



# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE



# DIABETE



Dott.ssa Elisabetta Lovati

Servizio Endocrinologia e CAD - CI. Medica I

Fond. IRCCS Policlinico San Matteo - PAVIA

# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE

Il diabete ha una più alta prevalenza nei pazienti con Down's syndrome (DS) rispetto alla popolazione generale

Van Goor JC et al: Increased incidence and prevalence of diabetes mellitus in Down's syndrome. *Arch Dis Child* 1997, 77:186

Smith DS: Health care management of adults with Down syndrome. *Am Fam Physician* 2001, 64(6):1031-1038.

Ohyama Y et al: Prevalence of diabetes in adult patients with Down's syndrome living in a residential home. *Diabetes Care* 2000, 23 (5): 705-706.



# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE



Il diabete nella DS si può presentare come:

Disordine autoimmune (DM 1)

Insulino-resistenza (DM2)

Amiel SA, Buchanan CR: **Diabetes mellitus.** In *Clinical Pediatric Endocrinology* Edited by: Brook CGD, Hindmarsh PC. England, Blackwell Science Ltd; 2001:411-439.

Sperling MA: **Diabetes mellitus.** In *Pediatric Endocrinology* Edited by: Sperling MA. United States of America, Saunders; 2002:323-366.

Chen H: **Down syndrome.** [<http://www.emedicine.com>]. Access on: June 2003



# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE



Il diabete nella DS si può presentare come:

- **Disordine autoimmune (DM 1)**
- **Insulino-resistenza (DM2)**

# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE

Il rischio di malattie autoimmune è molto elevato nei pazienti affetti da DS  
(Shield JPH et al. Arch Dis Child 81:147-150, 1999)

La prevalenza di patologia tiroidea autoimmune è 4 volte maggiore nei bambini DS che nella popolazione generale  
(Ivarsson SA et al. Acta Paediatr 86:1065-1067, 1997  
Karlsson D et al. Arch Dis Child 79: 242-245, 1998)

La malattia celiaca è 10-40 volte più comune nei bambini DS  
(George EK et al. J Pediatr 128: 555-557, 1996.  
Gale L et al. Gut 40:492-496, 1997  
Book L et al. Am J Med Genet 98:70-74, 2001)

# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE

## Islet Autoimmunity in Children With Down's Syndrome

Kathleen M. Gillespie,<sup>1</sup> Rachel J. Dix,<sup>1</sup> Alistair J.K. Williams,<sup>1</sup> Richard Newton,<sup>2</sup> Zoey F. Robinson,<sup>1</sup> Polly J. Bingley,<sup>1</sup> Edwin A.M. Gale,<sup>1</sup> and Julian P.H. Shield<sup>3</sup>

Diabetes 55: 3185-3188, 2006

Scopo dello studio:

Determinare se c' è un' aumentata autoimmunità verso le insule in bambini con DS

- Se la frequenza degli apotipi HLA diabete-correlati è aumentata nei bambini DS
- Se gli apotipi HLA classe II nei DS con diabete sono gli stessi del DM1

# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE

The prevalence of GADA, IA-2A, and insulin autoantibodies (IAA) in 106 children with Down's syndrome and 2,860 healthy schoolchildren

	Down's syndrome children	Healthy schoolchildren
<i>n</i>	106	2,860
No markers	90 (84.9)	2,667 (93.3)
Single marker		
GADA	2 (1.9)	59 (2.0)
IA-2A	3 (2.8)	60 (2.1)
islet autoantibody	5 (4.7)	61 (2.1)
Two markers		
GADA/IA-2A	2 (1.9)	2 (0.07)
GADA/IAA	4 (3.8)	4 (0.14)
IA-2A/IAA	0	2 (0.07)
Three markers	0	5 (0.17)

Data are *n* (%).

Due o più anticorpi sono presenti in 6 bambini DS su 106, mentre solo in 13 bambini su 2860 sani ( $P < 0.001$ )

# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE

The frequency of HLA class II genotypes in 40 individuals with Down's syndrome and diabetes, 222 individuals with Down's syndrome, 120 sex- and age-matched individuals with type 1 diabetes, and 621 healthy control subjects

	Healthy control subjects	Down's syndrome	Down's syndrome and type 1 diabetes	Type 1 diabetes
<i>n</i>	621	222	40	120
Genotype				
DR4-DQ8/DR3-DQ2	17 (3)	4 (2)	10 (25)	51 (43)
DR4-DQ8/X	85 (13)	27 (12)	7 (17)	37 (31)
DR3-DQ2/X	167 (27)	49 (22)	11 (28)	21 (17)
XX	249 (40)	94 (42)	12 (30)	10 (8)
DR2-DQ6/ DR2-DQ6 or DR2-DQ6/X	103 (17)	48 (22)	0 (0)	1 (1)

Data are *n* (%). The genotypes HLA DRB1\*04-DQB1\*0302/HLA DRB1\*03-DQB1\*0201, HLA DRB1\*04-DQB1\*0302/X, and HLA DRB1\*03-DQB1\*0201/X are described as DR4-DQ8/DR3-DQ2, DR4-DQ8/X, and DR3-DQ2/X, respectively, where X is not HLA DRB1\*02-DQB1\*0602 (DR2-DQ6).

diabetes in the U.K.

Distribuz

I genotip

DS con

Gli aplot

Our data are consistent with the possibility that a gene, or genes, on chromosome 21 may increase the penetrance of type 1 diabetes in Down's syndrome. A recent Scandinavian genome scan for genes associated with type 1 diabetes identified an area of interest on chromosome 21 (22). Recent fine mapping of this region in 253 Danish families supported the existence of a susceptibility gene for type 1 diabetes on chromosome 21q21.11-q22.3 (23). Taken together, these data support the need for further studies to identify genetic

bambini

DS

# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE

Diabetologia (2006) 49: 1179–1182  
DOI 10.1007/s00125-006-0231-6

## SHORT COMMUNICATION

R. Bergholdt · S. Eising · J. Nerup · F. Pociot

### **Increased prevalence of Down's syndrome in individuals with type 1 diabetes in Denmark: a nationwide population-based study**

- ✓ Popolazione studiata: tutti i nati in Danimarca dal 1981 al 2000
- ✓ Nati con DS 1.151, corrisponde prevalenza 0.09% ( $1.151/1.230.933$ )
- ✓ 2094 i pazienti affetti da DM1
- ✓ 8 DS /2094 DM1, corrisponde prevalenza 0.38% (4.2 volte rispetto alla popolazione generale)
- ✓ La prevalenza del DM1 nei pazienti DS è maggiore vs alla popolazione generale (0.7% vs 0.17%)
- ✓ L'età media di insorgenza di DM1 negli 8 DS è di 6 anni (range 0-13), mentre la media nella popolazione generale è di 8 anni (range 0-17)  $p=0.33$

# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE

**Table 1** Clinical characteristics and HLA-DQ $\beta$ 1 genotypes for eight individuals with Down's syndrome and type 1 diabetes; information from medical records

No.	Age at onset	Insulin treated	DKA	Glucose (mmol/l)	Bicarbonate (mmol/l)	Autoantibodies	Other autoimmune diseases	Continuous insulin treatment since onset	HLA-DQ $\beta$ 1 genotype
1	5 years	Yes	Yes	NA	14	Not measured	None known	Yes	602/603/604/X <sup>a</sup>
2	7 months	Yes	Yes	74	17	Not measured	None known	Yes	0201/X
3	13 years	Yes	No	27.3	26	Not measured	None known	Yes	X/X
4	1 year	Yes	Yes	NA	18	Not measured	Coeliac+ hypothyroidism	Yes	302/0201
5	12 years	Yes	No	19	24	GAD65 positive, ICA negative	Hypothyroidism	Yes	302/604
6	11 years	Yes	Yes	NA	7	Not measured	None known	Yes	Not typed
7	7 years	Yes	No	NA	25	Not measured	Coeliac disease	Yes	Not typed
8	1 Year	Yes	Yes	96	15	Not measured	None known	Yes	302/X

<sup>a</sup>602/603/604/X corresponds to four possible DQ $\beta$ 1 genotypes: 602/604 or 602/603 or 603/X or 603/60

DKA Diabetic keto-acidosis NA Not applicable

Sebbene il numero sia piccolo non si evidenzia una particolare espressione dei genotipi HLA

Questo suggerisce che vi siano altri geni, per esempio sul cromosoma 21, che spieghino questa aumentata prevalenza di DM1 nella DS.

# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE

Diabetologia (2010) 53:1070–1075  
 DOI 10.1007/s00125-010-1686-z

## ARTICLE

### Down's syndrome in diabetic patients aged <20 years: an analysis of metabolic status, glycaemic control and autoimmunity in comparison with type 1 diabetes

T. R. Rohrer · P. Hennes · A. Thon · A. Dost ·  
 M. Grabert · B. Rami · S. Wiegand · R. W. Holl ·  
 on behalf of the DPV Initiative

Variable	Down's+diabetes	Type 1 diabetes only	p value	p value corrected
All patients (n)	159	41983		
Male, n (%)	86 (54.1)	21,999 (52.4)	0.67	1.0
Female, n (%)	73 (45.9)	19,984 (47.6)		
Age (years)	14.35±5.23	13.76±4.33	<0.001	<0.05
Patients (n)	159	41,983		
BMI	22.59±5.66	21.08±4.10	<0.01	0.2
BMI SDS	0.81±1.09	0.51±0.96	<0.01	0.1
Patients (n)	150	40,261		
Diabetes age of onset (years)	8.21±5.29	8.42±4.26	0.41	1.0
Patients (n)	159	41,983		
Diabetes duration (years)	6.14±5.19	5.34±4.18	0.25	1.0
Patients (n)	159	41,983		

# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE

Variable	Down's+diabetes	Type 1 diabetes only	p value	p value corrected
Insulin injections daily	3.73±1.91	4.92±2.19	<0.001	<0.001
Patients (n)				
Insulin dose (U/kg)				
Patients (n)				

**Minor numero di iniezioni di insulina  
e minor dose (U/Kg)**

Variable	Down's+diabetes	Type 1 diabetes only	p value	p value corrected
Patient total (n)	150	41 983		
HbA <sub>1c</sub> (%)				
HbA <sub>1c</sub> -DCCT				
Patients (n)				
Antibodies <sup>a</sup>				
Anti-thyroglobulin (%)	37.2	14.9	<0.001	<0.001
Patients (n)				
Thyroxine peroxidase (%)				
Patients (n)				
Celiac <sup>b</sup> (%)	22	22,277		
Patients (n)				
Anti-gliadin IgA (%)	31.5	6.8	<0.001	<0.001
Patients (n)	73	17,255		

**Miglior controllo glicemico in  
termini di emoglobina glicata**

**Aumento di circa due volte della  
frequenza di anticorpi correlati a  
tiroide e malattia celiaca**

# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE

**Table 3** Islet autoantibodies in young type 1 diabetic patients and in young type 3 diabetic patients with Down's syndrome

Variable	Down's+ diabetes	Type 1 diabetes only	p value	p value corrected
ICA (% of n)	40.0	58.1	<0.05	0.6
Patients (n)	40	10,475		
GADA (% of n)	66.0	65.7	0.97	1.0
Patients (n)	47	11,228		
IAA (% of n) <sup>a</sup>	63.3	54.7	0.57	1.0
Patients (n)	22	5,616		
IA-2A (% of n)	35.3	66.9	<0.001	<0.01
Patients (n)	34	7,701		
Beta cell autoantibodies (% of n)	76.8	82.0	0.31	1.0
Patients (n)	56	14,813		

Values are given as *n* or percentages of patients with detectable antibodies

<sup>a</sup> During first 4 weeks after diagnosis

# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE

## Diabetic retinopathy in Down's syndrome

Tim Fulcher, Margaret Griffin, Seamus Crowley, Richard Firth, Robert Acheson, Niall O'Meara

*Br J Ophthalmol* 1998;82:407–409

Minor prevalenza di RD nei pazienti con DS,  
nonostante la lunga durata di malattia (8-41 anni)

Ipotesi: più bassi valori pressori e più bassi livelli di IGF-I possono avere effetti protettivi sulla RD



# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE



Il diabete nella DS si può presentare come:

- A. Disordine autoimmune (DM 1)
- B. Insulino-resistenza (DM2)



# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE



## Caratteristiche della DS

Alta prevalenza di sovrappeso ed obesità

Differente distribuzione dell' adipone,  
maggiornemente rappresentato a livello del tronco  
(grasso viscerale, insulino-resistenza)

Ipotonicità muscolare

# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE

## BMC Endocrine Disorders

Research article

### Insulin resistance in adolescents with Down syndrome: a cross-sectional study

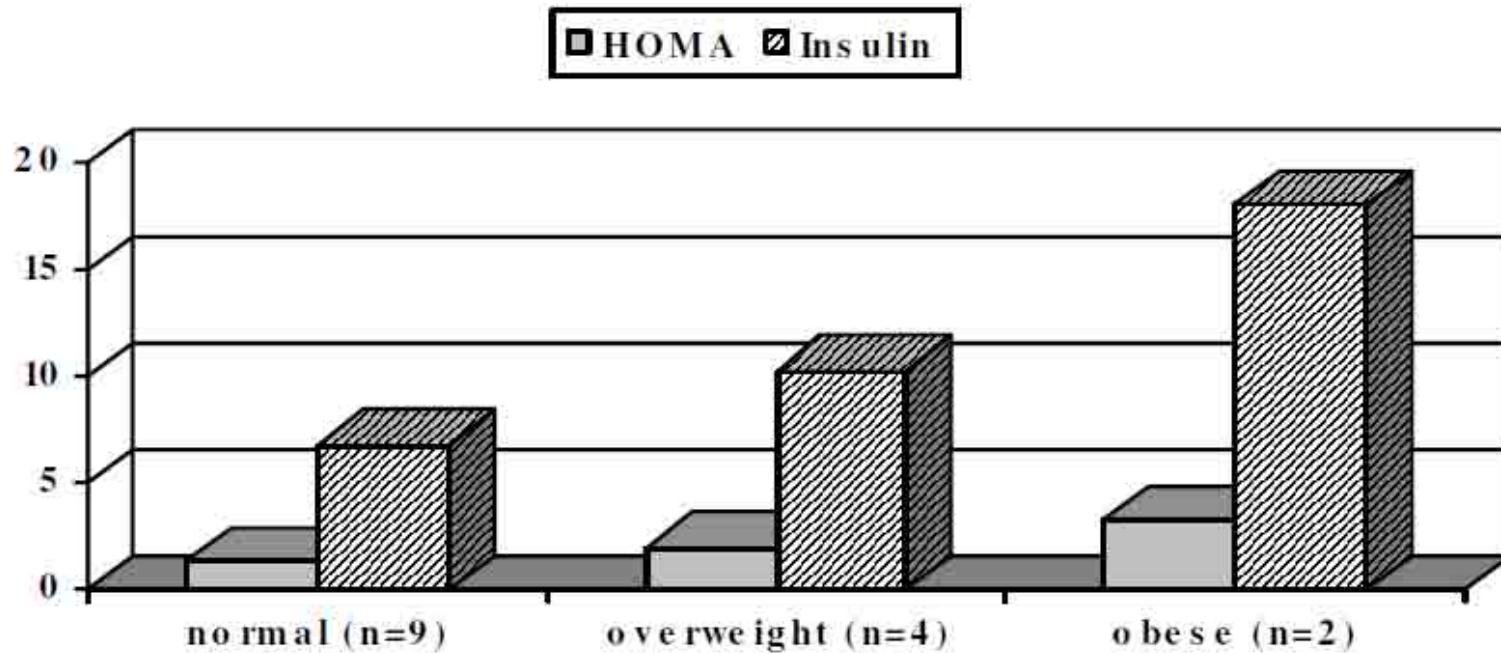
Cristina T Fonseca<sup>\*1</sup>, Daniela M Amaral<sup>†1</sup>, Márcia G Ribeiro<sup>†2</sup>,  
Izabel CR Beserra<sup>†3</sup> and Marília M Guimarães<sup>†3,4</sup>

BMC Endocrine Disorders 2005, 5:6 doi:10.1186/1472-6823-5-6

Studio descrittivo cross-sectional su 15 pazienti affetti da DS (8M, 7F) di età compresa tra 10 e 18 anni (5 adulti, 9 età puberale e 1 prepubere), di cui 2 obesi, 4 sovrappeso e 9 normopeso

Scopo dello studio: stimare l' IR attraverso l' HOMA index in adolescenti affetti da DS

# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE



**Figure 1**

Mean values of HOMA and insulin according to the nutritional classification. The highest values of HOMA and insulin were found in the obese, followed by the overweight, and lastly, by the normal-weighted patients.

# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE

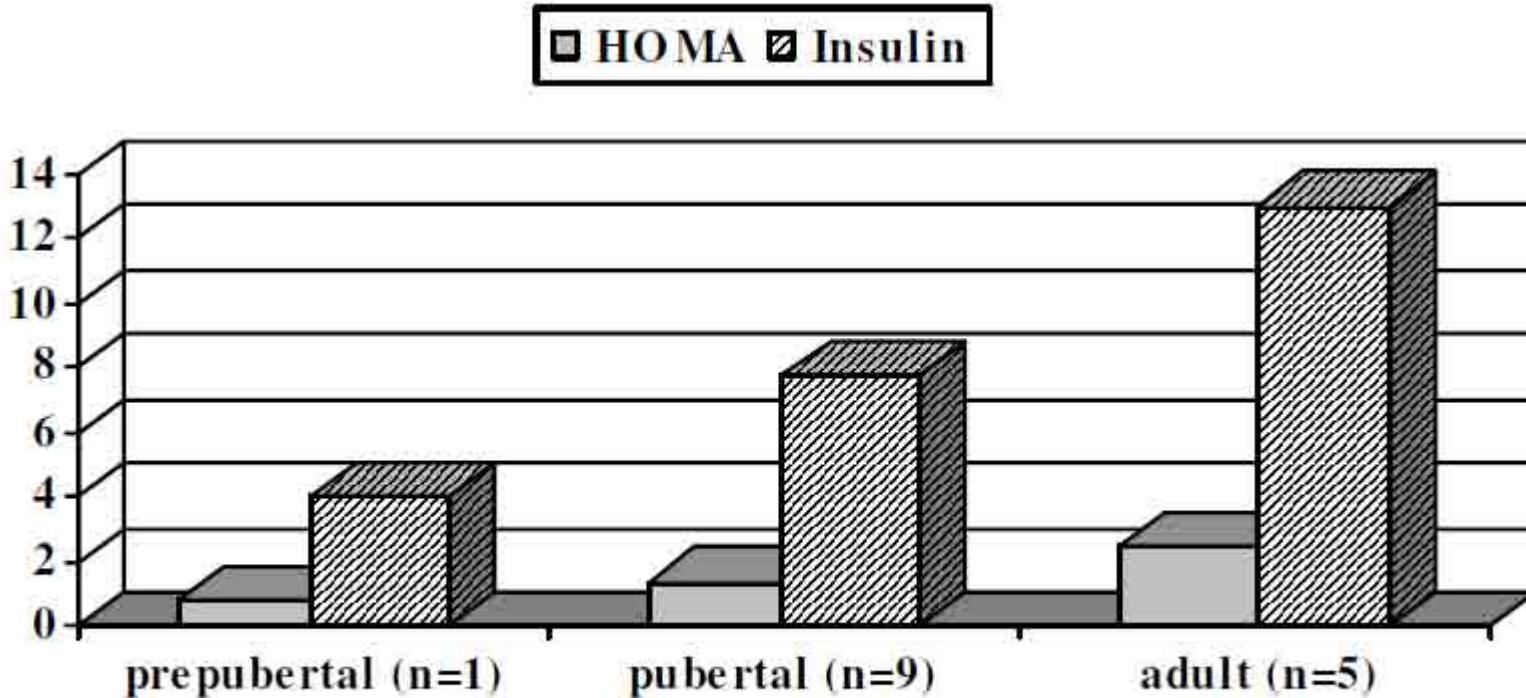


Figure 2

Mean values of HOMA and insulin according to the pubertal classification. The highest values of HOMA and insulin were found in the adult, followed by the pubertal, and lastly, by the prepubertal patients.

# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE

## Leptin, insulin and thyroid hormones in a cohort of Egyptian obese Down syndrome children: a comparative study

Sohier Yahia<sup>1</sup>, Reham M EL-farahaty<sup>2</sup>, Amany K El-Hawary<sup>1\*</sup>, Mona A El-hussiny<sup>2</sup>, Hanaa Abdel-maseih<sup>2</sup>, Faeza El-Dahtory<sup>3</sup> and Abdel-Hady El-Gilany<sup>4</sup>

*Yahia et al. BMC Endocrine Disorders 2012, 12:22*

**Table 1 Comparison between studied groups regarding age, sex, FBG, some obesity- related hormones and CK**

Parameters	Groups				P <sup>#</sup>
	OD n=23	NOD n=13	OND n=20	NOND n=23	
<b>Age (years)</b>					
Median	5	4	6	5	0.160
Range	2.5-10	2-8	2.8-11	2-10	
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	13(56%)	7(53%)	12(60%)	12(52%)	0.962
Female	10(43%)	6(46%)	8(40%)	11(48%)	

# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE

## RISULTATI DELLO STUDIO

- No differenze nei livelli di leptina/leptinoR nei soggetti DS;livelli più elevati nei OD, come per OND
- Valori più elevati di FBG, Insulina e HOMA in OD e NOD rispetto ai OND e NOND (valori più elevati nei OD)

Conclusioni: l'associazione di FBG e iperinsulinemia nei bimbi con DS indica un quadro di precoce IR, suggerendo una possibile base genetica

# SINDROME DI DOWN ED ENDOCRINOPATIE DIABETE



Grazie per l' attenzione