking into consideration the fact that diabetes mellitus type 1 is the risk factor to coincidence another autoimmune disease, screening which uses autoantibodies is a proper action. It can result in separating groups with a higher risk of other autoimmune diseases, monitoring them, and finally early detecting and treating. All this can prevent further complications.