

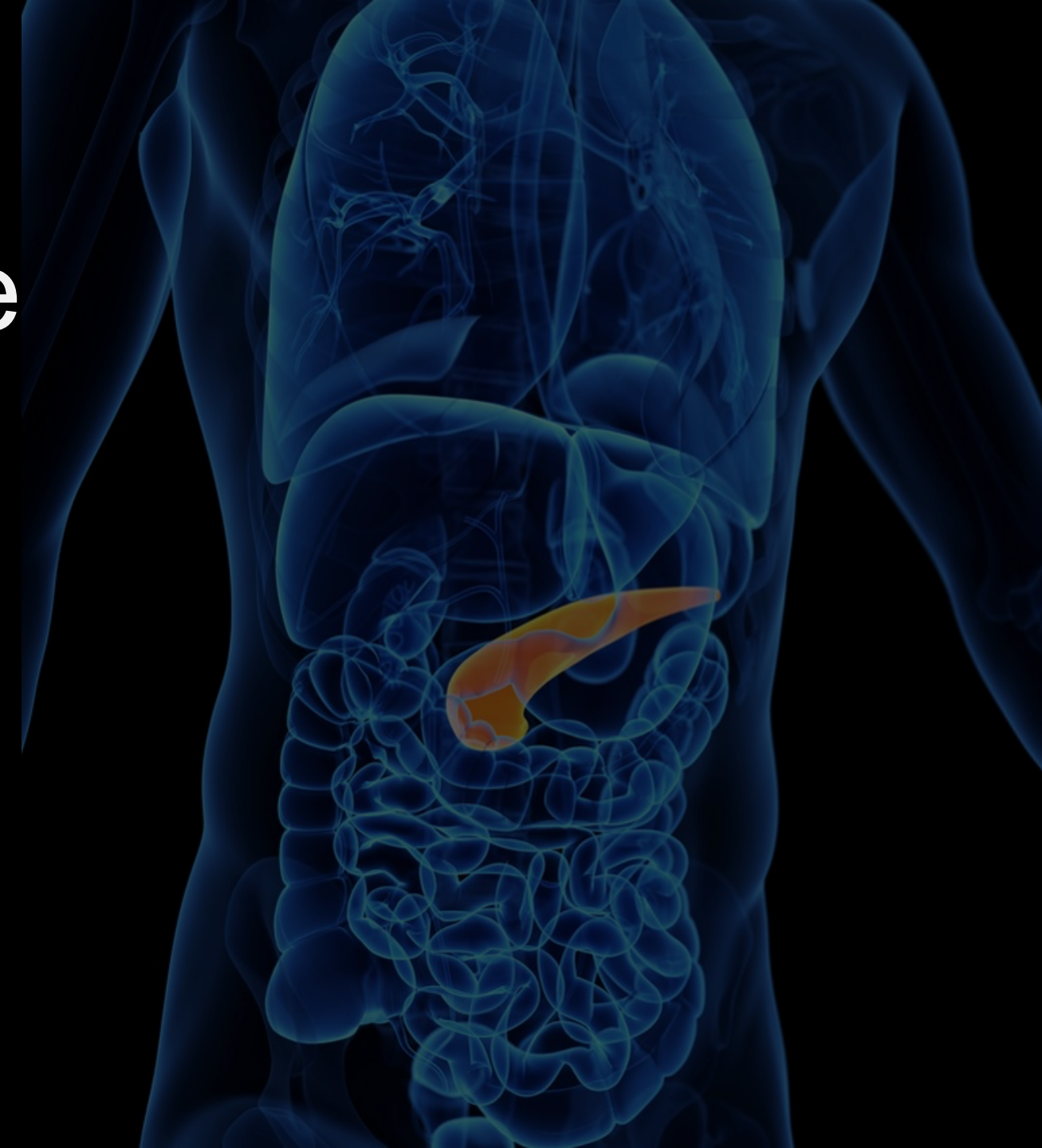
# Does my patient have type 1 or type 2 diabetes?

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April 12, 2018



# Conflicts of Interest

None

# Objectives

1. To contrast the pathophysiology behind type 1 and type 2 diabetes
2. To recognize the variable and often overlapping presentations of patients with type 1 and type 2 diabetes
3. To be familiar with testing that might lead to a diagnosis of type 1 or type 2 diabetes

# Mystery Case

- 27 year-old woman with NEW diagnosis of DM
- Presents to clinic for follow up after recent

What type of diabetes does my patient have?

- Physical exam: BMI 32
- Labs: +GAD antibody titer, low C-peptide level

# Diabetes Trivia: type 1 or type 2?

1. Most common form of diabetes

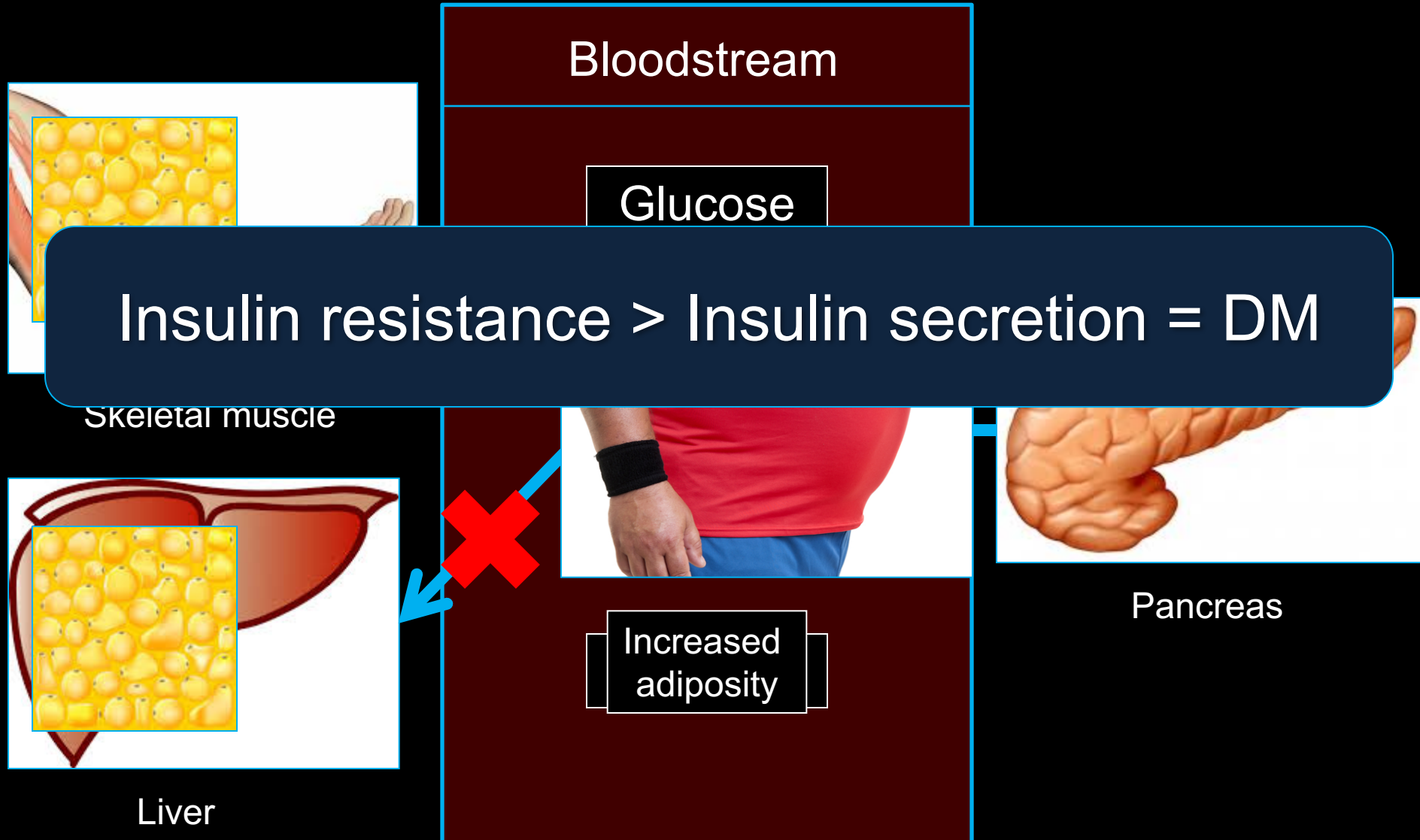
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# Diabetes Trivia: type 1 or type 2?

2. Pancreas secretes insulin but insulin signaling is impaired at the level of the liver and skeletal muscle

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# Disruption of insulin signaling results in elevated glucose levels in type 2 diabetes



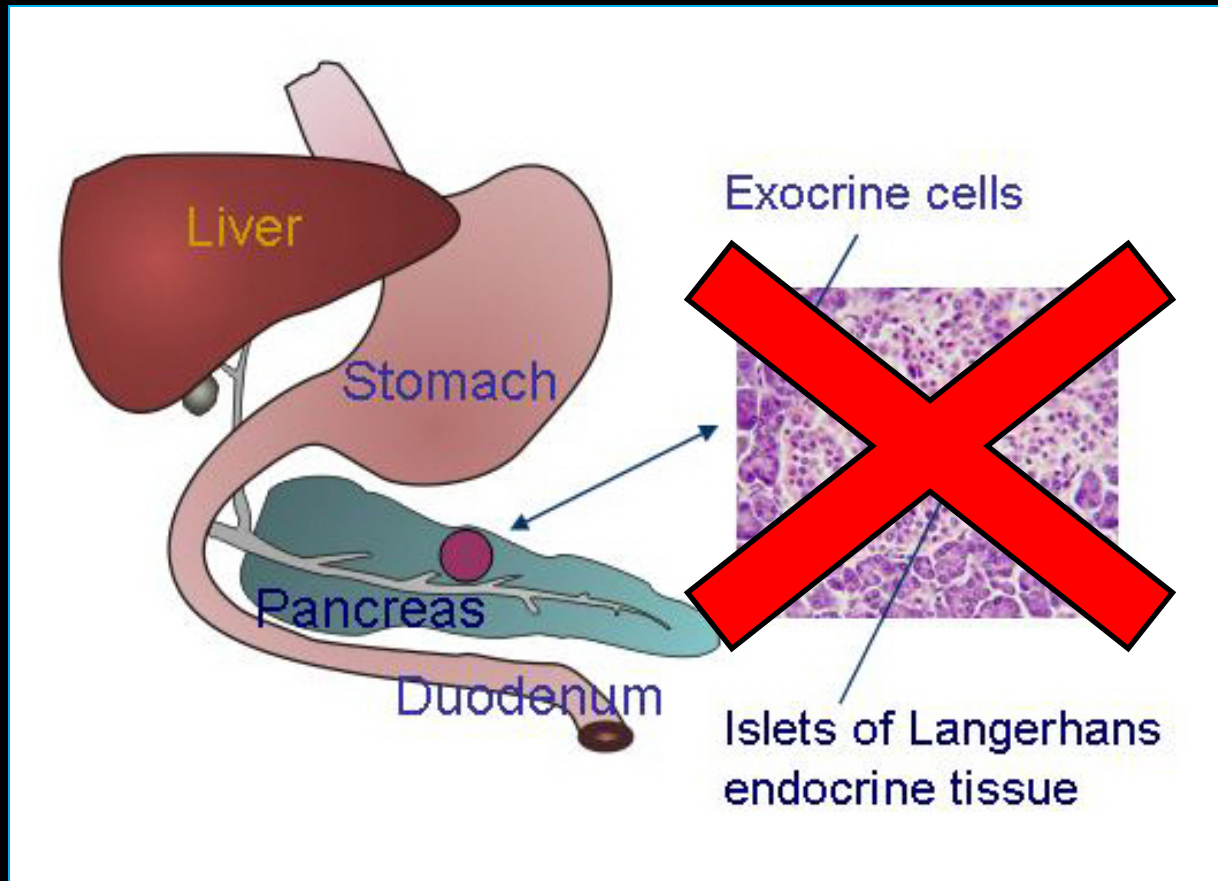
# Diabetes Trivia: type 1 or type 2?

3. Not characterized by “insulin resistance” but rather an autoimmune destruction of the insulin-secreting pancreatic islet cells

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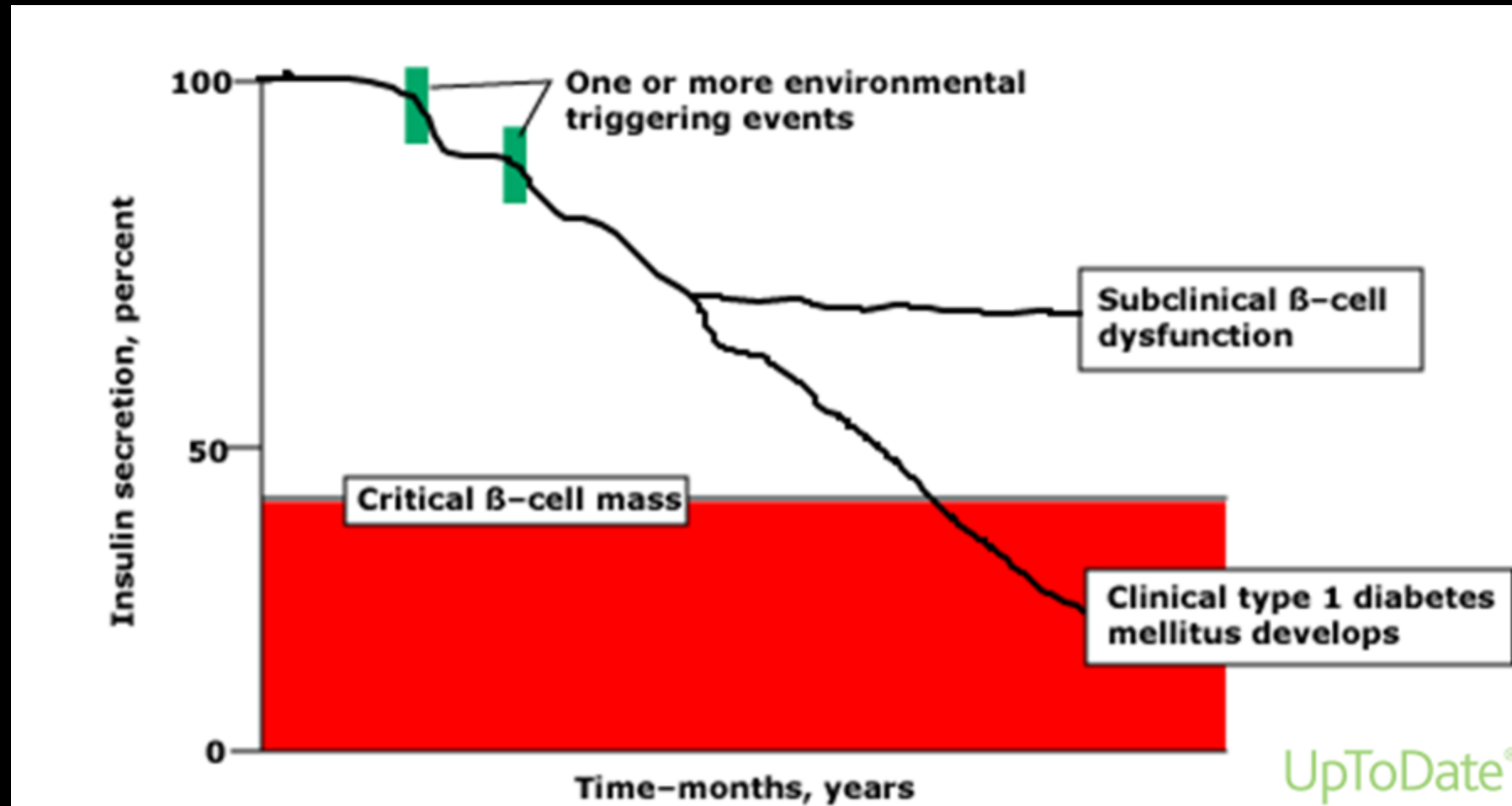
Insulin is secreted from beta cells within the pancreatic islets



## Islet cell antibodies

- Progressive beta cell destruction

# Time Course of Type 1 Diabetes



# Diabetes Trivia: type 1 or type 2?

4. Is potentially “curable” with weight loss



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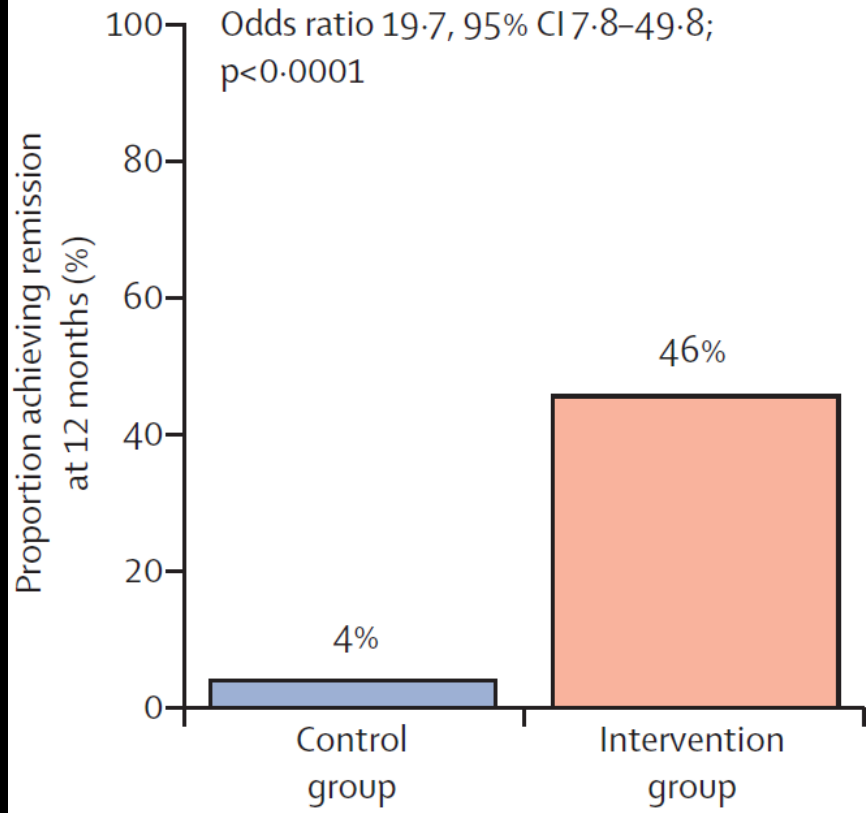
# Primary care-led weight management for remission of type 2 diabetes (DiRECT): an open-label, cluster-randomised trial

*Michael EJ Lean\*, Wilma S Leslie, Alison C Barnes, Naomi Brosnahan, George Thom, Louise McCombie, Carl Peters, Sviatlana Zhyzhneuskaya, Ahmad Al-Mrabeh, Kieren G Hollingsworth, Angela M Rodrigues, Lucia Rehackova, Ashley J Adamson, Falko F Sniehotta, John C Mathers, Hazel M Ross, Yvonne McIlvenna, Renae Stefanetti, Michael Trenell, Paul Welsh, Sharon Kean, Ian Ford, Alex McConnachie, Naveed Sattar, Roy Taylor\**

- Weight loss group (n=149) vs control group (n=149)
- Mean duration of DM: 3 years
- Mean Age ~55 yrs
- Mean BMI ~35 kg/m<sup>2</sup>
- Mean A1c ~7.5%

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Mean weight loss of ~10% of total body weight resulted in remission in almost half of patients with T2D at 12 months

*Lancet* 2017; S0140-6736(17)33102-1.

# Diabetes Trivia: type 1 or type 2?

5. Patients may be dependent on insulin injections

?

# Diabetes Trivia: type 1 or type 2?

6. Diagnosed in childhood

?

# Diabetes Trivia: type 1 or type 2?

7. Diagnosed in adulthood

?

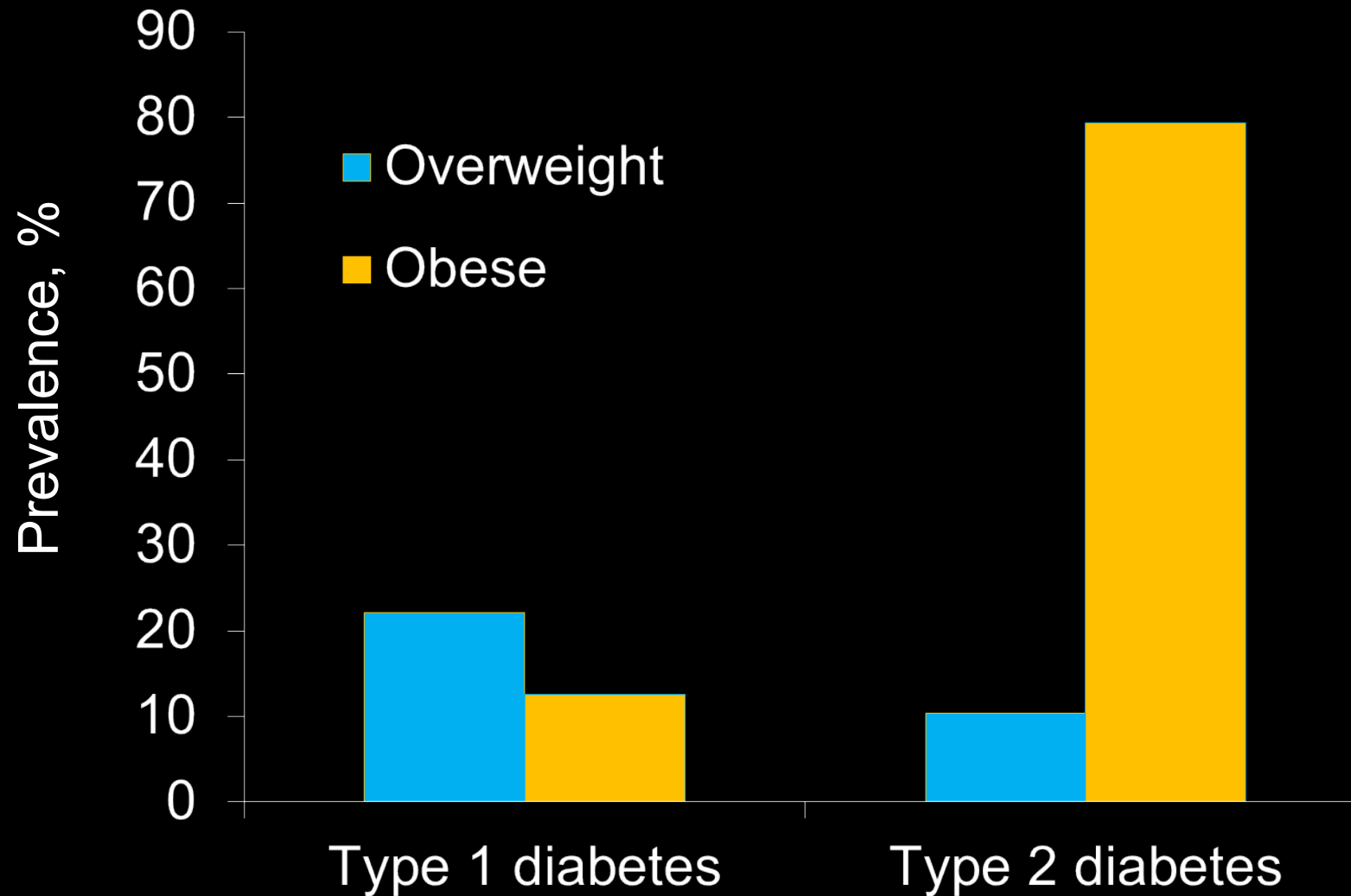


# Diabetes Trivia: type 1 or type 2?

8. Patients may be obese

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# Prevalence of overweight and obesity in DM (SEARCH for Diabetes in Youth study)

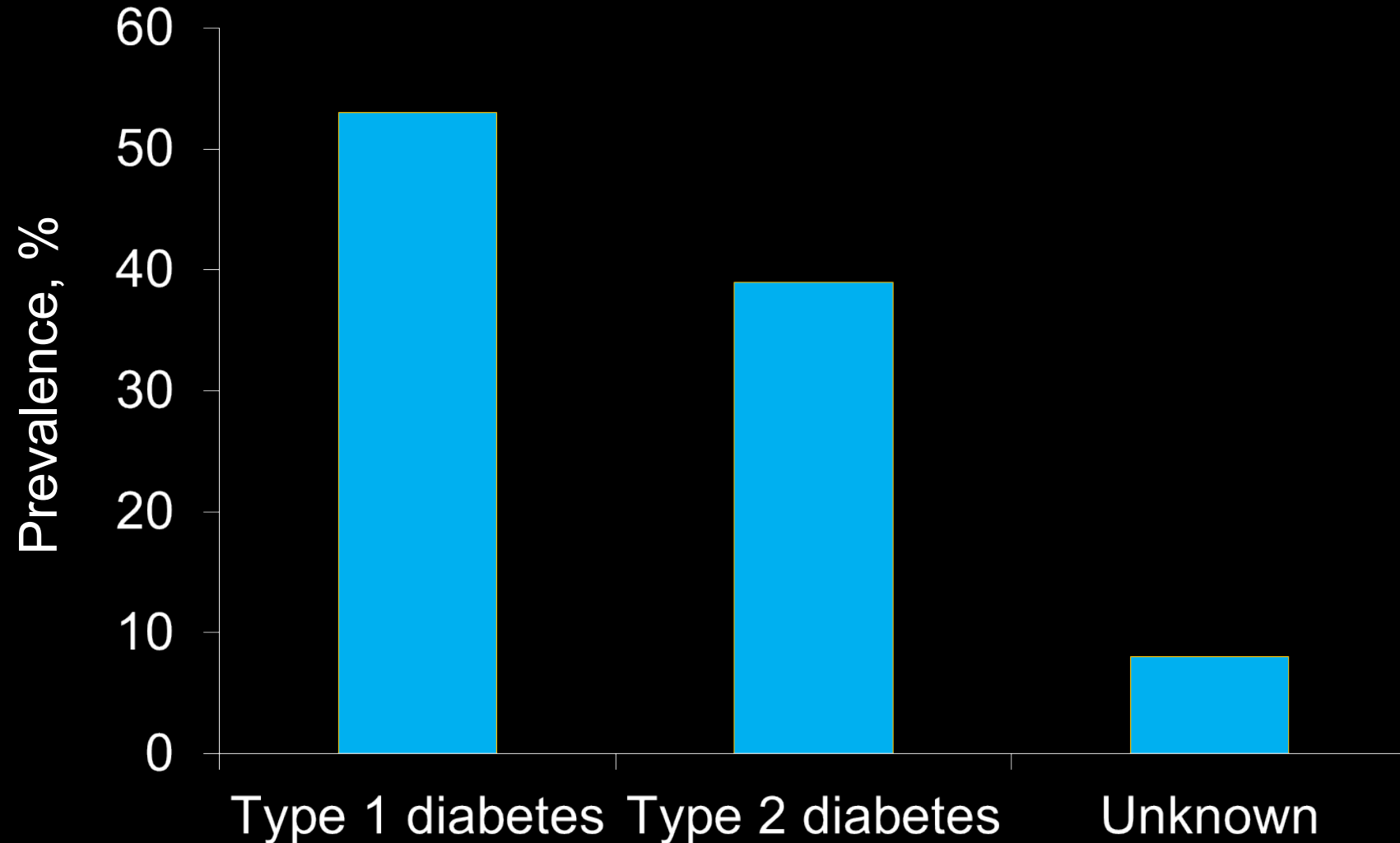


# Diabetes Trivia: type 1 or type 2?

9. Patients may present in DKA

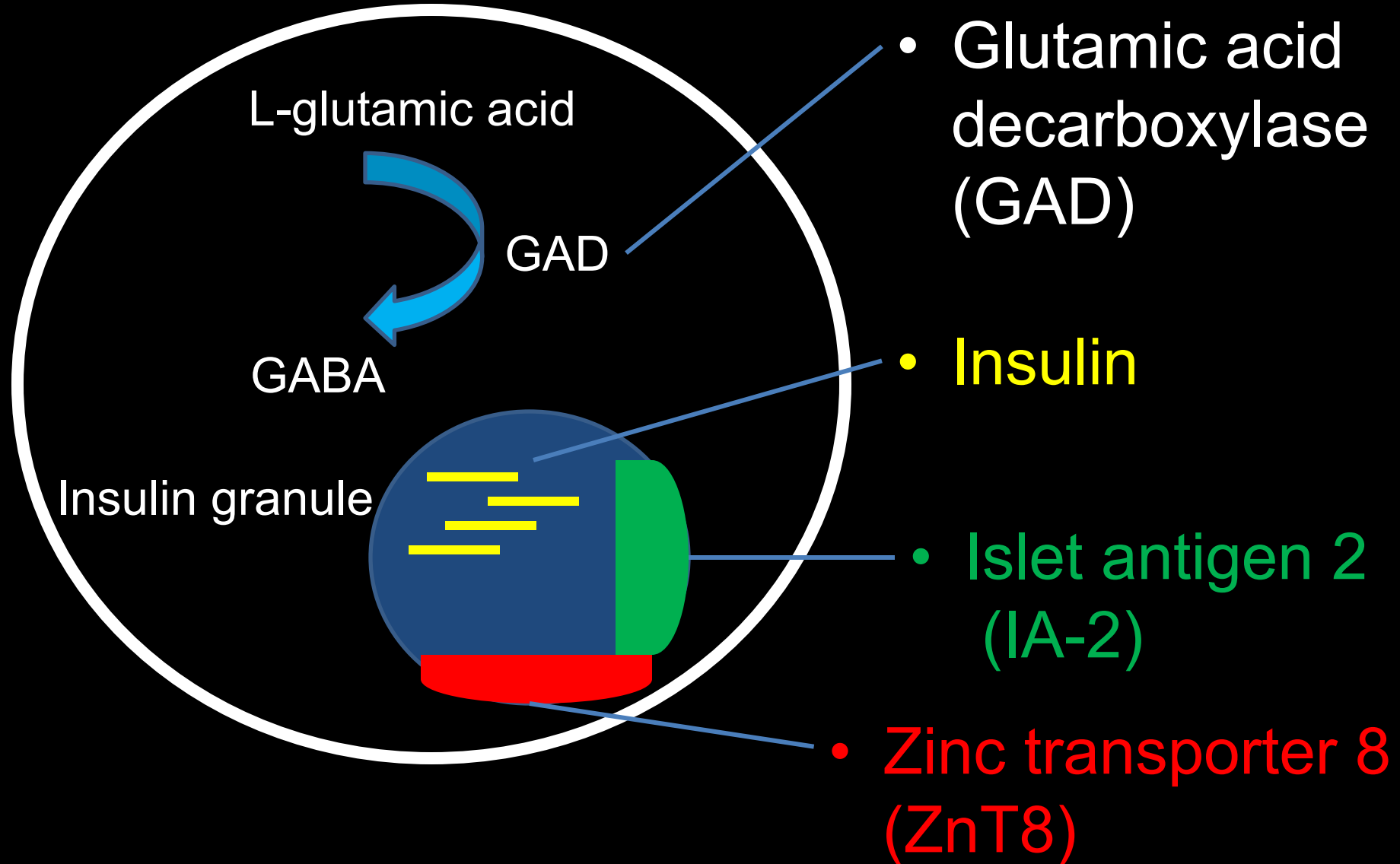
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# Diagnosis in 141 patients presenting in DKA



What about antibody testing?

# Islet cell



# Diabetes Trivia: type 1 or type 2?

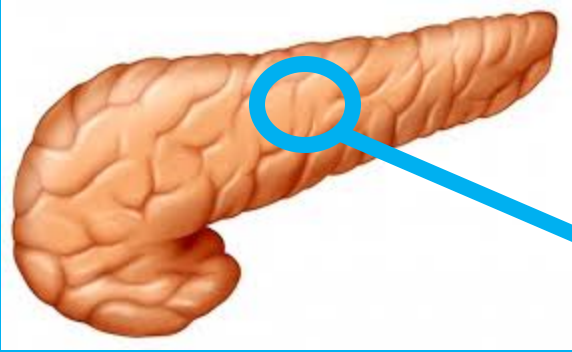
10. May test **NEGATIVE** for islet cell auto-

15% of T1D/autoimmune DM patients test  
**NEGATIVE** for autoantibodies

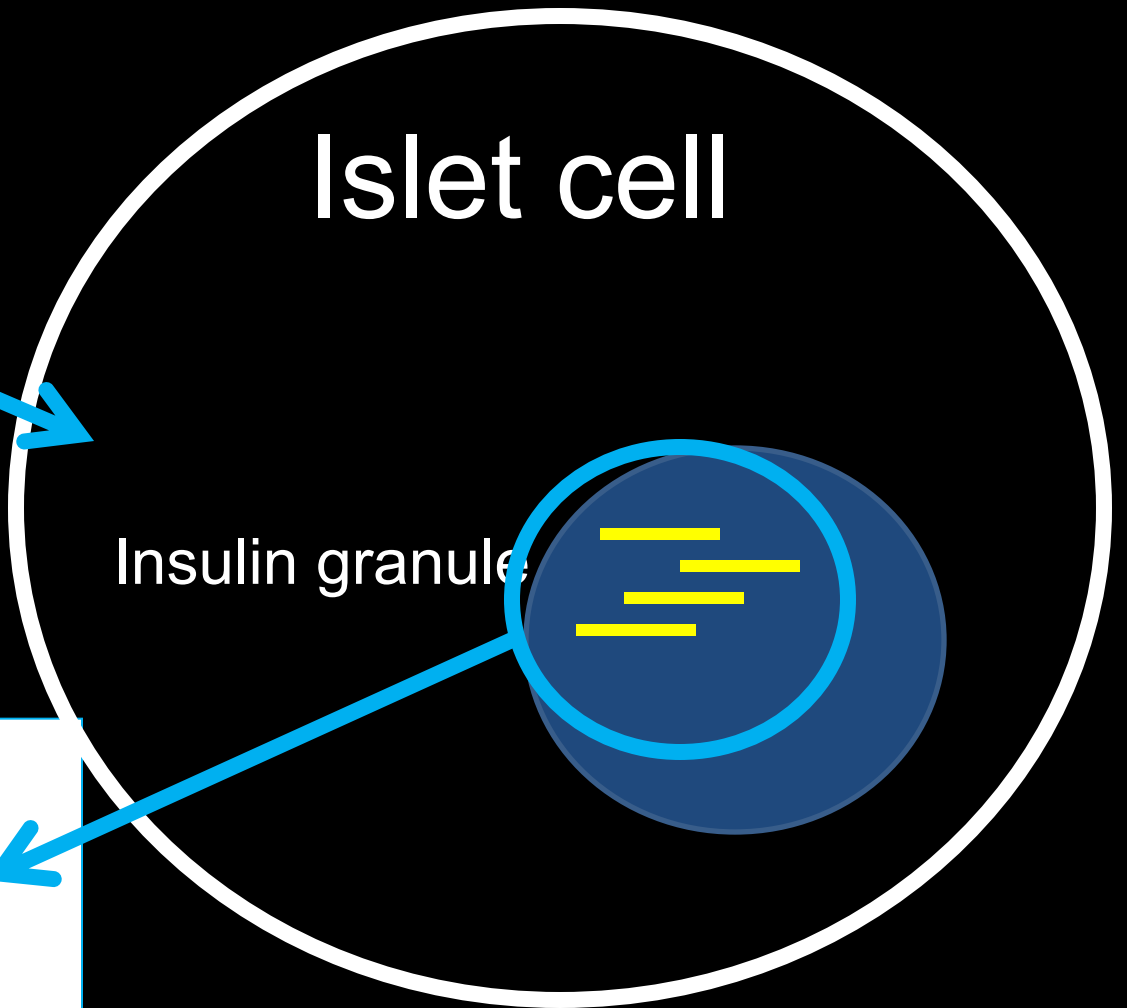
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What about C-peptide testing?



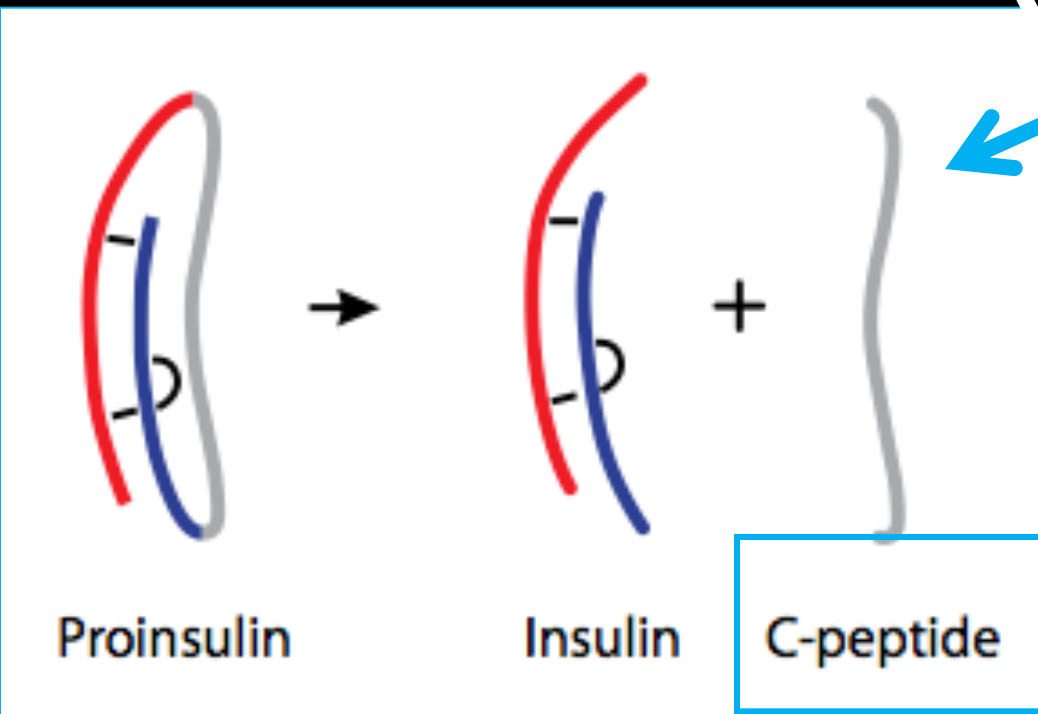


Pancreas



Islet cell

Insulin granule



Proinsulin

Insulin

C-peptide

Marker of endogenous insulin production

# Diabetes Trivia: type 1 or type 2?

11. May present with LOW C-peptide

Acute hyperglycemia may suppress  
endogenous insulin secretion

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Does my patient have type 1 or  
type 2 diabetes?

Factors determining whether  
your patient has T1D or T2D  
must be considered together  
rather than in isolation

Questions?