The aim: To determine the frequency of antibodies to beta-cells of the pancreas, thyroid peroxidase and antinuclear antibodies in the serum of patients with type 1 diabetes, combined with chronic hepatitis C. Methods: Observed 37 patients aged 24 to 43 years with type 1 diabetes and CHC (20 men and 17 women) and 42 patients aged 19 to 36 years with type 1 diabetes without concomitant CHC (19 men and 23 women). Presence of antibodies in the beta cells (AIPzh), thyroid peroxidase (ATP) and antinuclear antibodies (ANA) were also studied. Statistical processing by statistical software package «Statistica 6.0». Results: With type 1 diabetes + CHC, we found that 67.6% patients had AnPzh antibodies. By using the frequency calculator, we found that the presence of CHC is accompanied by increased frequency of antibodies to beta-cells of the pancreas (P <0.0308). Group 1 showed presence of antibodies of thyroid peroxidase by 27% and group 2 showed 9.5%, showing significant difference (p<0.0454). Group 1 again showed the presence of antinuclear antibodies in serum by 18.9%, while group 2 by 11.9%, showing no significant difference (p>0.3896). Conclusions: In diabetes mellitus type 1, there is a significant increase in antibodies in beta-cells of the pancreas and thyroid peroxidase but no significant effect on the presence of antinuclear antibodies. Analysis of the spectrum of antibodies to tissue of the pancreas, thyroid, antinuclear antibodies will develop an algorithm to verify the early symptoms of poly glandular syndrome.