CHARACTERISTICS OF A−β+ KETOSIS-PRONE DIABETES IN YOUNG CHINESE ADULTS
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The principal characteristics of A−β+ ketosis-prone diabetes (KPD) are an acute onset with severe hyperglycemia and ketosis, and a clinical course of type 2 diabetes mellitus. In the subsequent clinical course after initiation of insulin therapy, prolonged remission is often possible with cessation of insulin therapy and maintenance of appropriate metabolic control. Due to the mixed features of type 1 and type 2 diabetes, this form of diabetes has been referred in the medical literature as flatbush diabetes, idiopathic type 1 diabetes or type 1B diabetes, and more recently, ketosis-prone diabetes (KPD). The molecular mechanisms underlining the insulin secretory dysfunction are still to be understood and may involve glucolipotoxicity processes. The HLA alleles associated with susceptibility to type 1 diabetes were reported of high frequency in some populations with this form of diabetes, in the absence of makers of pancreatic beta cell autoimmunity. The aim of our study is to delineate the characteristics of A−β+ ketosis-prone diabetes in young Chinese adults admitted in our hospital based of the following parameters: age at diagnosis, sex, BMI, HbA1c, fasting C-peptide level (nmol/l), maximal stimulated C-peptide (nmol/l), lipid profile and autoantibodies to islet cell antigens and glutamic acid decarboxylase. We will also test occurrence of DQB1*02 which is strongly associated with autoimmune type 1 diabetes and DRB1*11 haplotype which based on European Mediterranean population study was found to be present in atypical diabetes patients. From the results obtained, we will be able to compare the physical, biochemical and genetic characteristics of A−β+ ketosis-prone diabetes with type 1 and type 2 diabetes in young Chinese adults.