







"TRANSIENT" NEONATAL DIABETES IN ADULTHOOD: METABOLIC OUTCOMES

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Background

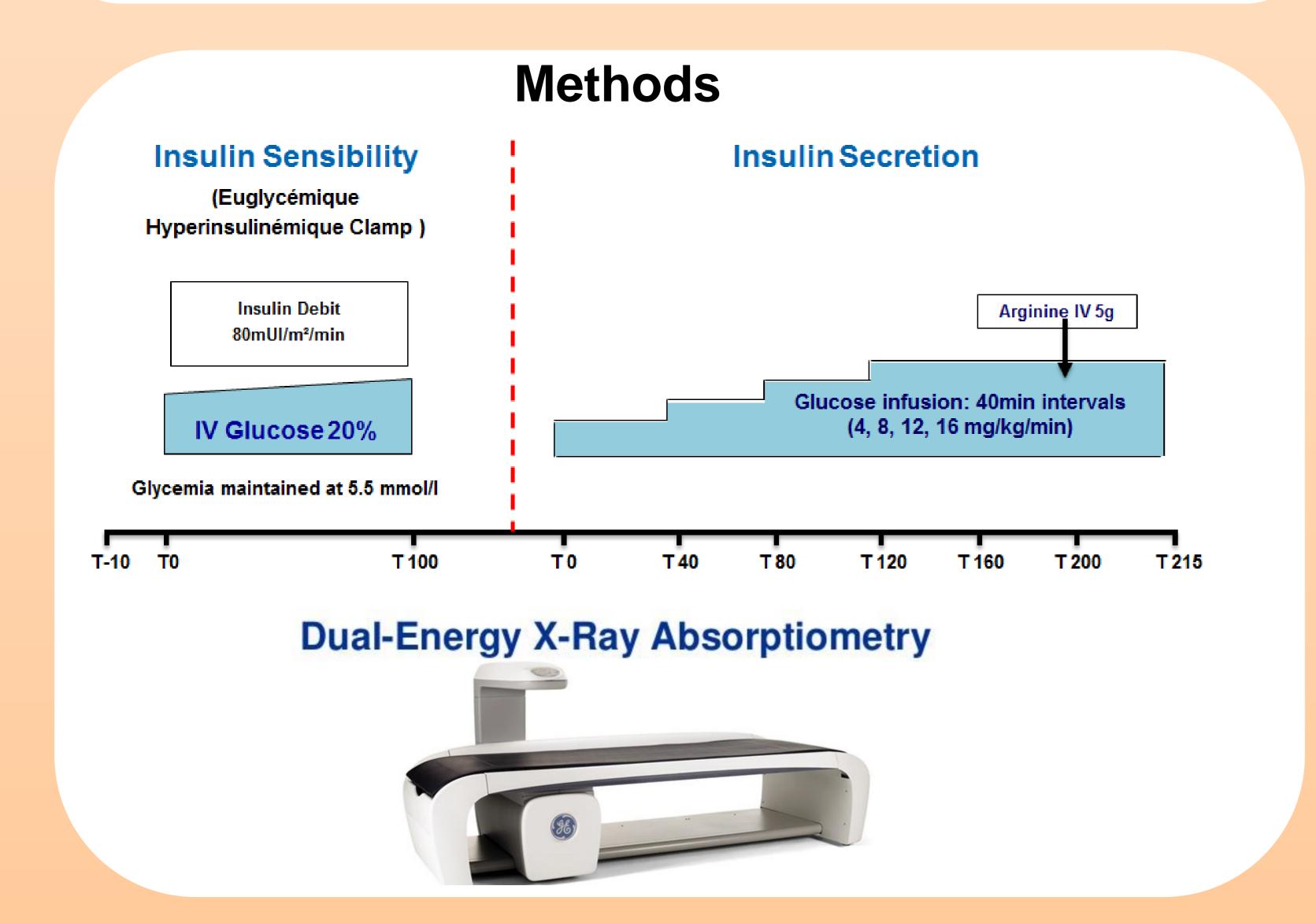
- ☐ "Transient" Neonatal Diabetes Mellitus (TNDM) is a
 - rare genetic beta cells dysfunction leading to hyperglycaemia
 - resolves in early childhood.
- □ About 80% of patients relapse during adolescence or adulthood.
- ☐ Glucose homeostasis had not been investigated in adulthood.

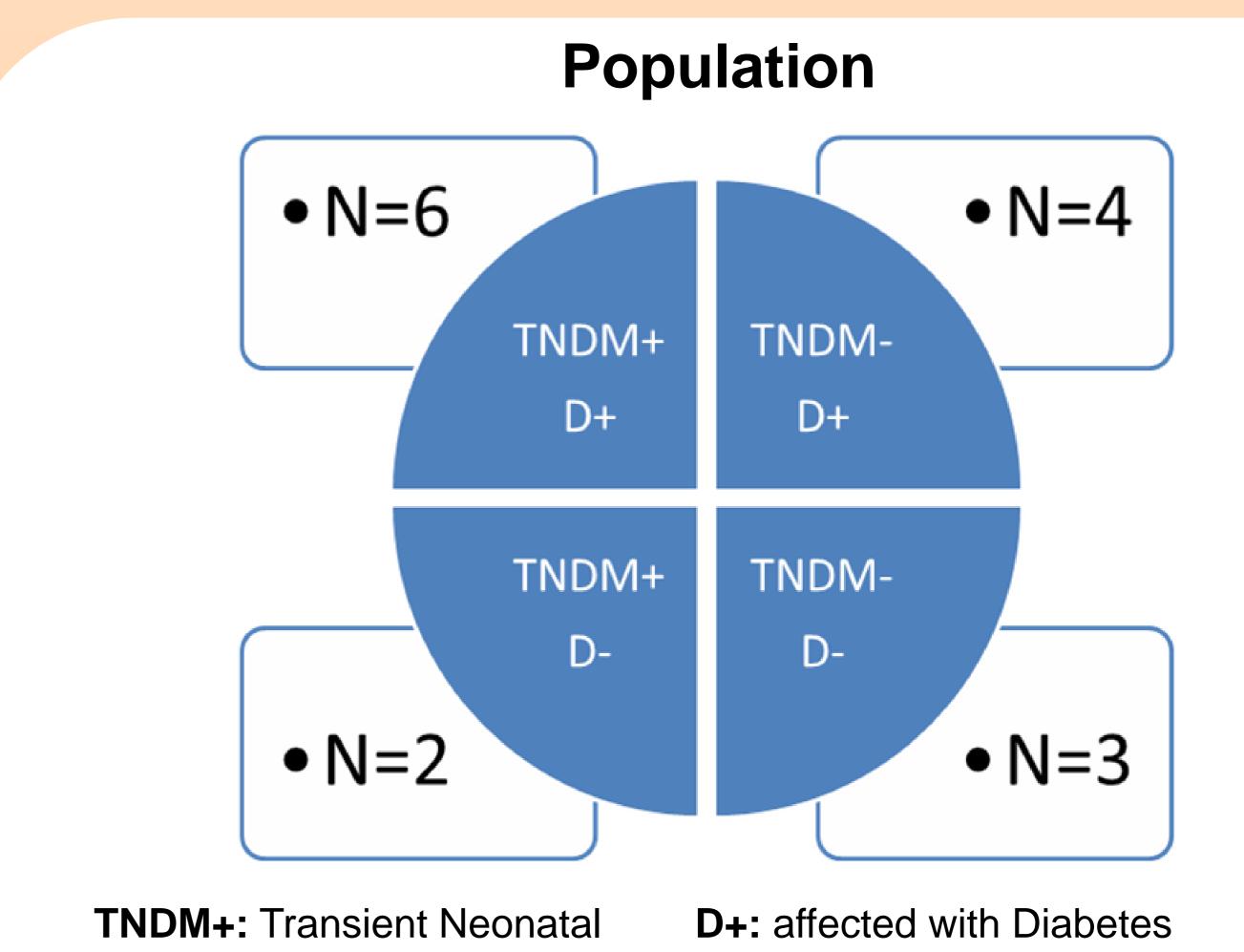
Aims of the study

to investigate:

- insulin secretion
- insulin sensitivity

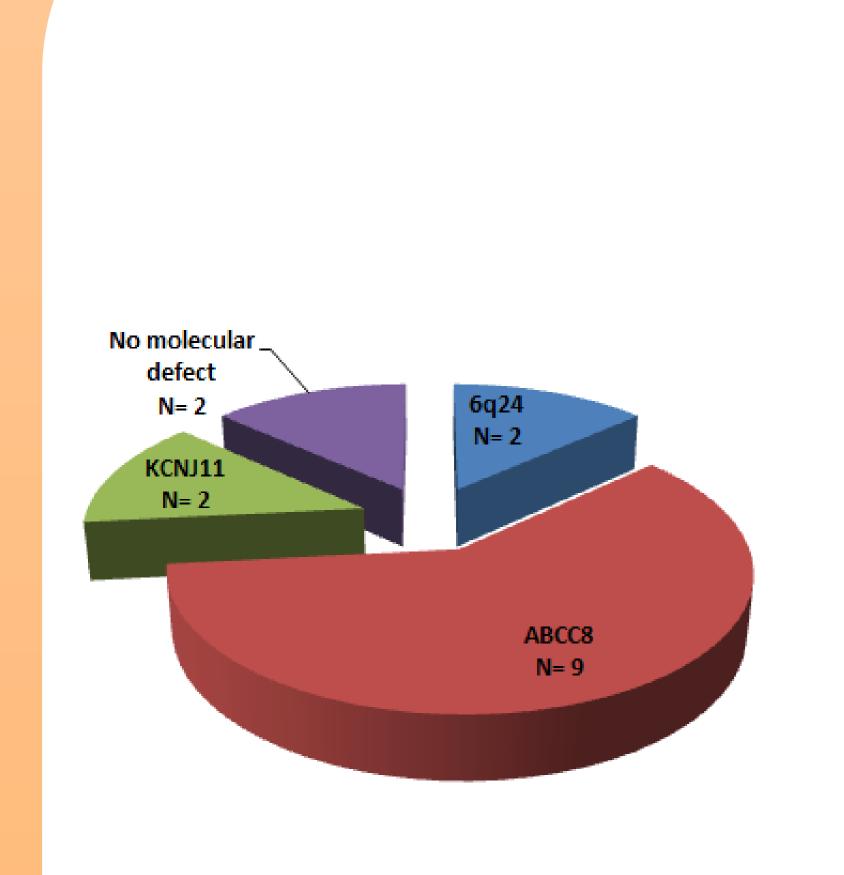
in adults affected with TNDM or in their 1st degree mutated relatives.

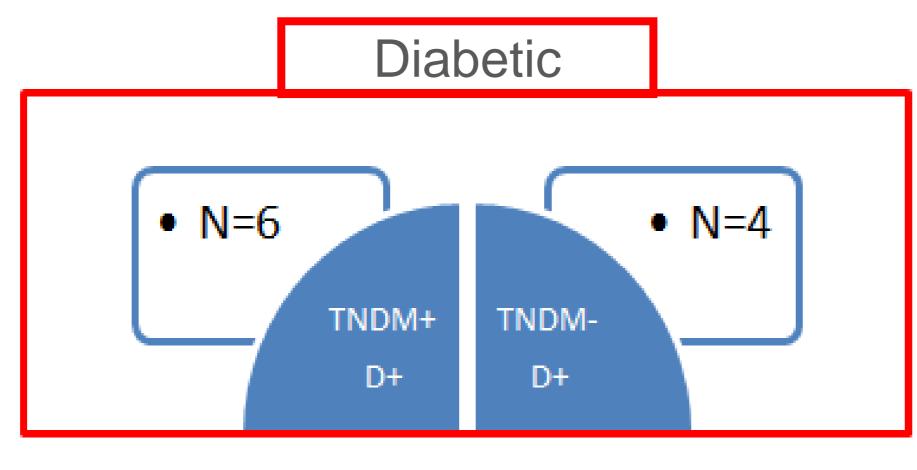


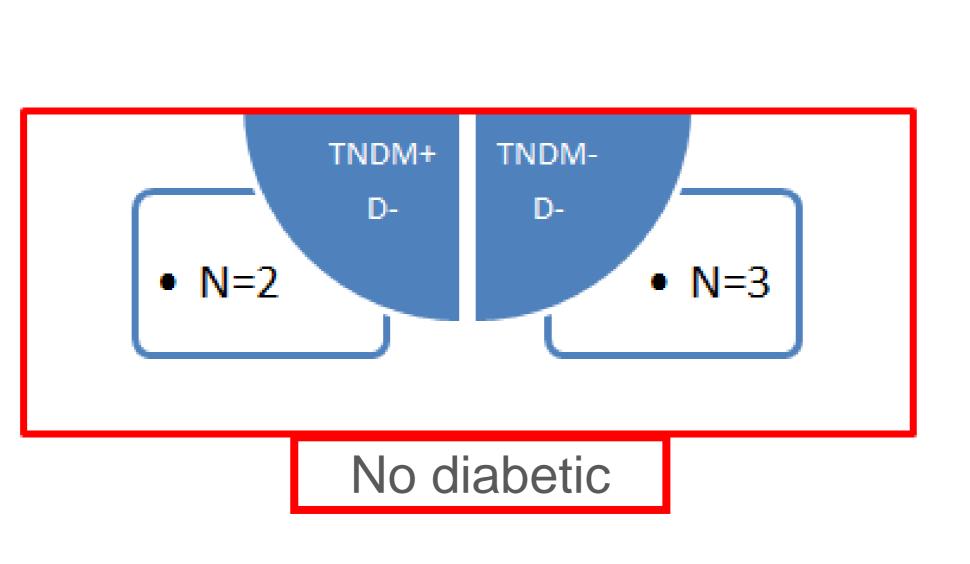


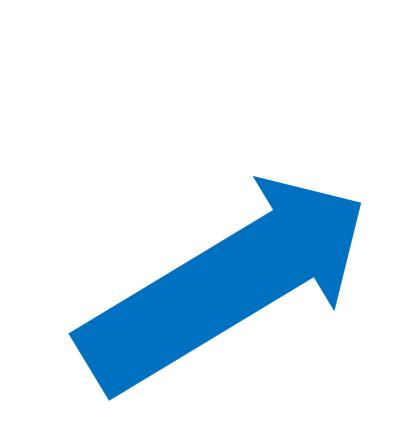
Diabetes Mellitus **TNDM-**: 1st degree relatives D-: non affected with Diabetes

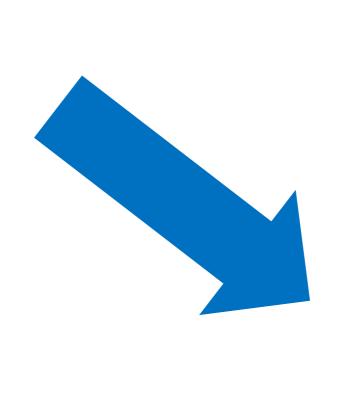


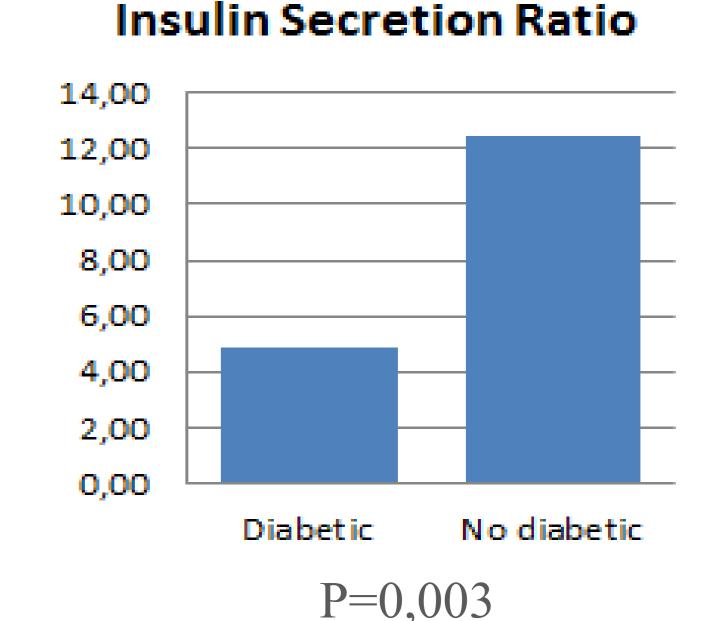


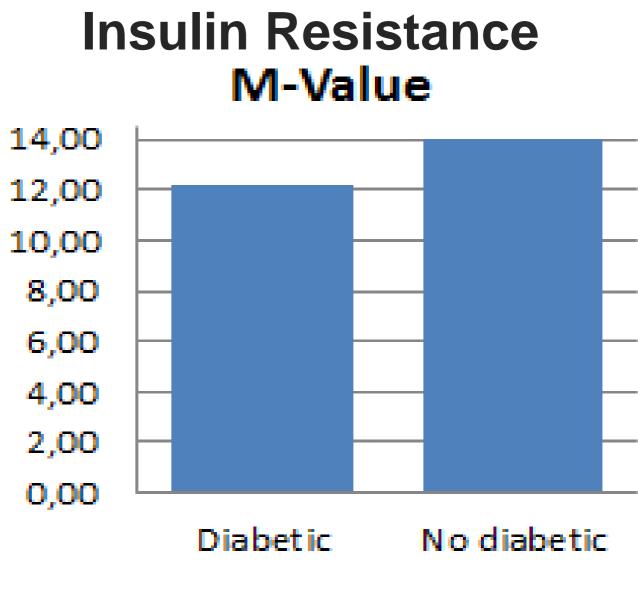












P = 0.4

Conclusions

Diabetic vs no diabetic

- ☐ Diabetic: partial defect in insulin secretion.
- No difference in insulin sensitivity.

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