THYROID FUNCTION AND AUTOIMMUNITY IN CHILDREN WITH NEWLY DIAGNOSED TYPE 1 DIABETES MELLITUS

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Background

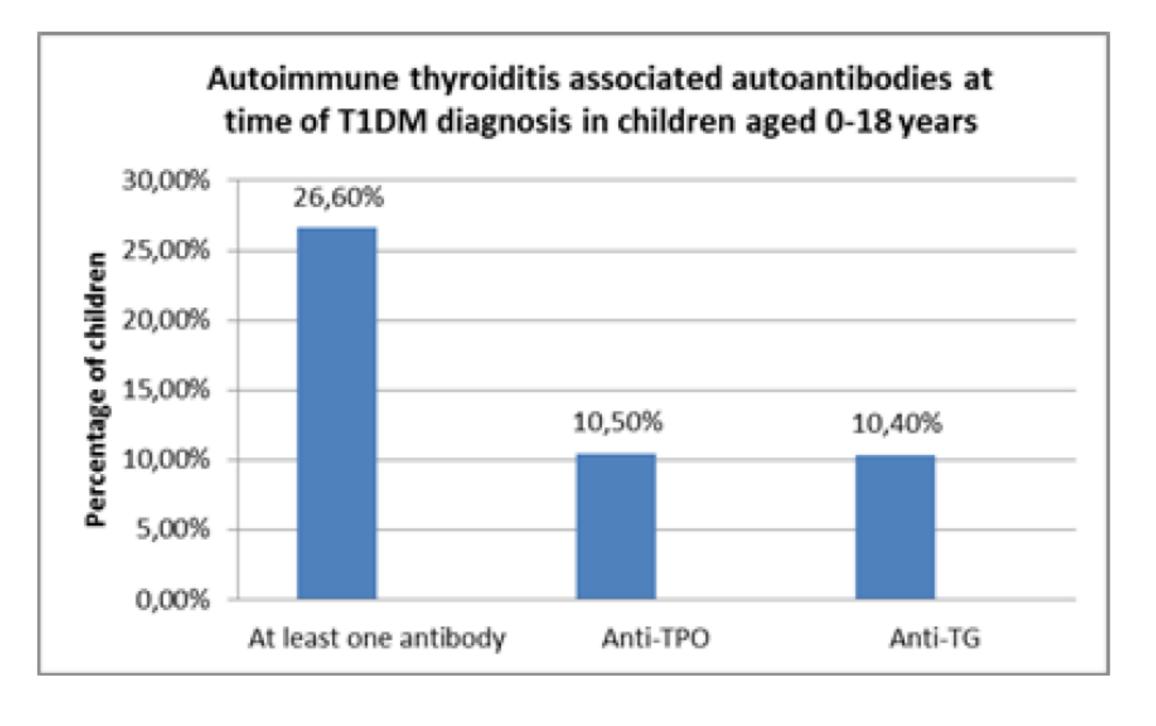
- Patients with type 1 diabetes (T1DM) are at a high risk of having other autoimmunological diseases.
- The most common coexisting disease is autoimmune thyroiditis, which is diagnosed in 15-30 % diabetic patients.
- The incidence of the disease depends on the age, sex and duration of T1DM.

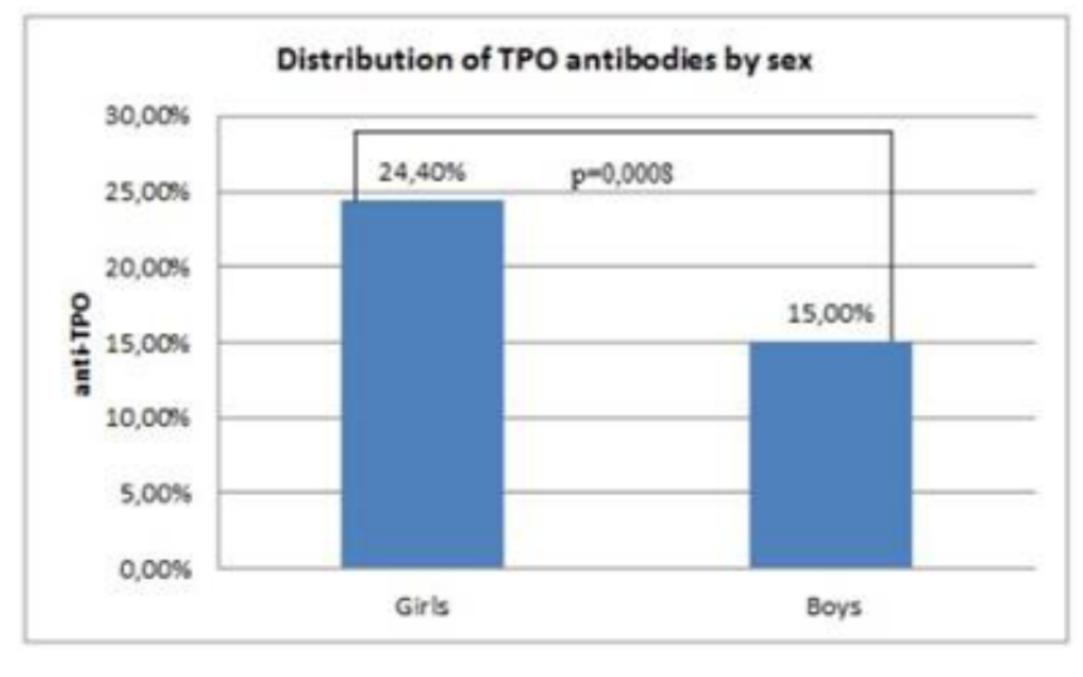
Aims and Objectives

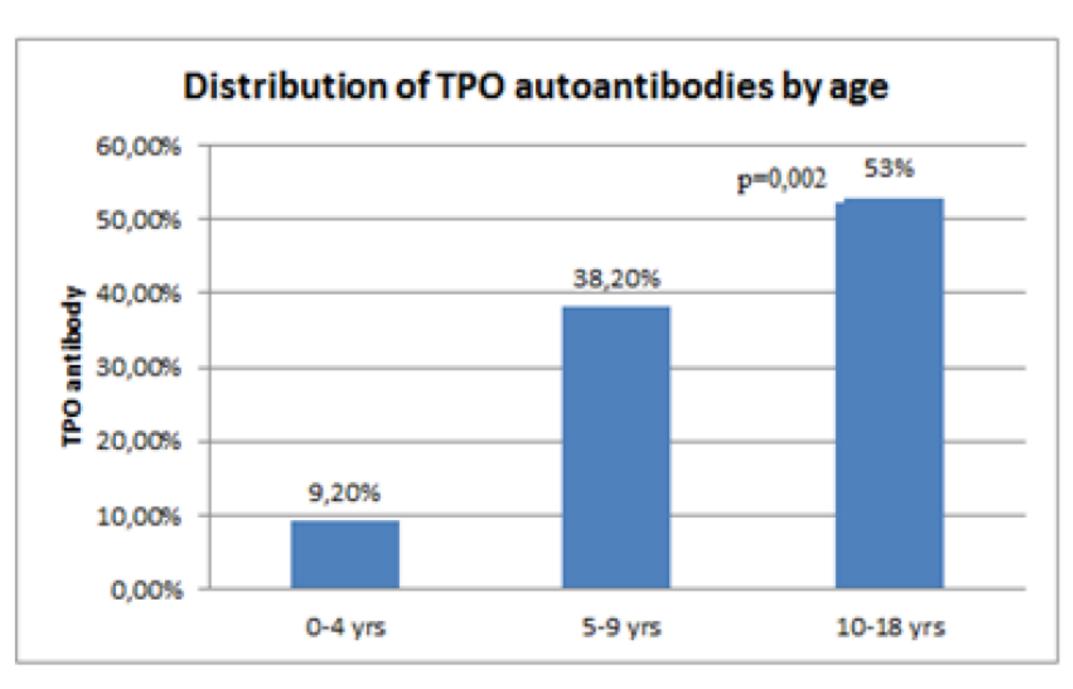
This study aims to assess the prevalence of anti-thyroid peroxidase antibodies and anti-thyroglobulin antibodies in children with newly diagnosed T1DM.

Method

- The analysis involved cases of new onset T1DM that were recorded from 01.01.2008 to 31.12.2014, in children ≤ 18 years from Wielkopolska Province, Poland.
- The measurement of the levels of TPO-ab, TG-ab and TSH, triiodothyronine and thyroxine (Immunoassay) were performed.
- The unpaired Student t-test was used to compare continuous variables, and the chi-square test was used to compare percentages among different patients subgroups.
- A P-value <0.05 was considered significant.







Results

- 779 new cases of T1DM were identified.
- The mean age at diagnosis was 9.4 ± 4.5 years.
- 575 patients were positive for IA2-Ab, 519 for GAD-Ab, and 371 for IAA.
- 612 patients were tested for thyroid antibodies, of which 163 children were positive for at least one antibody.
- The prevalence of TPO-ab and TG-ab were 10.5% and 10.4%, respectively. GAD-Ab has occurred most frequently in thyroid Ab positive patients (p= 0.04) and IAA in thyroid Ab negative patients (0.001).
- TPO-ab was reported significantly more often among girls (p=0.0008) and children up to 10 years of age (p=0.002).
- Patients with thyroid Ab positive results revealed elevated TSH level (p=0.03) and higher HbA1c level (p=0.02) compering to thyroid Ab negative individuals.

Comments

- The incidence rate of T1DM is shifting toward younger children, who manifest rather IAA and IA2ab, than GAD-ab presence at their diabetes diagnosis.
- It seems despite such a tendency, the studied thyroid antibodies maintain characteristic for thyroiditis distribution by age and sex among these children and correlate with GAD-ab, which are also more frequently positive in adolescents at T1DM beginning.

| Clinical features of T1DM patients with and without thyroid antibodies. | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Variable | All patients (n=779) | Thyroid Ab positive (n=163) | Thyroid Ab negative (n=449) | P-value |
| Sex (M:F) | 430:348 | 64:99 | 233:216 | 0.17 |
| Age (yr) | 9.4 ± 4.5 | 9.9 ± 4.4 | 9.5 ± 4.4 | 0.18 |
| HbA1c (%) | 11.3 ± 2.1 | 11.5 ± 2.1 | 11.1 ± 1.9 | 0.02 |
| Children 0-4 years | | | | |
| TSH uIU/mL | 2.07 ± 1.1 | 2.12 ± 1.14 | 1.79 ± 0.80 | 0.13 |
| fT3 pg/mL | 1.85 ± 0.11 | 2.12 ± 0.58 | 2.35 ± 0.57 | 0.12 |
| FT4 ng/dL | 0.96 ± 0.26 | 1.02 ± 0.15 | 0.99 ± 0.23 | 0.30 |
| Children 5-9 years | | | | |
| TSH uIU/mL | 2.54 ± 1.06 | 2.55 ± 1.81 | 2.21 ± 1.46 | 0.10 |
| fT3 pg/mL | 2.05 ± 0.60 | 2.29 ± 0.54 | 2.57 ± 0.45 | 0.002 |
| FT4 ng/dL | 1.14 ± 0.22 | 1.17±0.38 | 1.16 ± 0.17 | 0.72 |
| Children > 10 years | | | | |
| TSH uIU/mL | 2.56 ± 1.87 | 2.56 ± 2.99 | 1.90 ± 0.92 | 0.03 |
| fT3 pg/mL | 1.94 ± 0.50 | 2.67±0.62 | 2.38 ± 0.53 | 0.01 |
| FT4 ng/dL | 1.18 ± 0.23 | 1.16 ± 0.23 | 1.09 ± 0.17 | 0.53 |
| Pancreatic AB positive (%) | 91.1 | 94.2 | 94.6 | 0.83 |
| GAD U/ml positive (%) | 66.7 | 73.1 | 65.7 | 0.04 |
| IAA % positive (%) | 47.6 | 44.3 | 57.6 | 0.001 |
| IA2-AB U/ml positive (%) | 73.8 | 78.8 | 79.7 | 0.78 |

Poster presented at:





