One in five children with diabetes and non-autoimmune extra-pancreatic features have monogenic aetiology

non-autoimmune extra

pancreatic features

KA Patel*, K Colclough, MN Ozbek, M Yildiz, T Guran, C Kocyigit, S Acar, Z Siklar, M Atar, MB Johnson, S Ellard, SE Flanagan, F Cizmecioglu, M Berberoglu, K Demir, G Çatli, S Bas, T Akcay, H Demirbilek, MN Weedon, AT Hattersley * K.a.patel@exeter.ac.uk, University of Exeter Medical School, UK



Background

Coincidental T1D/T2D Young onset Diabetes with

Monogenic aetiology explains

Monogenic aetiology explains diabetes and other features

diabetes NOT other features

Currently - Single gene test based on the clinical features

Best strategy to identify monogenic diabetes is not known

Aim

Assess the utility of comprehensive genetic testing in children with diabetes and any non-autoimmune extra-pancreatic features.

Methods

Patients with age of diagnosis < 20 y and from 7 centers in Turkey, n=1093

Saliva and data collection

Diabetes with extrapancreatic non autoimmune features (Syndromic diabetes) N=68 (6%)

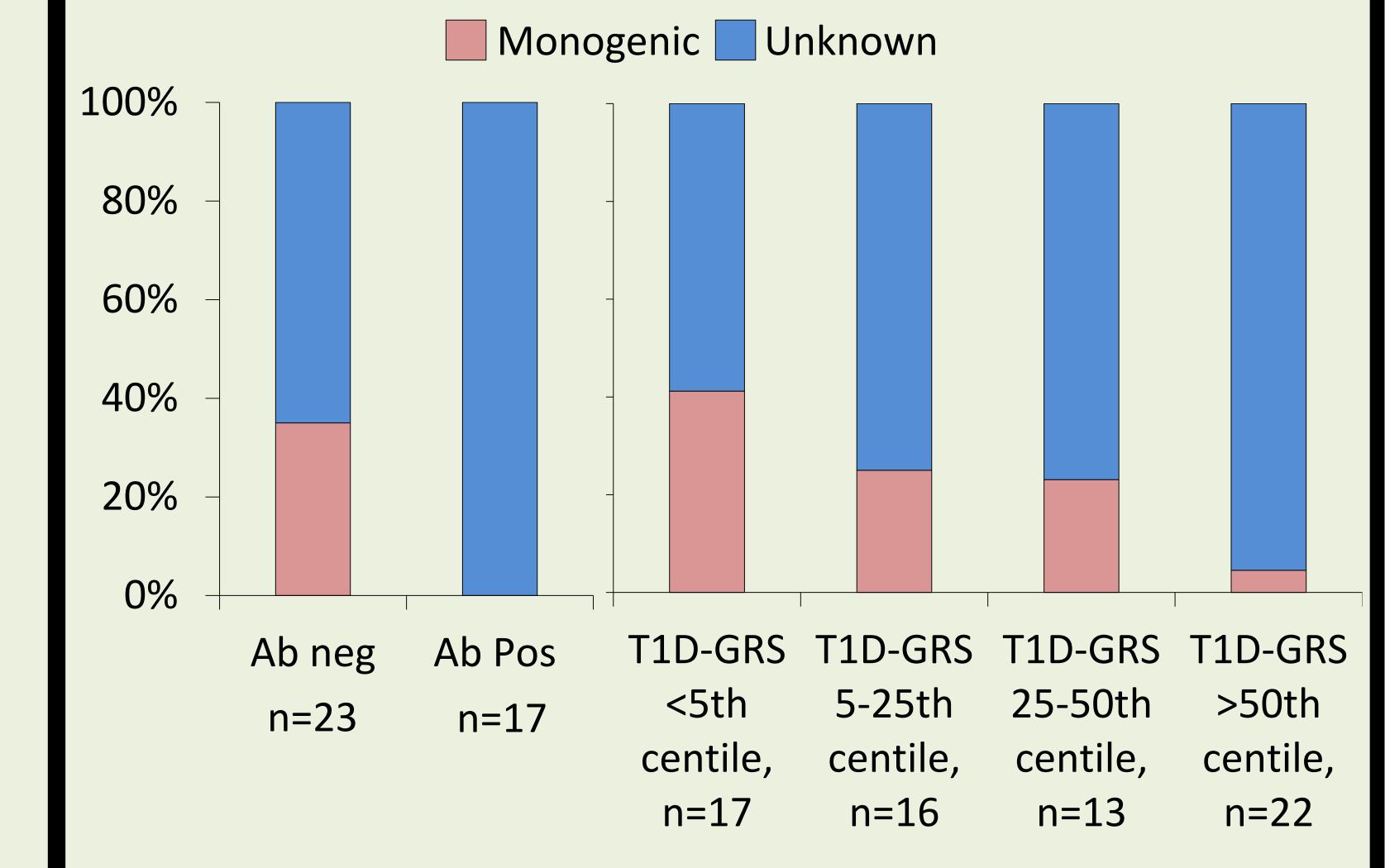
Gene panel test (n=34 known monogenic genes)

Results

Clinical features are similar between the unknown and known monogenic

	Syndromic Unknown, n=53	Syndromic Monogenic, n=15	P
Age of diagnosis (y)	8 (4.9-10.9)	6 (3.8-7.6)	0.2
Duration of diabetes (y)	3.3 (1.3-62)	4.7 (1.5-8.1)	0.5
BMI percentile	59 (30-87)	63 (24-91)	0.4
Female	28 (53%)	7 (47%)	0.7
Consanguineous parents	38 (72%)	6 (40%)	0.03
Parental diabetes	5 (9%)	2 (13%)	0.6
≥2 organs affected	13 (24%)	9 (60%)	0.01
Insulin Treated	49 (90%)	12 (80%)	0.3
Clinician reported Non-T1D	16 (30%)	6 (40%)	0.5

Islet autoantibodies and T1D-GRS help to identify monogenic diabetes



Results

22% (15/68) children with syndromic diabetes had monogenic aetiology

> Monogenic aetiology explains diabetes **NOT** other features N=3 (20%)GCK - 2, PTF1A p.Pro191Thr - 1

Monogenic aetiology explains diabetes **AND** other features N=12 (80%)

WFS1 - 6, SLC19A2 - 3, SLC19A3 - 1, TRM10A - 1, HNF1B - 1

15% (2/12) had typical features indicative of underlying aetiologies

Conclusion

- 1 in 5 children with syndromic diabetes had monogenic aetiology.
- Gene panel test lead to early identification of syndromic forms of monogenic diabetes with minimal or atypical presentation.
- All children with diabetes and any non-autoimmune extra-pancreatic features should be considered for monogenic diabetes testing.
- T1D-GRS is a novel test that helps to identify children with high probability of monogenic aetiology.



