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Endocrine Abstracts



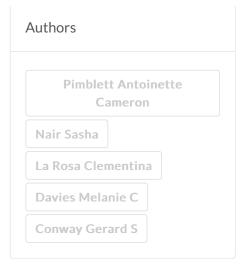
DisclaimeSearch for abstract title, authors e Search Issues/Conferences Cite About Our Services Policies Contact P101 Volume 59 < Prev ∧ Section Contents Endocrine Abstracts (2018) 59 P101 | DOI: 10.1530/endoabs.59.P101 Society for Endocrinology **BES 2018** Diabetes & amp; cardiovascular ♀ Glasgow, UK Characterisation of diabetes mellitus in ## 19 Nov 2018 - 21 Nov 2018 turner syndrome - Turner syndrome life Society for Endocrinology course project Antoinette Cameron Pimblett¹, Sasha Nair², Clementina La Rosa², Melanie C Davies² & Gerard S Conway¹ Print **Summary** 23 views **f** Facebook **₩** Twitter Email + More **Abstracts Programme** Author affiliations **Volume Editors** Introduction: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is 2-4 times more common in Turner Syndrome **Abstract Book** (TS) than karyotype normal females. Diagnosis of DM in TS is usually based on age of **EPosters** presentation and insulin dependency without regard for DM- autoimmunity. Previous research has identified DM associations with the isochromosome and ring chromosome. However, only small numbers of diabetics have been included in reports so far. Here we Article tools present preliminary data on DM characterisation in TS. Methods: Anthropometrics, body fat by impedance, fasting blood glucose and insulin Select Language | ▼ | Disclaimer were taken from diabetics. The following DM related autoantibodies tested were; GAD, IA-2, ZnT8. Duration of diabetes ranged from 1-14.7 years. My recent searches Results: There was no significant difference in karyotype distribution between those with DM and those without. Results are summarised in Table 1*=P≤0.05. Raised BMI No recent searches. was the only significant factor associated with DM. TS without Diabetes (n=27) TS with Diabetes (n=13) My recently viewed Age We place cookies on your device to give you the best experience of this that's website. If you don't change your fine cookie settings, we'll assume Change you're happy with this. settings I want more

information

GAD	0/27	2/13
IA2	1/27	1/13
ZnT8	1/27	1/13

Table 1

Conclusions: This is the first study to explore DM specific autoantibodies in TS in detail. So far the data does not indicate the same autoimmune profile found in Type 1 DM. Similar to the general population obesity, characterised by an BMI and waist circumference, was identified as a risk factor of type 2 diabetes for women with TS.



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