CHILDHOOD ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS IN NORTH INDIA CLINICAL PROFILE AND IMMUNOLOGICAL STUDIES

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We have analysed data of 167 subjects with childhood onset diabetes mellitus (onset before 20 years of age) who have been under our followup over the last 6 years. There were 97 boys and 70 girls. All but one, were insulin dependent, based on their clinical requirement insulin: child had one **FCPD** (Fibrocalculous Pancreatic Diabetes); none of these diabetics could be classified as NIDDM (controlled on diet and/or oral hypoglycemic agents). The mean age of onset was 10.7 years; age of onset, was under 5 years in 16.2%; 6-10 years in 31.1%, 11-15 years in 29.9%, and 16-20 years in 22.7%. The mean duration of diabetes was 2.5 years.

Islet cell autoantibodies (ICAb) were analysed (n = 107) by the indirect immunoflorescence technique (FITC-protein A) using fresh frozen monkey pancreatic substrate, and IDW quality control sera (sensitivity = 89%; specificity = 85%). ICAb were positive, in 59.3% subjects; 'the highest prevalence was seen soon after diagnosis, prevalence fell progressively with time. In a subject of subjects with very long duration, however, there was an increased prevalence seen:

Islet cell antibodies:

DM Duration	NO of PTS	NO+ve	% +ve
1-3 months	28	13	46.4
4-12 months	26	10	38.5
13-60 months	29	8	27.6
61-120 months	14	6	42.8
> 120 months	10	5	50.0

The prevalence of ICAb positivity declined progressively with increasing age of onset:

Age of Onset	NO of PTS	NO±ve	%±ve
1-5 years	13	6	46.1
6-10 years	39	17	43.6
11-15 years	29	10	34.5
16-20.years	26	9	34.6

We conclude that:

- 1. Childhood onset diabetes seen in North India is predominantly of the IDDM type.
- 2. The clinical and immunological profile was similar to that described in the more affluent societies of the West.