## IN THE NAME OF GOD

Diabets Mellitus & Prediabetes

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#### Goals

- PREDIABETES
- Diagnosis & Classification of Diabets Mellitus
  - Diabetes mellitus type 1
  - Diabetes mellitus type 2
  - Specific types of diabetes
  - Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM)
- Criteria for testing for diabetes or prediabetes in asymptomatic adults, children and adolescents

## بيمار اول

- آقای 46 ساله بدون علائم بالینی هیپرگلیسمی جهت بررسی آزمایش تست تحمل گلوکز که برای اولین بار BMI=32Kg/m² دارد و mmHg 110/80 دارد و دارد و دارد و دارد و دارد و دارد و سایر معاینات طبیعی است. آزمایشات وی به شرح زیر است:
- FBS = 96 mg/dl
- BS 2 h after 75 g Glucose= 160 mg/dl
- HbA1c = 5.8%

- تفسير تست فوق چيست؟
- الف) پره دیابت به دلیل اختلال تحمل گلوکز
  - ب) پره دیابت بدلیل HbA1c مختل
- ج) دیابت به دلیل اختلال تست تحمل گلوکز
- د) تکرار تست جهت تشخیص دیابت لازم است
- ه) تكرار تست جهت تشخيص ديابت لازم است
- ى) پره ديابت به دليل اختلال تحمل گلوكز و A1c

## Spectrum of glucose homeostasis

		Hyperglycemia	
		Pre-diabetes*	Diabetes Mellitus
Type of Diabetes	Normal glucose tolerance	Impaired fasting glucose or impaired glucose tolerance	Not required required insulin for for requiring control survival
Type 1	_		-
Type 2	-	-	
Other specific types	-		
Gestational Diabetes	-	<u> </u>	
Time (years)			-
FPG	<5.6 mmol/L (100 mg/dL)	5.6-6.9 mmol/L (100-125 mg/dL)	≥7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dL)
2-h PG	<7.8 mmol/L (140 mg/dL)	7.8-11.0 mmol/L (140-199 mg/dL)	≥11.1 mmol/L (200 mg/dL)
A1C	<5.6%	5.7-6.4%	≥6.5%

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- FBS = 96 mg/dl
- BS 2 h after 75 g Glucose= 160 mg/dl
- HbA1c = 5.3%

- تفسير تست فوق چيست؟
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## بیمار دوم

• - خانم 48 ساله ای با جواب آزمایش به درمانگاه مراجعه نموده است. شکایتی ندارد. سابقه بیماری قبلی و مصرف دارو نمی دهد. سابقه فامیلی دیابت تیپ 2 در خانواده دارد. در حال حاضر وزن 75 کیلوگرم، قد 160 سانتیمتر و فشار خون 120/80 میلیمتر جیوه دارد. سایر آزمایشات وی به شرح زیر است:

- FBS= 119 mg/dl
- Hb A1c= 5.3 %

• تشخیص چیست؟

# Discordance between FBS & BS 2-h PG & A1C

• The same tests may be used to screen for and diagnose diabetes and to detect individuals with prediabetes.

## بیمار دوم

• - خانم 48 ساله ای با جواب آزمایش به درمانگاه مراجعه نموده است.در حال حاضر شکایتی ندارد. سابقه بیماری قبلی و مصرف دارو نمی دهد. سابقه فامیلی دیابت تیپ 2 در خانواده دارد. در حال حاضر وزن 75 کیلوگرم، قد 160 سانتیمتر و فشار خون 120/80 میلیمتر جیوه دارد. سایر آزمایشات وی به شرح زیر است:

- FBS= 119 mg/dl
- Hb A1c= 5.3 %

- تشخیص چیست؟
- تكرار تست FBS

## بيمار سوم

• - خانم 45 ساله ای با دو جواب آزمایش متفاوت به درمانگاه مراجعه نموده است.در حال حاضر شکایتی ندارد. سابقه بیماری قبلی و مصرف دارو نمی دهد. سابقه فامیلی دیابت تیپ 2 در خانواده دارد. در حال حاضر وزن 75 کیلوگرم، قد 160 سانتیمتر و فشار خون 120/80 میلیمتر جیوه دارد. سایر آزمایشات وی به شرح زیر است:

	FBS (mg/dl)	Hb A1c
آزمایش نوبت اول	99	6.7%
آزمایش نوبت دوم	140	%6.8

- تشخیص چیست؟
- علت بروز چنین وضعیتی چیست؟

#### Criteria for the Diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus

Symptoms of diabetes plus random blood glucose concentration ≥11.1 mmol/L (200 mg/dL)a *or* 

Fasting plasma glucose ≥7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dL)b or

Hemoglobin A1c ≥ 6.5%c or

2-h plasma glucose .11.1 mmol/L (200 mg/dL) during an oral glucose tolerance testd

Note: In the absence of unequivocal hyperglycemia and acute metabolic decompensation, these criteria should be confirmed by repeat testing on a different day.

#### Abnormal result

- An abnormal result (i.e., above the diagnostic threshold), when repeated, will produce a value below the diagnostic cut point. This scenario is likely for FPG and 2-h PG if the glucose samples remain at <u>room temperature</u> and are <u>not centrifuged promptly.</u>
- Prolonged fasting

Table 2.1—Staging of type 1 diabetes (12,15) Stage 1 Stage 2 Stage 3 Characteristics Autoimmunity Autoimmunity Autoimmunity

 Normoglycemia Dysglycemia Presymptomatic Presymptomatic

Overt hyperglycemia

Symptomatic

Diagnostic criteria • Multiple islet autoantibodies

No IGT or IFG.

Islet autoantibodies (usually multiple)

Dysglycemia: IFG and/or IGT

FPG 100–125 mg/dL (5.6–6.9 mmol/L)

2-h PG 140–199 mg/dL (7.8–11.0 mmol/L)

 A1C 5.7–6.4% (39–47 mmol/mol) or ≥10% increase in A1C

Autoantibodies may become absent

Diabetes by standard criteria

FPG, fasting plasma glucose; IFG, impaired fasting glucose; IGT, impaired glucose tolerance; 2-h PG, 2-h plasma glucose.

autoantibodies to insulin, glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD), islet antigen 2, or zinc transporter 8

## When to perform islet autoantibody testing

- Thin patients with poor response to initial therapy with sulfonylureas or metformin
- •Personal or family history of autoimmune disease
- Young adults with diabetes

Catabolic presentation (eg, weight loss, ketonuria)

Lean body habitus with no features of metabolic syndrome

Adolescents or young adults with overweight or obesity who present with apparent type 2 diabetes, who actually may have an early presentation of type 1 diabetes

## C-peptide

- We sometimes measure a paired fasting C-peptide and glucose level to get a sense of the **degree of insulin deficiency**. Although these levels are not standardized, a nonstimulated low C-peptide in association with hyperglycemia in the nonacute setting is consistent with type 1 diabetes.
- Glucagon-stimulated C-peptide is not routinely used in clinical practice, but a level **less** than **0.2 nmol/L** is suggestive of type 1 DM.

# Which islet autoantibodies should be measured?

- Two (ie, islet cell antibodies [ICA] and GAD65) or a
- panel (insulin-associated antibodies [IAA], GAD65, insulinoma-associated protein 2 [IA-2], and zinc transporter [ZnT8]) antibodies can be measured.
- Measuring more than one antibody will increase the likelihood of a positive value, but it is also more costly.
- Insulin antibodies should not be measured if the patient has received insulin therapy for ≥2 weeks, because this will generate insulin antibodies.

## بیمار چهارم

• خانم 48 ساله ای با جواب آزمایش به درمانگاه مراجعه نموده است در حال حاضر شکایتی ندارد. دو ماه قبل سابقه قند خون لب مرزی داشته ولی آزمایش وی در دسترس نیست. او با ورزش و رژیم غذائی تاکنون 3 کیلوگرم وزن کم کرده است. سابقه بیماری قبلی و مصرف دارو نمی دهد. سابقه فامیلی دیابت تیپ 2 در خانواده دارد. در حال حاضر وزن 75 کیلوگرم، قد 160 سانتیمتر و فشار خون 120/80 میلیمتر جیوه دارد. سایر آزمایشات وی به شرح زیر است:

- FBS= 130 mg/dl
- Hb A1c= 7 %

• تشخیص چیست؟

## Glycated hemoglobin

- also called A1C, hemoglobin A1C, glycohemoglobin, or HbA1C
- Hemoglobin formed in new red blood cells enters the circulation with minimal glucose attached. However, red cells are freely permeable to glucose. As a result, glucose becomes irreversibly attached to hemoglobin at a rate dependent upon the prevailing blood glucose concentration.

# only plasma blood glucose criteria should be used to diagnose diabetes

- Sickle cell disease
- Pregnancy (second and third trimesters and the postpartum period)
- Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency
- HIV
- Hemodialysis
- Recent blood loss
- Transfusion
- Erythropoietin therapy

## Falsely Decreased HbA1C

- Any condition  $\rightarrow \downarrow$  lifespan of the RBC
  - Hepatomegaly
  - Splenomegaly
- Pregnancy (second and third trimesters)
- Blood transfusion
- Phlebotomy
- Erythropoietin therapy
- Hemolytic anemia
- Sickle cell disease
- Treated for iron, vitamin B12, or folate deficiency
- ESRD (with hemodialysis and altered red cell turnover, especially in the setting of erythropoietin treatment)

### Classification:

- I. <u>Type 1 diabetes</u> (due to  $\beta$ -cell destruction, usually leading to absolute insulin deficiency)
- II. <u>Type 2 diabetes</u> (may range from predominantly insulin resistance with relative insulin deficiency to a predominantly insulin secretory defect with insulin resistance)
- III. Specific types of diabetes
- IV. Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM)

### بيمار پنجم

• - آقای 36 ساله با شرح حال پرنوشی، پرادراری، کاهش وزن 7 کیلوگرمی طی 2 هفته اخیر در اورژانس بستری است. به جز سابقه کم کاری تیروئید از 2 سال قبل سابقه بیماری دیگری ندارد. در معاینه قد 170 سانتی متر، وزن 60 کیلوگرم و مخاط خشک دارد. آزمایشات وی به شرح زیر است:

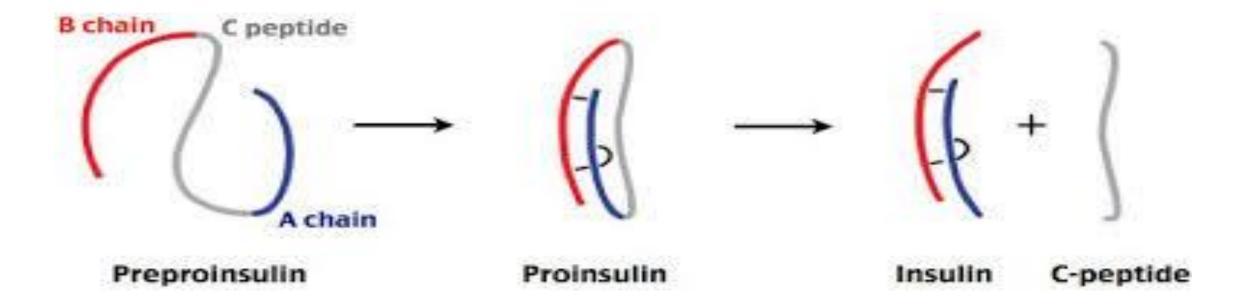
> بیمار فوق مبتلاء به کدام نوع دیابت است؟ الف)mellitus Type 2 diabetes ب) (LADA) (عادمات Latent autoimmune diabetes in adults" (LADA) ج)(MODY) Maturity-onset diabetes of the young د)mellitus Type 1 diabetes

#### **DKA**

- Hyperglycemia (blood glucose >250 mg/ dL)
- Ketonemia (blood beta-hydroxybutyrate ≥5 mmol/L or moderate/large urine ketones)
- Acidosis (venous pH <7.3 or serum bicarbonate ≤ 15 mmol/L)
- Measurements of urine ketones may be misleading (≥++ Urine Ketone)

#### T1DM

- Marked elevations in glucose and accompanying ketoacidosis
- Young
- Nonobese
- Measuring autoantibodies
- \Fasting C-peptide level



### بيمار ششم

• - آقای 46 ساله با شرح حال پرنوشی، پرادراری، کاهش وزن 7 کیلوگرمی طی 2 هفته اخیر به در مانگاه مراجعه نموده است. سابقه دیابت را از 3 سال قبل می دهد که با مت فورمین و گلی کلازید و سیتاگلیپتین تحت در مان بوده ولی همچنان قند خون بالا داشته است. کم کاری تیروئید از 7 سال قبل دارد. سابقه بیماری دیگری ندارد. در معاینه قد 170 سانتی متر، وزن 60 کیلوگرم و مخاط خشک دارد. آزمایشات وی به شرح زیر است:

FBS= 260 mg/dl	BS 2hpp= 360 mg/dl	HbA1c= 10%	Cr=0.9 mg/dl
PH= 7. 3	Hco3= 19		
		U/A	A= 2+ Glucose, keton= 1+

بیمار فوق مبتلاء به کدام نوع دیابت است؟

mellitus Type 2 diabetes(فقا

Latent autoimmune diabetes in adults" (LADA) (-

(MODY) Maturity-onset diabetes of the young(c

Type 1 diabetes mellitus(2

# "Latent autoimmune diabetes in adults" (LADA)

• Some individuals (5–10%) with the phenotypic appearance of type 2 DM do not have absolute insulin deficiency but have autoimmune markers (GAD and other ICA autoantibodies) suggestive of type 1 DM (termed *latent autoimmune diabetes of the adult*).

#### LADA

- Age of onset <50 years</li>
- Thinner (BMI <25 kg/m  $^{2)}$
- Personal or FH of autoimmune disease
- Autoimmune markers (GAD and other ICA autoantibodies)
- They are much more likely to require insulin treatment within 5 years.

#### Risk of Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus

Group	Childhood Annual Incidence
U.S. general population	0.3% (15-25/100,000)
Offspring	1%
Sibling	3.2% (through adolescence); 6% lifetime
Dizygotic twin	6%
Mother	2%
Father	4.6%
Both parents	~10%
Monozygotic twin	50%, but incidence varies with age of index twin

## II. Type 2 diabetes

- Type 2 DM is a **heterogeneous group** of disorders characterized by:
  - variable degrees of insulin resistance
  - impaired insulin secretion
  - increased hepatic glucose production
- Type 2 diabetes is associated with **insulin secretory** defects related to *genetics*, *inflammation*, and *metabolic stress*.

## Type 2 diabetes (T2DM)

- More than 90% of all diabetes in the United States
- Gradual onset with progression over multiple years or even decades
- Obesity (80% to 90%)
- Milder hyperglycemia and absence of ketoacidosis due to residual insulin secretion

- Autoantibody panel (which should be negative)
- C-peptide level (which should be positive)

			TES OF BUILDING MELLINING
TABLE 66-4 GENERAL COMPARISON OF THE TWO MOST COMMON TYPES OF DIABETES MELLITUS			
		TYPE 1	TYPE 2
Previous terminole	ogy	Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, type I; juvenile-onset diabetes	Non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, type II; adult-onset diabetes
Age at onset		Usually < 30 yr, particularly childhood and adolescence, but any age	Usually >40 yr, but increasingly at younger ages
Genetic predispos	ition	Moderate; environmental factors required for expression; 35-50% concordance in monozygotic twins; multiple candidate genes proposed	Strong; 60-90% concordance in monozygotic twins; many candidate genes proposed
Human leukocyte associations	antigen	Linkage to DQA and DQB, influenced by DRB3 and DRB4 (DR2 protective)	None known
Other associations	5	Autoimmune; Graves' disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, vitiligo, Addison's disease, pernicious anemia	Heterogeneous group, ongoing subclassification based on identification of specific pathogenic processes and genetic defects
Precipitating and r	risk factors	Largely unknown; microbial, chemical, dietary, other	Age, obesity (central), sedentary lifestyle, previous gestational diabetes
Findings at diagno	osis	85-90% of patients have one and usually more autoantibodies to ICA512, IA-2, IA-2 $\beta$ , GAD <sub>65</sub> , IAA	Possibly complications (microvascular and macrovascular) caused by significant hyperglycemia in the preceding asymptomatic period
Endogenous insuli	in levels	Low or absent	Usually present (relative deficiency), early hyperinsulinemia
Insulin resistance		Only with hyperglycemia	Mostly present
Prolonged fast	- C:1:	Hyperglycemia, ketoacidosis	Euglycemia
Stress, withdrawal	or insulin	Ketoacidosis	Nonketotic hyperglycemia, occasionally ketoacidosis

GAD, Glutamic acid decarboxylase; IA-2, IA-2 $\beta$ , insuloma-associated protein 2 and 2 $\beta$  (tyrosine phosphatases); IAA, insulin autoantibodies; ICA, islet cell antibody; ICA512, islet cell autoantigen 512 (fragment of IA-2).

### III. OTHER Specific types of diabetes

- Genetic defects of beta-cell function
  - MODY and ....
- Genetic defects in insulin action
  - Insulin receptor mutations and other disorders
- Diseases of the exocrine pancreas
- Endocrinopathies
  - Cushing's syndrome, acromegaly, and other disorders
- Drug- or chemical-induced
  - Glucocorticoids
- Infections
- Uncommon forms of immune-mediated diabetes
  - Insulin receptor—blocking antibodies and other disorders
- Other genetic syndromes sometimes associated with diabetes

## بيمار هفتم

- خانم 26 ساله در هفته 28 بارداری دارای تست تحمل گلوکز به شرح زیر است:
- FBS = 90 mg/dl
- After 75-g oral glucose load
- 1h = 190 mg/dl
- 2h = 150

- تشخیص شما چیست؟
  - الف) طبيعي
  - ب) دیابت بارداری
    - ج) پره دیابت
    - د) دیابت نوع 1

# CRITERIA FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF GESTATIONAL DIABETES MELLITUS

MEASUREMENT	DIAGNOSTIC THRESHOLD (mg/dL)
Plasma glucose Fasting*	≥ 92 
After 75-g oral glucose load	
1 hr	≥180
2 hr	≥153

### بيمار هشتم

- - خانم 28 ساله در هفته 25 باداری بصورت غیر ناشتا 50 گرم گلوکز میل کرده است. قند خون یک ساعت پس از آن 150 mg دارد.
  - در مورد نتایج تست ایشان کدام جمله صحیح است؟
  - الف) تست را در هفته 28 بارداری تکرار می کنید.
    - ب) تست باید در حالت ناشتا انجام می شده است.
      - ج) نتیجه طبیعی است نیار به تست مجدد ندارد.
  - د) تست تحمل گلوکز با 100 گرم گلوکز باید انجام شود.

## Diagnosis of GDM

• 1. "One-step" 75-g OGTT or

• 2. "Two-step" approach with a 50-g (nonfasting) screen followed by a 100-g OGTT for those who screen positive

#### Two-step strategy

- Step 1: Perform a 50-g GLT (nonfasting), with plasma glucose measurement at 1 h, at 24–28 weeks of gestation
- If the plasma glucose level measured 1 hafter the load is≥130 mg/dL, 135 mg/dL, or 140mg/dL
- proceed to a 100-g OGTT.
- Step 2: The 100-g OGTT should be performed when the patient is fasting.
- The diagnosis of GDM is made if at least two\* of the following four plasma glucose levels (measured fasting and 1 h, 2 h, 3 h during OGTT) are met or exceeded:

#### **Carpenter-Coustan**

Fasting	95 mg/dL
1h	180 mg/dL
2h	155 mg/dL
3h	140 mg/dL

\*ACOG(The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists) notes that one elevated value can be used for diagnosis.

### Maturity-Onset Diabetes of the Young

- MODY <age 25 years</li>
- Impaired insulin secretion with minimal or no defects in insulin action
- Absence of obesity
- Autosomal dominant pattern
- with abnormalities in at least 13 genes on different chromosomes identified to date
- The most commonly forms are MODY3, MODY2, and MODY1, respectively.

# Monogenic diabetes\*: More commonly identified gene mutations

Туре	Genetic defect	Frequency	Beta cell defect	Clinical features	Risk of microvascular disease	Optimal treatment
1	Hepatocyte nuclear factor-4-alpha	<10%	Reduced insulin secretory response to glucose	Normal renal threshold for glucose	Yes	Sulfonylureas
2	Glucokinase	15 to 31%	Defective glucokinase molecule (glucose sensor), increased plasma levels of glucose are necessary to elicit normal levels of insulin secretion	Mild, stable, fasting hyperglycemia, often diagnosed during routine screening. Not progressive.	Generally no	Diet
3	Hepatocyte nuclear factor-1-alpha	52 to 65%	Abnormal insulin secretion, low renal threshold for glucose	Low renal threshold for glucose, +glycosuria	Yes	Sulfonylureas
4	Insulin promoter factor 1	Rare	Reduced binding to the insulin gene promoter, reduced activation of insulin gene in response to hyperglycemia	Rare, pancreatic agenesis in homozygotes, less severe mutations result in mild diabetes	Yes	
5	Hepatocyte nuclear factor-1-beta	Rare		Pancreatic atrophy, renal dysplasia, renal cysts, renal insufficiency, hypomagnesemia	Yes	Insulin
6	Neurogenic differentiation factor-1	Rare	Pancreatic development		Yes	Insulin

#### بیمار نهم

- خانم 58 ساله جهت كنترل قند خون مراجعه نموده است. وى اولين بار در سن 19 سالگى متوجه قند خون بالا شده است و تحت درمان رعايت رژيم غذايي و كاهش وزن (حدود 7 و لا يكيرى نكرده است. در آزمايشات استخدام در سن 29 سالگى بار ديگر متوجه بالا بودن قند خون شده است. در آن زمان 20.8 kg/m² داشته است و توسط متخصص غدد با انسولين تحت درمان قرار گرفته است در طى اين سالها hbA1c=6-7% حالكى مى دهد كه هر دو با انسولين درمان شده اند. در حال حاضر هيچ كدام از عوارض ديابت را ندارد.
  - به نظر شما کدامیک از انواع دیابت را دارد؟

#### Criteria for testing for diabetes or prediabetes in asymptomatic adults

- 1. Testing should be considered in overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25 kg/m2 or ≥ 23 kg/m2 in Asian Americans) adults who have one or more of the following risk factors:
- - First-degree relative with diabetes
- High-risk race/ethnicity (e.g., African American, Latino, Native American, Asian American, Pacific Islander)
- History of CVD
- -Hypertension ( $\geq 140/90$  mmHg or on therapy for hypertension)
- -HDL cholesterol level <35 mg/dL (0.90 mmol/L) and/or a triglyceride level >250 mg/dL (2.82 mmol/L)
- -Women with polycystic ovary syndrome
- -Physical inactivity
- Other clinical conditions associated with insulin resistance (e.g., severe obesity, acanthosis nigricans)
- 2. Patients with prediabetes (A1C  $\geq$  5.7% [39 mmol/mol], IGT, or IFG) should be tested yearly.
- 3. Women who were diagnosed with GDM should have lifelong testing at least every 3 years.
- 4. For all other patients, testing should begin at age 35 years.
- 5. If results are normal, testing should be repeated at a minimum of 3-year intervals, with consideration of more frequent testing depending on initial results and risk status.
- 6-HIV

## Risk-based screening for type 2 diabetes or prediabetes in asymptomatic children and adolescents in a clinical setting

- Testing should be considered in youth\* who have overweight (≥85th percentile) or obesity
- (≥95th percentile) A and who have one or more additional risk factors based on the strength of their association with diabetes:
- - Maternal history of diabetes or GDM during the child's gestation A
- -Family history of type 2 diabetes in first- or second-degree relative A
- - Race/ethnicity (Native American, African American, Latino, Asian American, Pacific Islander) A
- - Signs of insulin resistance or conditions associated with insulin resistance (acanthosis nigricans, HTN, dyslipidemia, PCO, or small-for-gestationalage birth weight) B
- \*After the onset of puberty or after 10 years of age, whichever occurs earlier. If tests are normal, repeat testing at a minimum of 3-year intervals, or more frequently if BMI is increasing, is recommended. Reports of type 2 diabetes before age 10 years exist, and this can be considered with numerous risk factors.

#### بیمار دهم

- - دختر خانم 12 ساله تک فرزند خانواده ، بدون سیمپتوم هیپرگلیسمی جهت بررسی وضعیت وزن و پیشگیری از دیابت مراجعه نموده است. مادر وی سابقه دیابت بارداری را می دهد. در معاینه بلوغ هنوز شروع نشده است و BMI=90 Percentile دارد. آیا نیاز به انجام تست بیماریابی دیابت هست؟ دلیل پاسخ خود را بنویسید.
  - بله چون ریسک فاکتور دارد.

#### بيمار 11

- - دختر خانم 8 ساله تک فرزند خانواده ، بدون سیمپتوم هیپرگلیسمی جهت بررسی وضعیت وزن و پیشگیری از دیابت مراجعه نموده است. مادر وی سابقه دیابت بارداری را می دهد. در معاینه بلوغ هنوز شروع نشده است و BMI=90 Percentile دارد. آیا نیاز به انجام تست بیماریابی دیابت هست؟ دلیل پاسخ خود را بنویسید.
- زیر 10 سال اگر بلوغ شروع نشده در صورت ریسک فاکتور متعدد تست بیماریابی انجام شود. در نتیجه خیر نیاز ندارد علاوه بر افزایش وزن فقط یک ریسک فاکتور دارد

#### بيماردوازدهم

- - دختر خانم 9 ساله، بدون سیمپتوم هیپرگلیسمی جهت بررسی و ضعیت وزن و پیشگیری از دیابت مراجعه نموده است. در معاینه آکانتوزیس نیگریکانس دارد و بلوغ شروع شده است و BMI=90 Percentile می باشد. آیا نیاز به انجام تست بیماریابی دیابت هست؟ دلیل پاسخ خود را بنویسید.
  - بله چون بلوغ شروع شده است و اضافه وزن دارد و ریسک فاکتور آکانتوزیس نیگریکانس دارد.

- Prevention Program (DPP), to an intensive lifestyle behavior change program consistent with the DPP to achieve and maintain 7% loss of initial body weight, and increase moderate-intensity physical activity (such as brisk walking) to at least 150 min/week.
- eating patterns

# Pharmacolgic Interventions for Prevention of Type 2 Diabetes

- **Metformin therapy** for prevention of type 2 DM should be considered in adults with prediabetes, as typified by the Diabetes Prevention Program, especially those
- aged 25–59 years with BMI  $\geq$ 35 kg/m<sup>2</sup>,
- higher FBS (e.g.,  $\geq 110 \text{ mg/dL}$ ), and
- higher A1C (e.g.,  $\geq$  6.0%), and
- in women with prior GDM.
- Long-term use of metformin & vitamin B12 deficiency

### **Objectives**

- Comprehensive Medical Evaluation
- Assessment of Comorbidities
  - Microvascular complications
    - Nephropathy
    - Retinopathy
    - Neuropathy
  - Macrovascular complications
  - HTN
  - LIPID
  - ANTIPLATELET AGENTS

nponents of the comprehensive diabetes ation at initial, follow-up, and annual visits
Diabetes history

ieuicai evalua	ition at initial, follow-up, and annual visits	VISIT	UP VISIT	VISIT
	Diabetes history			
	<ul> <li>Characteristics at onset (e.g., age, symptoms)</li> </ul>	✓		
	<ul> <li>Review of previous treatment regimens and response</li> </ul>	✓		
	<ul> <li>Assess frequency/cause/severity of past hospitalizations</li> </ul>	✓		
	Family history		4	
	<ul> <li>Family history of diabetes in a first-degree relative</li> </ul>	✓		
	<ul> <li>Family history of autoimmune disorder</li> </ul>	<b>✓</b>		
DACT MEDICAL	Personal history of complications and common comorbidities			
PAST MEDICAL AND FAMILY	<ul> <li>Macrovascular and microvascular</li> </ul>	<b>✓</b>		✓
HISTORY	<ul> <li>Common comorbidities (e.g., obesity, OSA)</li> </ul>	<b>V</b>		✓
	<ul> <li>Hypoglycemia: awareness/frequency/causes/timing of episodes</li> </ul>	<b>V</b>	<b>✓</b>	✓
	<ul> <li>Presence of hemoglobinopathies or anemias</li> </ul>	~		✓
	<ul> <li>High blood pressure or abnormal lipids</li> </ul>	<b>/</b>		✓
	<ul> <li>Last dental visit</li> </ul>	<b>✓</b>		✓
	<ul> <li>Last dilated eye exam</li> </ul>	✓		✓
	<ul> <li>Visits to specialists</li> </ul>	✓	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>
	Interval history			
	<ul> <li>Changes in medical/family history since last visit</li> </ul>		<b>~</b>	<b>*</b>

**EVERY** 

ANNUAL

FOLLOW-

INITIAL

	ponents of the comprehensive diabetes tion at initial, follow-up, and annual visits	INITIAL VISIT	EVERY FOLLOW- UP VISIT	ANNUAL VISIT
	■ Eating patterns and weight history	✓	✓	✓
LIFESTYLE FACTORS	<ul> <li>Physical activity and sleep behaviors</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓
PACIONS	■ Tobacco, alcohol, and substance use	✓		✓
	Current medication regimen	✓	✓	✓
MEDICATIONS	Medication-taking behavior	✓	✓	✓
AND	<ul> <li>Medication intolerance or side effects</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓
VACCINATIONS	<ul> <li>Complementary and alternative medicine use</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓
	<ul> <li>Vaccination history and needs</li> </ul>	✓		✓
	<ul> <li>Assess use of health apps, online education, patient portals, etc.</li> </ul>	✓		✓
TECHNOLOGY USE	<ul> <li>Glucose monitoring (meter/CGM): results and data use</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓
	Review insulin pump settings and use	✓	✓	✓

	nponents of the comprehensive diabetes ation at initial, follow-up, and annual visits	INITIAL VISIT	EVERY FOLLOW- UP VISIT	ANNUAL VISIT
	Psychosocial conditions			
	<ul> <li>Screen for depression, anxiety, and disordered eating; refer for further assessment or intervention if warranted</li> </ul>	<b>✓</b>		✓
	<ul> <li>Identify existing social supports</li> </ul>	✓		✓
BEHAVIORAL AND DIABETES SELF- MANAGEMENT SKILLS	Consider assessment for cognitive impairment*	✓		✓
	Diabetes self-management education and support			
	<ul> <li>History of dietician/diabetes educator visits/classes</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓
	<ul> <li>Assess diabetes self-management skills and barriers</li> </ul>	✓		✓
	<ul> <li>Assess familiarity with carbohydrate counting (type 1 diabetes)</li> </ul>	✓		
	Pregnancy planning			
	<ul> <li>For women with childbearing capacity, review contraceptive needs and preconception planning</li> </ul>	<b>✓</b>	✓	✓

## Table 4.1 (cont.) - Components of the comprehensive diabetes medical evaluation at initial, follow-up, and annual visits

medical evalua	ition at initial, follow-up, and annual visits	INITIAL VISIT	FOLLOW- UP VISIT	ANNUAL VISIT
	<ul> <li>Height, weight, and BMI; growth/pubertal development in children and adolescents</li> </ul>	<b>✓</b>	✓	✓
	Blood pressure determination	✓	✓	<b>✓</b>
	<ul> <li>Orthostatic blood pressure measures (when indicated)</li> </ul>	✓		
	<ul> <li>Fundoscopic examination (refer to eye specialist)</li> </ul>	✓		<b>~</b>
	Thyroid palpation	✓		~
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	<ul> <li>Skin examination (e.g., acanthosis nigricans, insulin injection or insertion sites, lipodystrophy)</li> </ul>	✓	$\langle \langle \rangle \rangle$	<b>√</b>
	<ul> <li>Comprehensive foot examination</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Visual inspection (e.g., skin integrity, callous formation, foot deformity or ulcer, toenails)**</li> </ul>	<b>*</b>		✓
	<ul> <li>Screen for PAD (pedal pulses-refer for ABI if diminished)</li> </ul>			✓
	<ul> <li>Determination of temperature, vibration or pinprick sensation, and 10-g monofilament exam</li> </ul>	<b>*</b>		✓

**EVERY** 

	nponents of the comprehensive diabetes ation at initial, follow-up, and annual visits	INITIAL VISIT	EVERY FOLLOW- UP VISIT	ANNUAL VISIT
	<ul> <li>A1C, if the results are not available within the past 3 months</li> </ul>	1	✓	✓
	<ul> <li>If not performed/available within the past year</li> </ul>	✓		✓
	<ul> <li>Lipid profile, including total, LDL, and HDL cholesterol and triglycerides#</li> </ul>	✓		✓^
LABORATORY	Liver function tests#	✓		✓
LABORATORY EVALUATION	Spot urinary albumin-to-creatinine ratio	✓		✓
	<ul> <li>Serum creatinine and estimated glomerular filtration rate<sup>+</sup></li> </ul>	✓		✓
	<ul> <li>Thyroid-stimulating hormone in patients with type 1 diabetes#</li> </ul>	✓		✓
	<ul> <li>Vitamin B12 if on metformin (when indicated)</li> </ul>	✓		✓
	<ul> <li>Serum potassium levels in patients on ACE inhibitors, ARBs, or diuretics<sup>+</sup></li> </ul>	✓		✓

• 1- در نوجوان 16 ساله که به تازگی تشخیص دیابت نوع یک در وی داده شده است جهت بررسی بیماری تیروبید و سلیاک چه تستهایی و با چه فاصله ای در خواست میکنید؟

# Consider testing children with type 1 diabetes for

- Anti TPO Ab and antithyroglobulin antibodies soon after diagnosis.
- Measure TSH concentrations at diagnosis when clinically stable or soon after optimizing glycemia.
- 3- If normal, suggest rechecking every 1–2 years or sooner if the youth has positive thyroid antibodies or develops symptoms or signs suggestive of thyroid dysfunction, thyromegaly, an abnormal growth rate, or un-explained glycemic variability. B

#### Celiac disease

- Screen youth with type1dia- betes for celiac disease by measuring IgA tissuetrans- glutaminase(tTG)antibodies, with documentation of normal total serum IgA levels, soon after the diagnosis of diabetes,
- or IgG Ttg and deamidated gliadin antibodies if IgA is deficient. B

•

• 14.32 Repeat screening within 2 years of diabetes diagnosis and then again after 5 years and consider more frequent screening in youth who have *symptoms* or a *first-degree relative* with celiac disease. B

#### Estimated average glucose

- EAG= (HbA1c patient -2)\* 30
- IF patient HBA1C = 8%
- Estimated average glucose=?
- (8-2)\*30=180 mg/dl

### نتیجه گیری

- دیابت نوع دو شایعترین نوع دیابت است.
- دیابت نوع یک اکثر ا پر سر و صدا است لذا نیاز به تست بیمار یابی ندارد.
  - شیوع دیابت و پره دیابت در بین بچه ها و نوجوانان رو به افزایش است.
- در افراد 45 سال و بالاتر تست بیماریابی دیابت هر 3 سال یکبار انجام شود.
  - در افراد پره دیابت تست بیماریابی هر یکسال یکبار انجام شود.
- در ارزیابی اولیه بیمار مبتلاء به دیابت به تاریخچه و معاینات لازم در اولین ویزیت و توالی تکرار آنها بصورت سالانه یا در هر ویزیت توجه شود

## Thanks for your attention

