**RESULTS**

- Serum insulin and C-peptide levels at the time of diagnosis were significantly higher in remitters than non-remitters (p = 0.026 and p = 0.004, respectively) (Table 1).
- Initial NLR and derived-NLR (d-NLR) levels were significantly lower (p = 0.011 and p = 0.0033, respectively) and LMR levels significantly higher (p = 0.0055) in patients who showed a low insulin requirement at the 3rd month after diagnosis (Table 2).
- Daily insulin requirement at the 3rd month was correlated positively with initial NLR levels (r = 0.271, p = 0.025) and negatively with initial LMR levels (r = -0.302, p = 0.012) (Figure 1).
- The sensitivity of a cut-off NLR value of 1.64 was 69.2% and the specificity was 59.5%, whereas these were found as 69.2% and 54.8% for the best threshold value (1.17) of d-NLR, respectively.
- An LMR of 4.71 was found to be the best cut-off value for estimating a low daily insulin requirement on the 3rd month after diagnosis (sensitivity: 66.7%, specificity: 61.5%) (Figure 2).
- However, all parameters were similar when analyzed in terms of HbA1c levels or partial remission status. In addition, there was no significant difference in any of these hematological parameters at the 6th, 9th, and 12th months after the diagnosis (p > 0.05).

**REFERENCES**