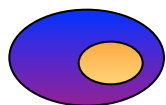
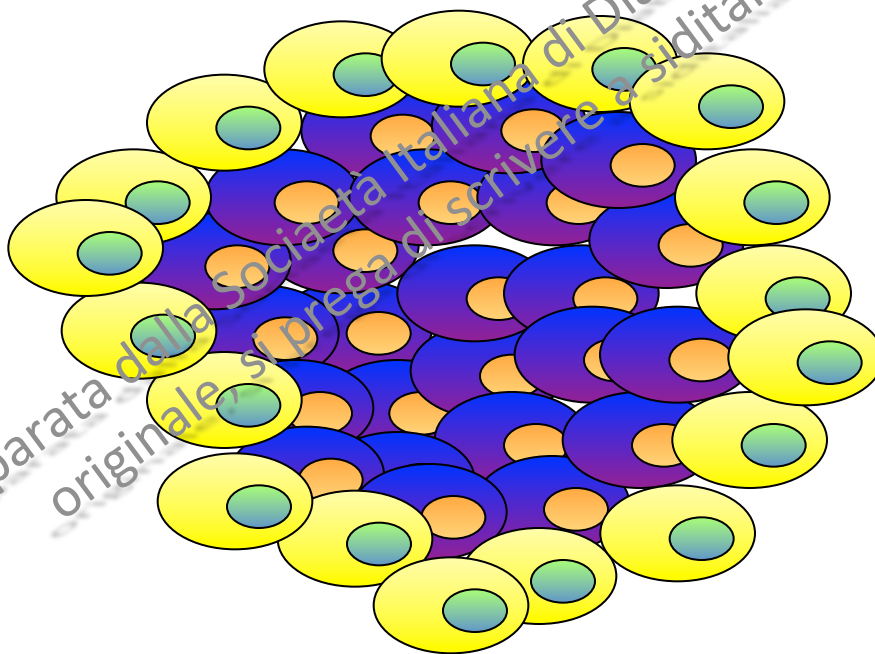
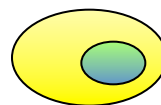


Diabete tipo 1: definizione

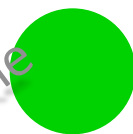
- Distruzione β -cellulare con **insulino-deficienza** variabile fino a difetto assoluto di secrezione insulinica



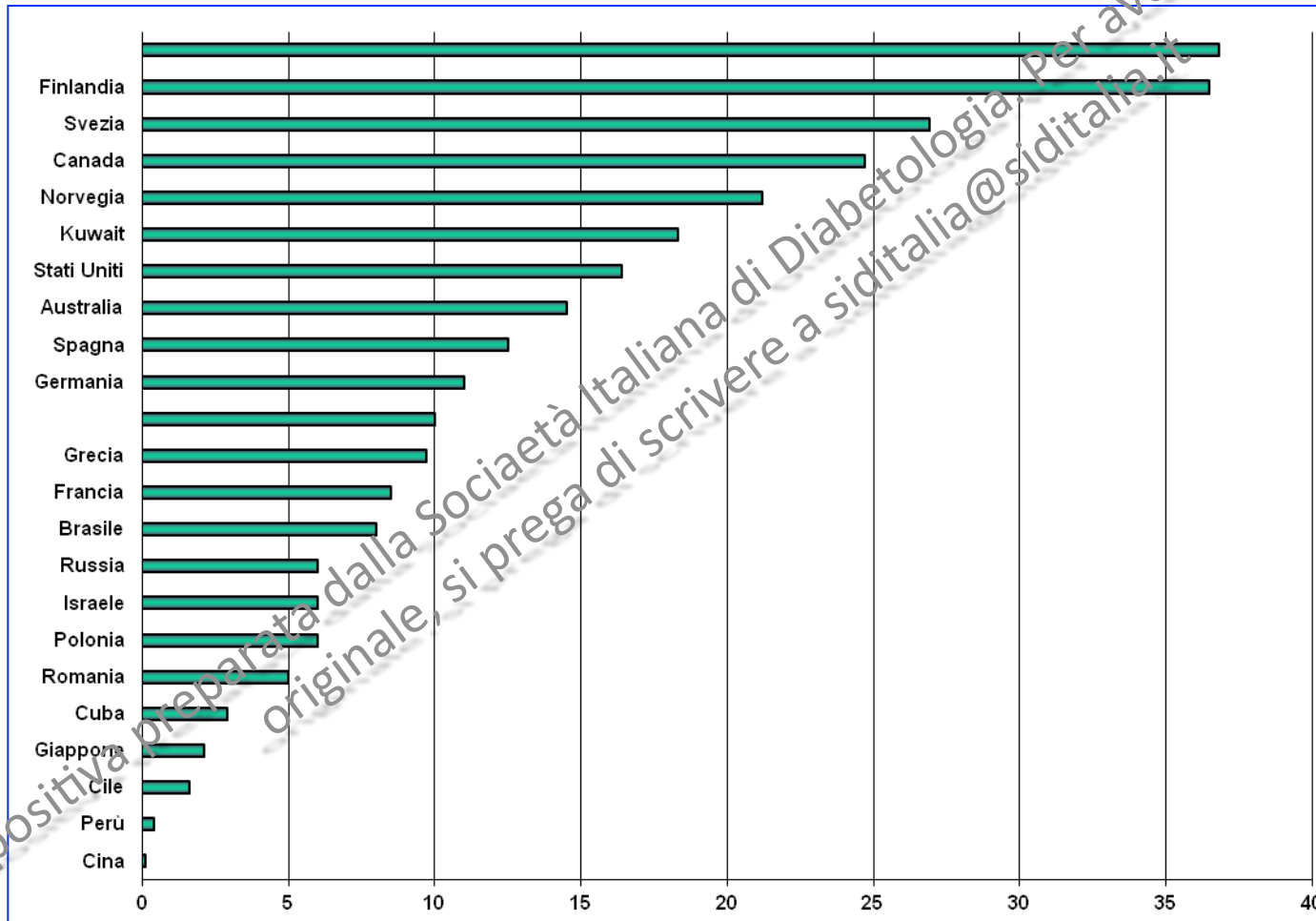
β -cellule



non β -cellule

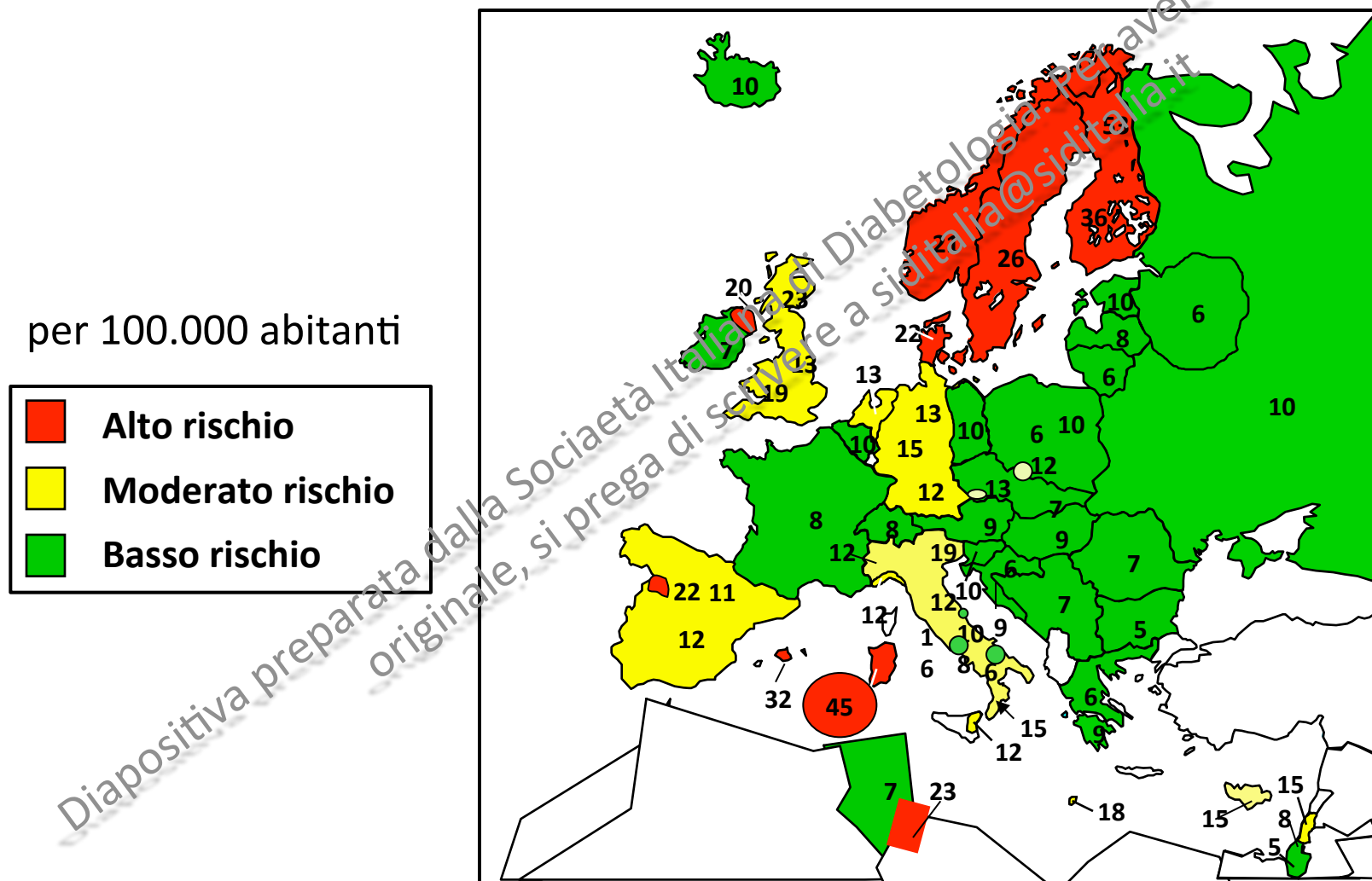


Incidenza nel mondo (0-14 anni) - WHO DIAMOND Project

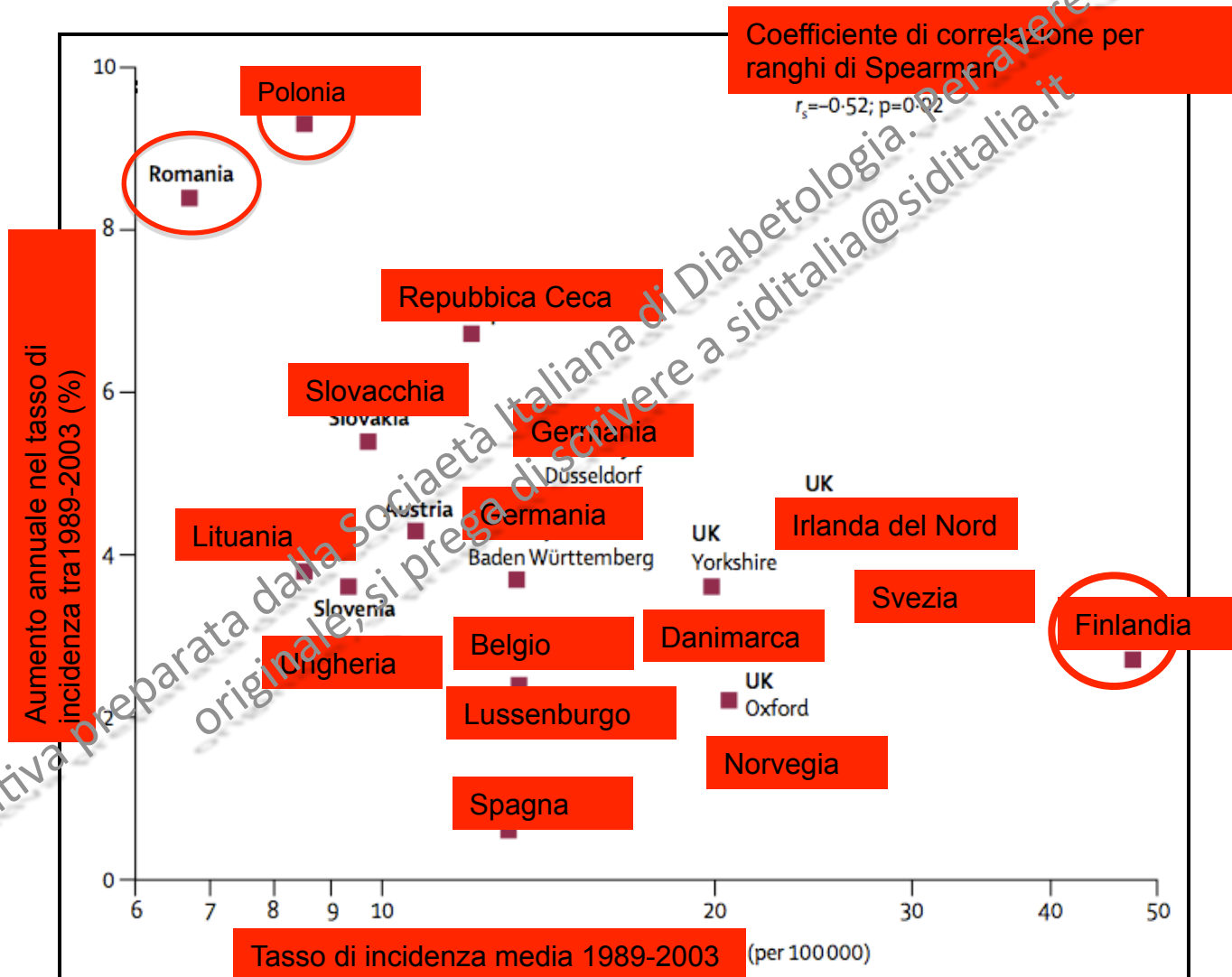


per 100.000 abitanti

Incidenza in Europa e in alcuni paesi del Mediterraneo (0-14 anni)

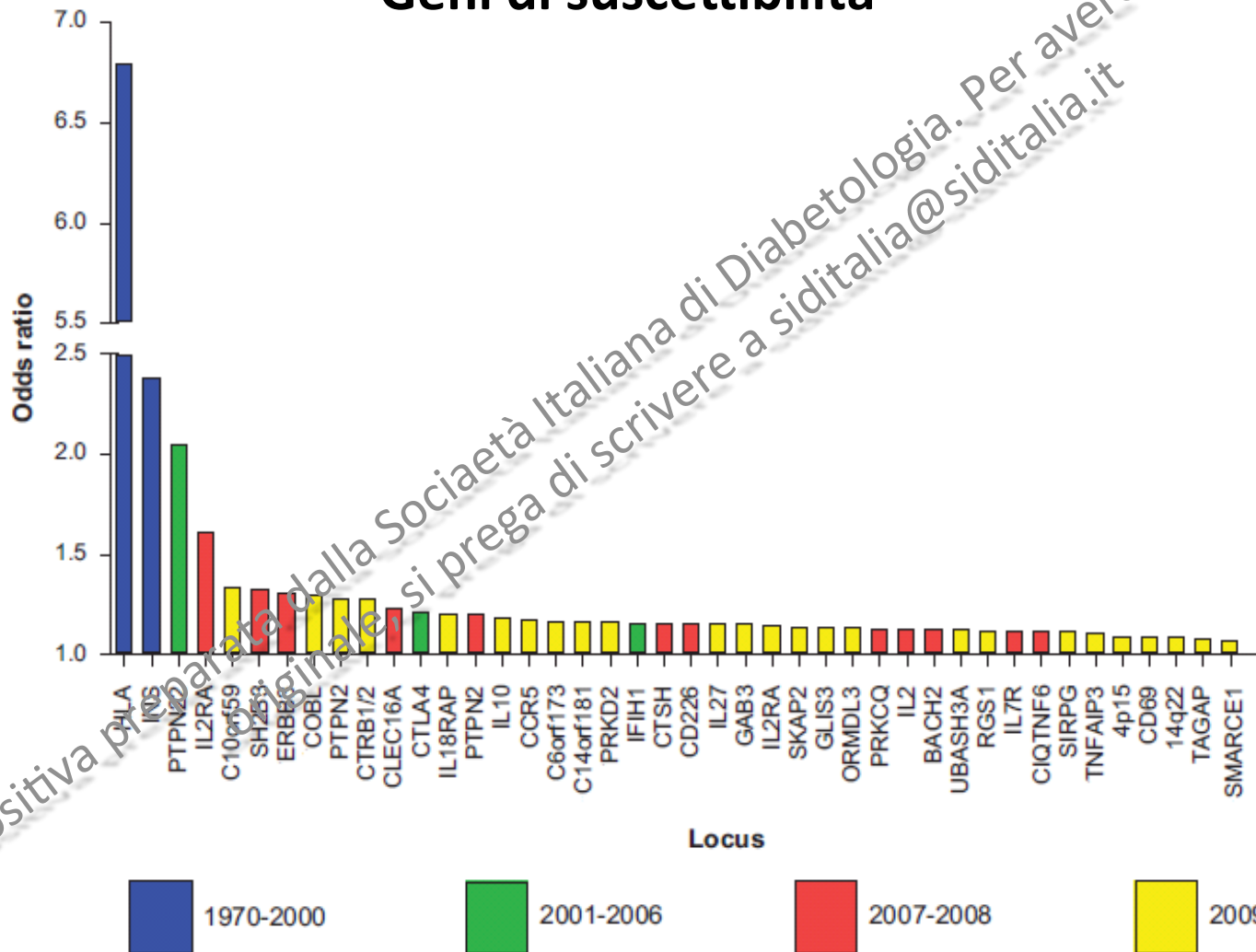


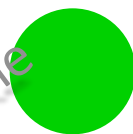
Associazione inversa tra incidenza media e aumento annuo di incidenza





Geni di suscettibilità



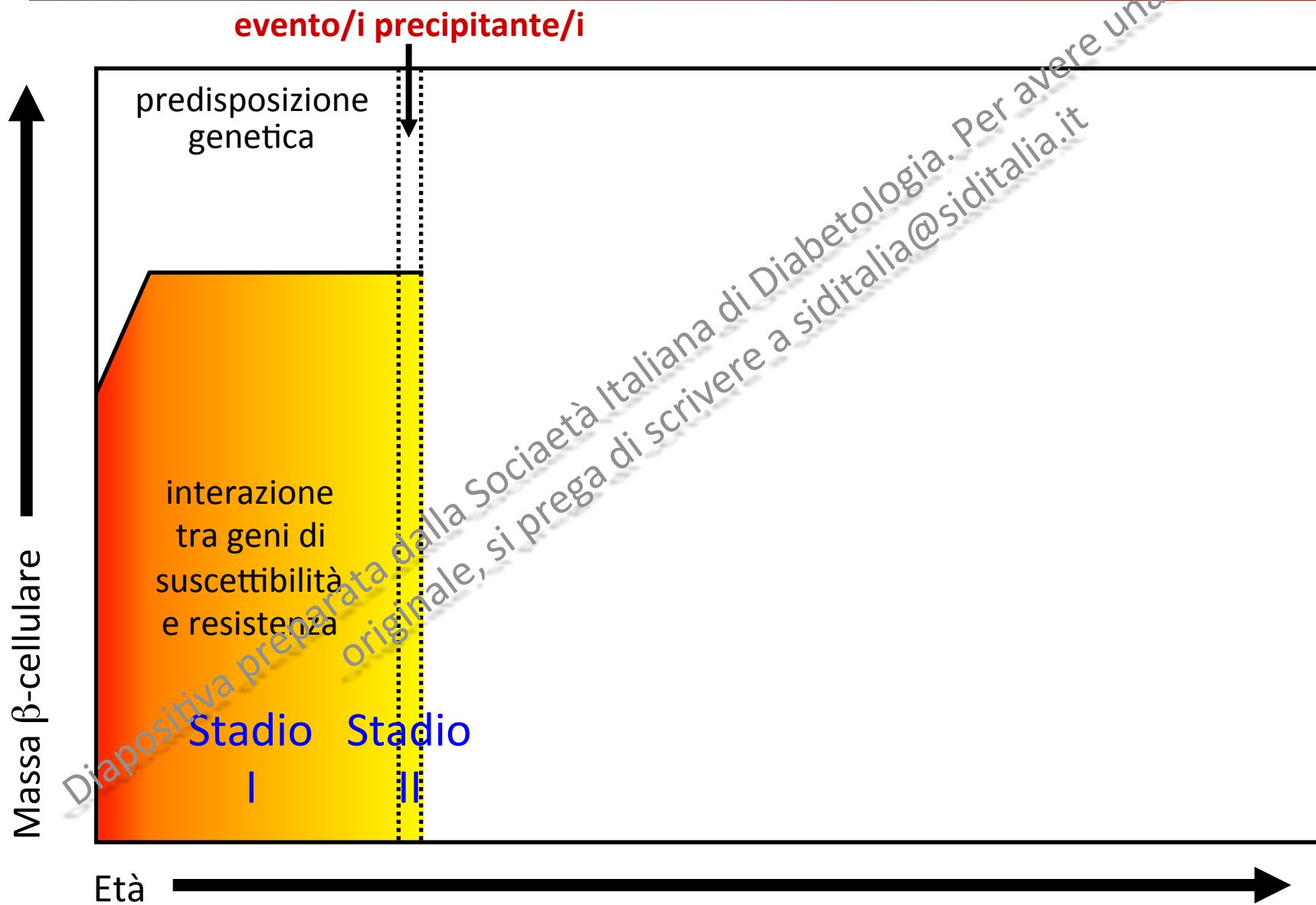


Distribuzione dei genotipi HLA-DRB1* e DQB1*

		T1DM n=356		Controlli n=412		OR
DRB1	DQB1	n	%	n	%	
3/4	0201/0302	88	25	5	1.2	27.0
4/4	0302	13	3.7	2	0.4	7.8
3/3	0201/0201	28	7.9	6	1.6	5.8
3/X*	non 0302, 0602-3, 0503	76	21	26	6.3	4.0
4/X	0302, non 0602-3	73	21	26	6.3	3.8
Altri genotipi		78	22	347	84	0.05

X diverso da 4-0302, 3 e 2-0602; X* diverso da 7,4-0302, 3 e 2-0602; p<0.01 per tutti i confronti

Storia naturale



Fattori ambientali

Durante il periodo fetale

Esposizione a virus

Incompatibilità materno fetale

Alla nascita

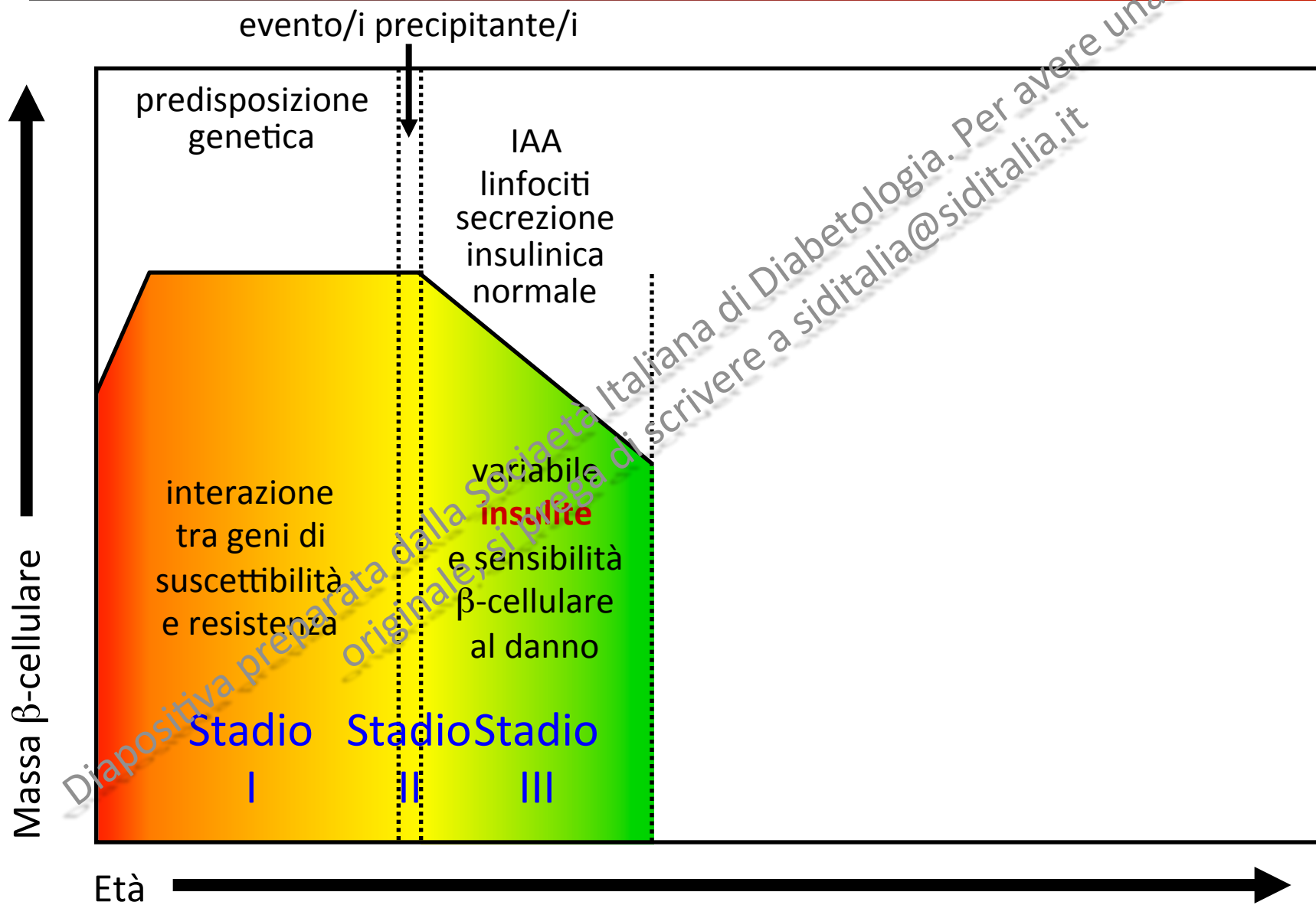
**Somministrazione precoce
di latte vaccino**

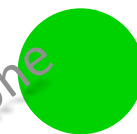
- **Fattori dietetici**
- **Infezioni virali**
- **Tossine**
- **Fattori di rischio pre- e peri-natali**
- **Eventi stressanti**

Nell'infanzia

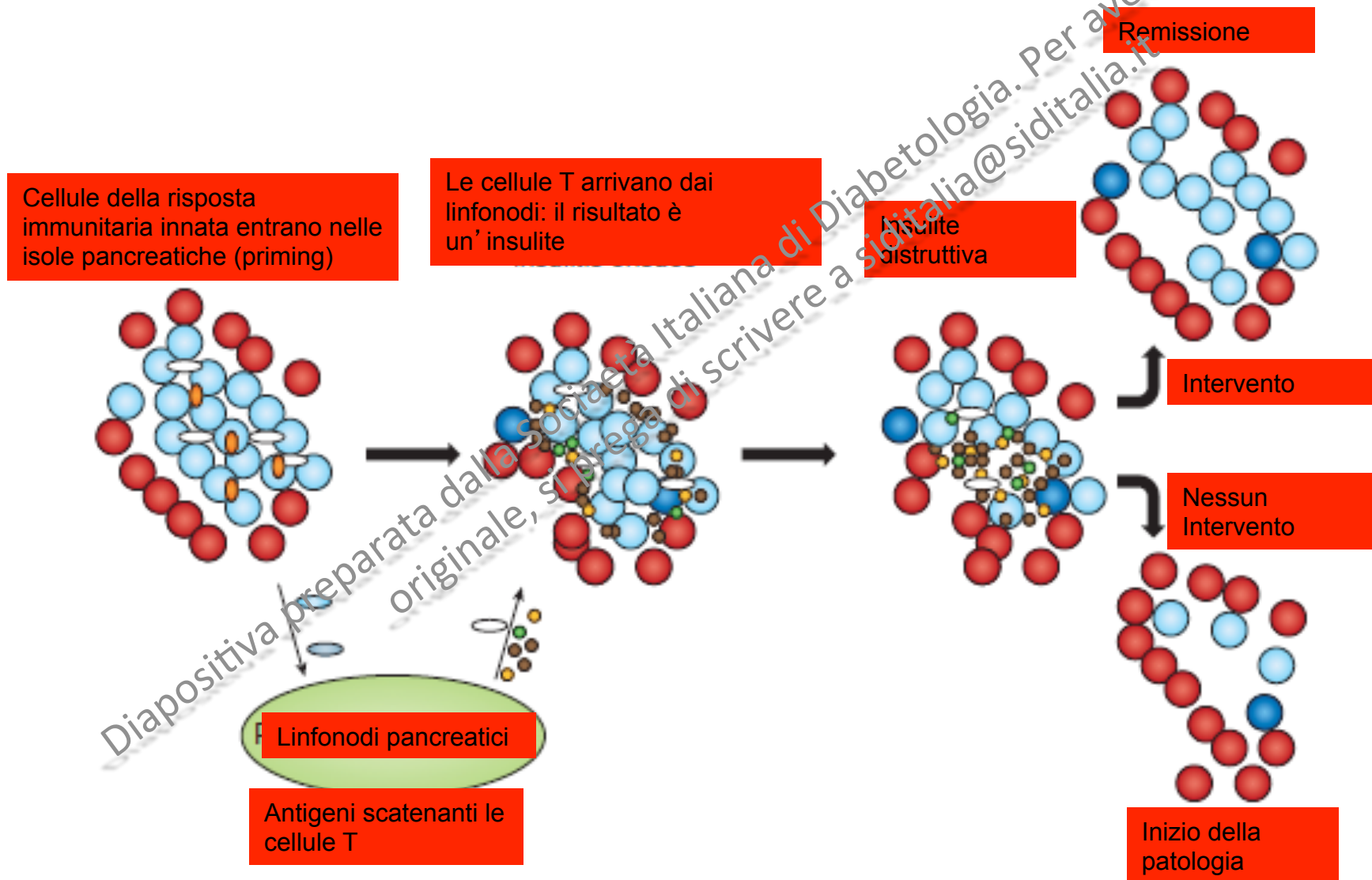
**Alimenti ad elevato contenuto
di nitrosamine**
Malattie infettive
Vaccinazioni
Eventi stressanti

Storia naturale

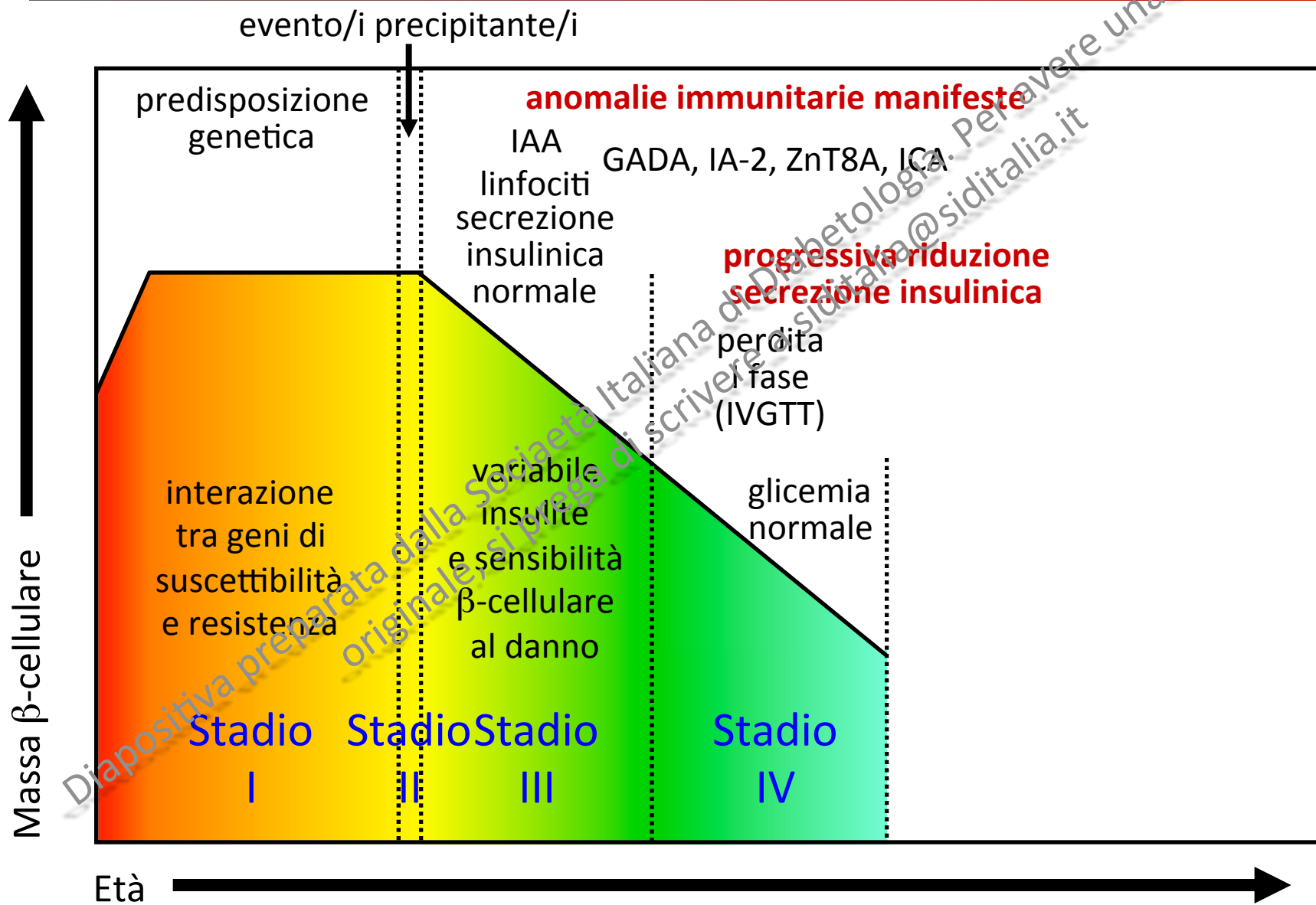




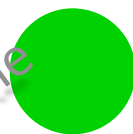
Sequenza dei fenomeni immuno-mediati



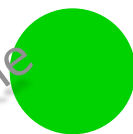
Storia naturale



Auto-anticorpi tipici del diabete tipo 1

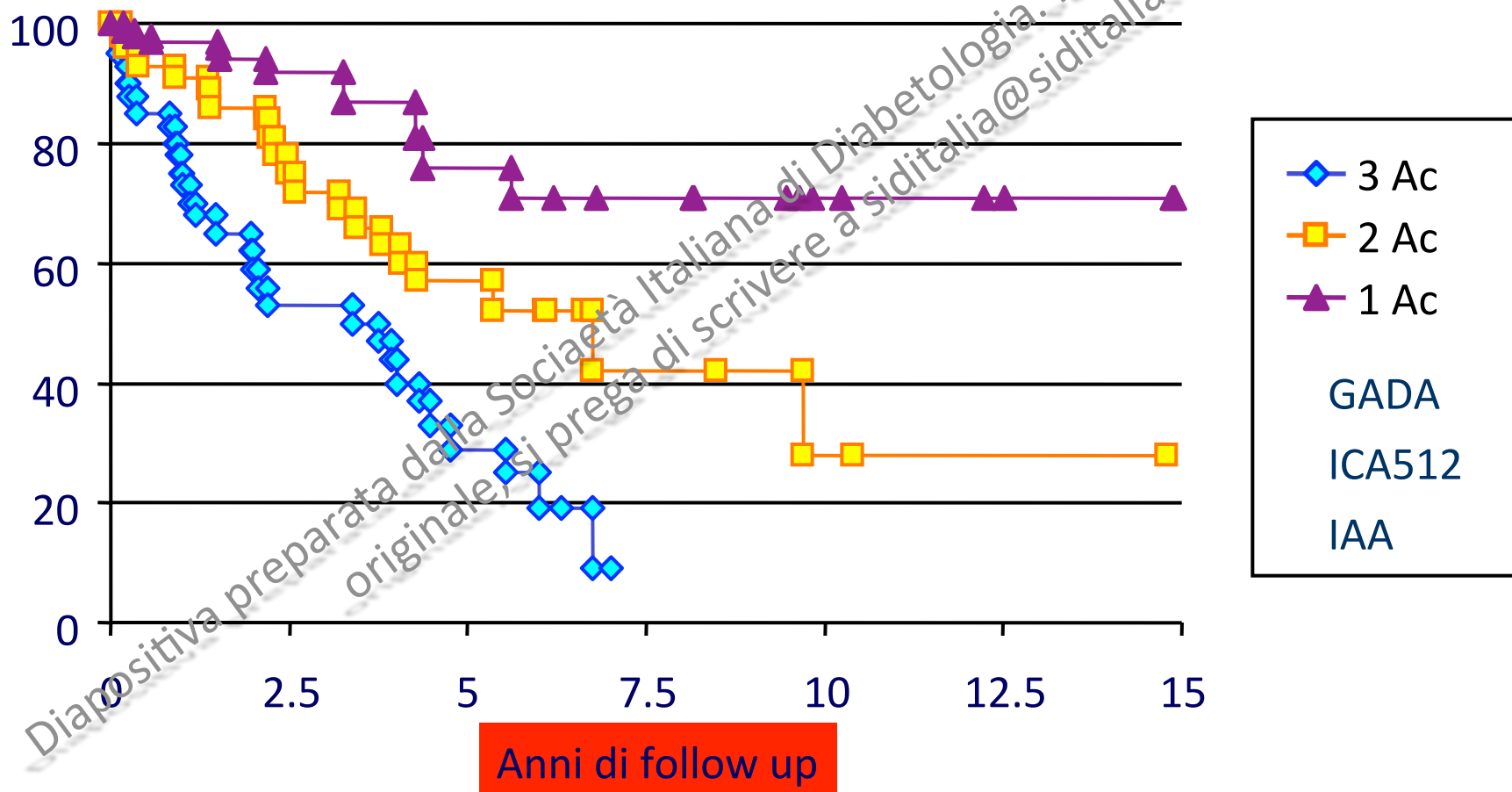


- Anticorpi anti-insulina (*IAA*)
- Anticorpi anti-tirosina fosfatasi (*IA-2*)
- Anticorpi anti-isoforma 64K della decarbossilasi dell'acido glutammico (*GAD65*)
- Anticorpi anti-trasportatore 8 dello zinco (*Zn8*)
- Anticorpi anti-insula pancreatica (*ICA*)

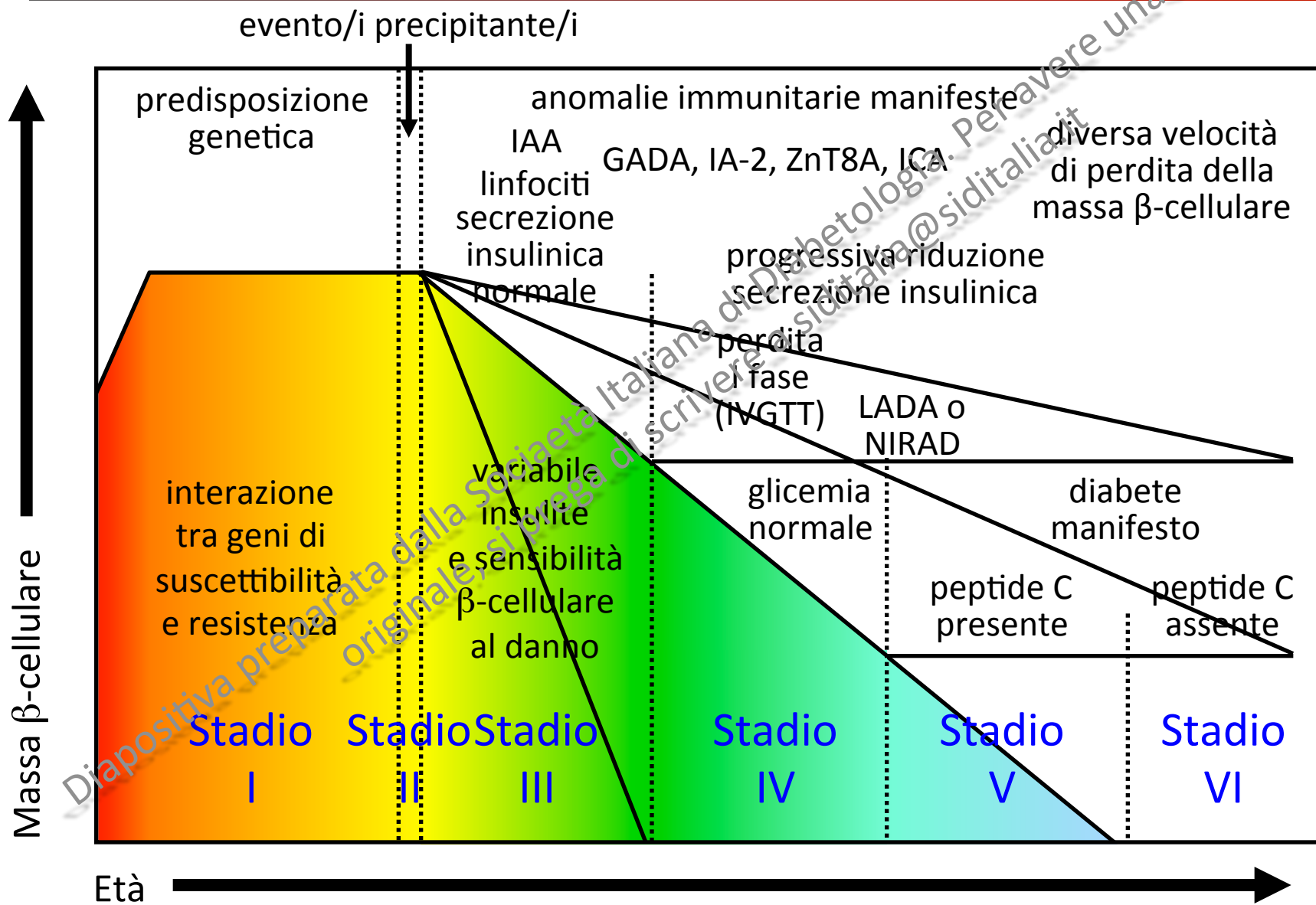


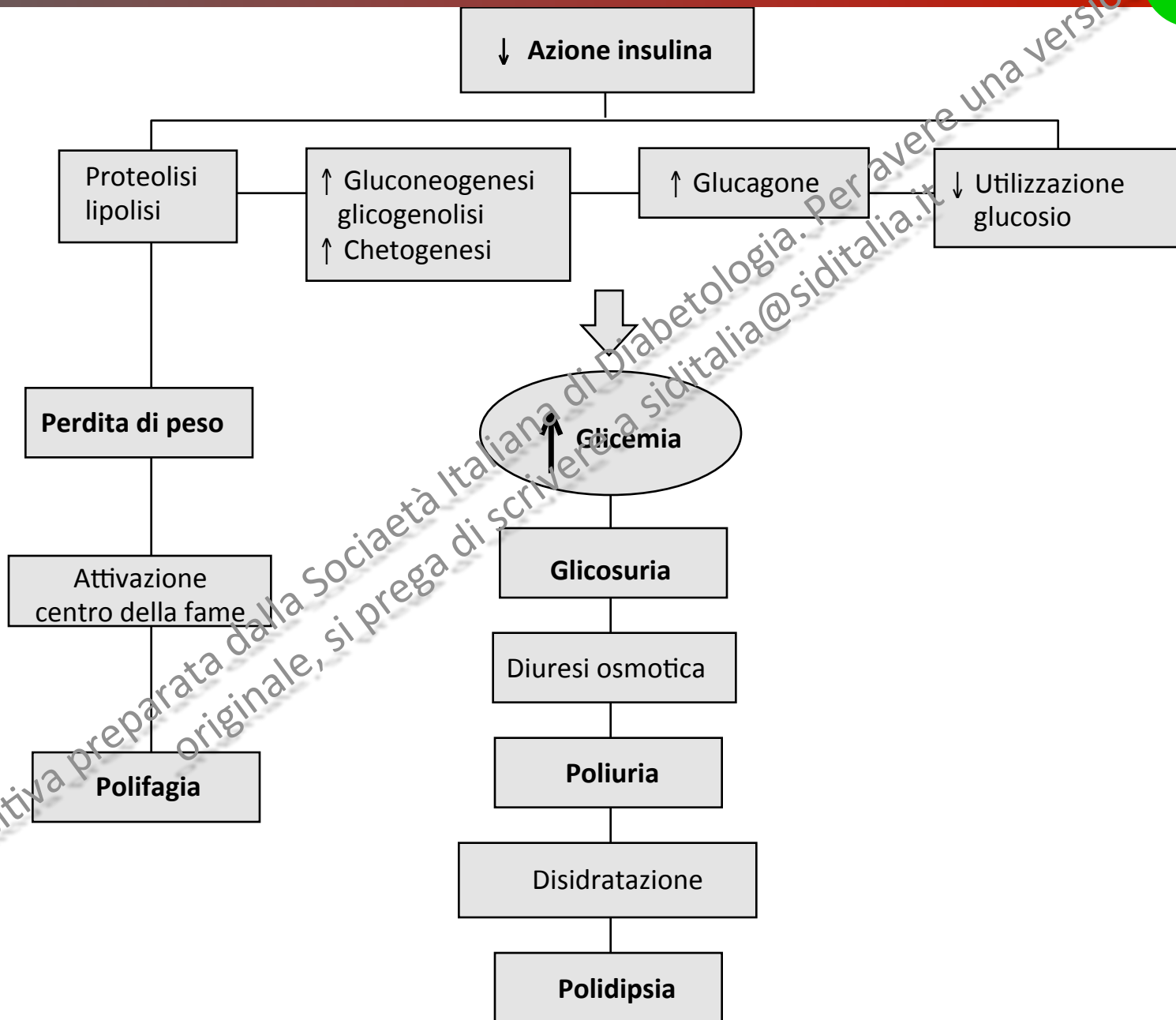
Positività auto-anticorpi e progressione verso il diabete di tipo 1

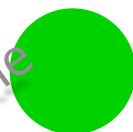
Percentuale di soggetti non Diabetici



Storia naturale







Presentazione clinica in funzione dell'età

	Bambini	Adulti	Commento
Durata sintomi (sett)	3 - 4	7 - 8	Molto variabile
Sintomi tipici*	95%	96%	Raramente asintomatico
DKA alla diagnosi	15 - 67%	~25%	
Rispetto all'età:			La frequenza della DKA alla diagnosi è inversamente correlato con l'incidenza nelle diverse aree geografiche
0-4 anni	40 - 50%		
5-9 anni	15 - 10%		
10-14 anni	17 - 28%		
15-21 anni	12 - 15%		

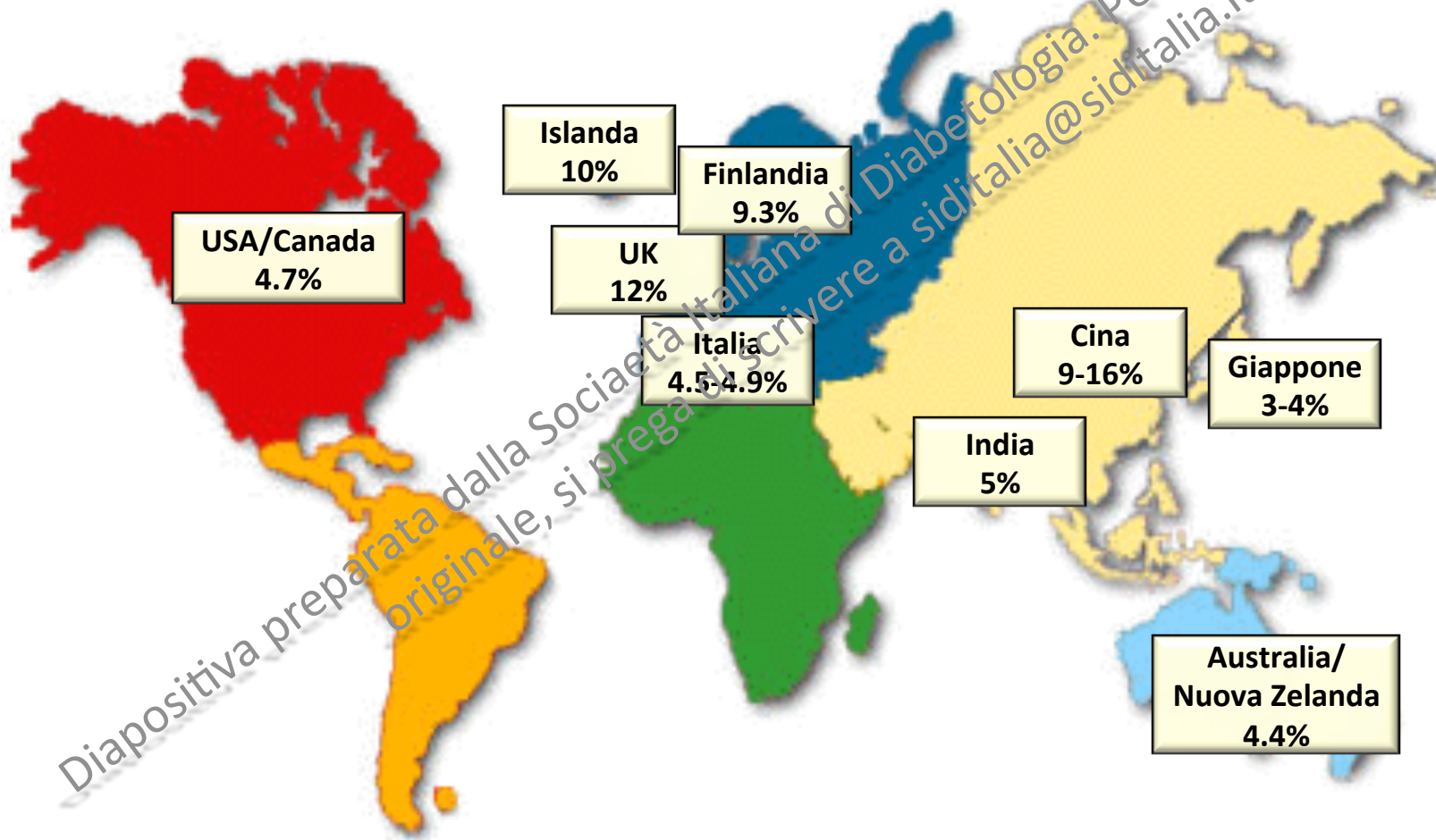
* Poliuria, nicturia, enuresi, polifagia, calo ponderale, letargia, astenia, dolore addominale.

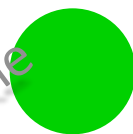
Diabete Autoimmune dell' adulto

LADA (Latent Autoimmune Diabetes in Adults)

- ✓ Insorgenza in età adulta (≥ 30 anni)
- ✓ Presenza di almeno un anticorpo tipico del diabete tipo 1 (GADA, ICA, IA-2)
- ✓ "Non necessita" di trattamento insulinico per almeno 6 mesi dalla diagnosi.

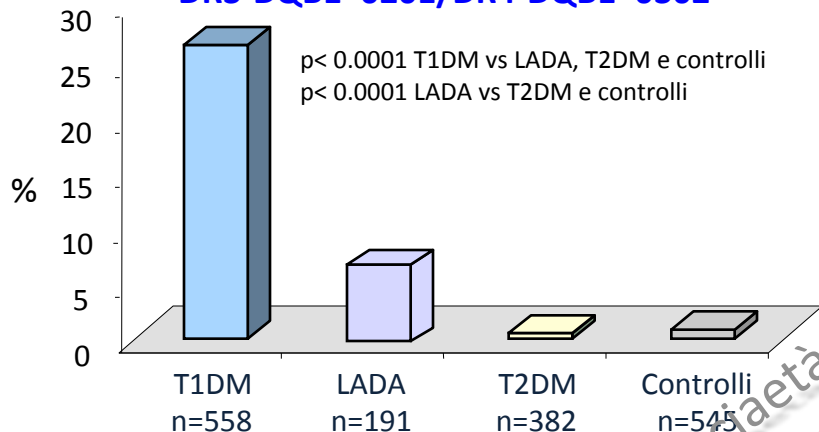
Prevalenza del LADA nel diabete tipo 2





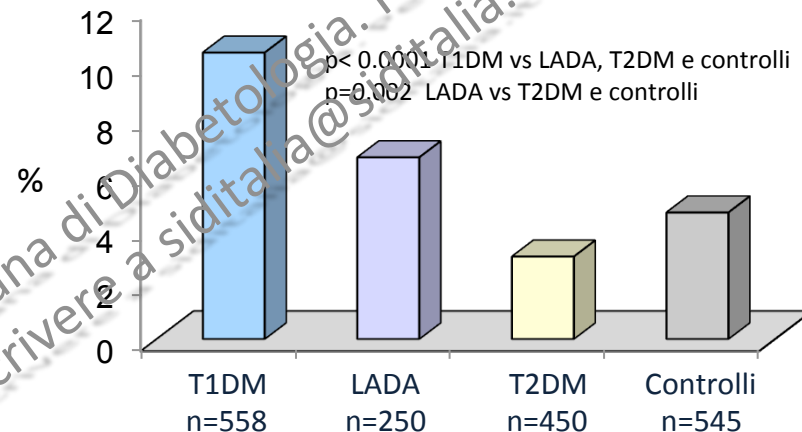
Suscettibilità genetica

**Distribuzione del genotipo
DR3-DQB1*0201/DR4-DQB1*0302**



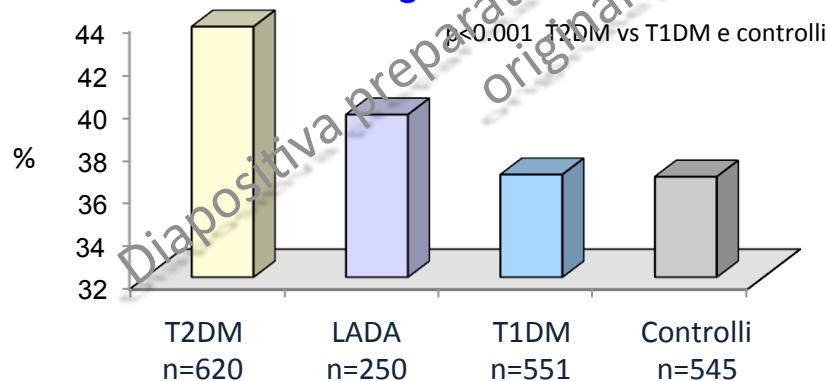
Buzzetti R et al. Diabetes Care 2007; NIRAD 1

Distribuzione dell'allele 1858T del gene PTPN22

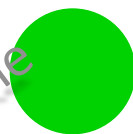


Petrone A et al. Diabetes Care 2008; NIRAD 3

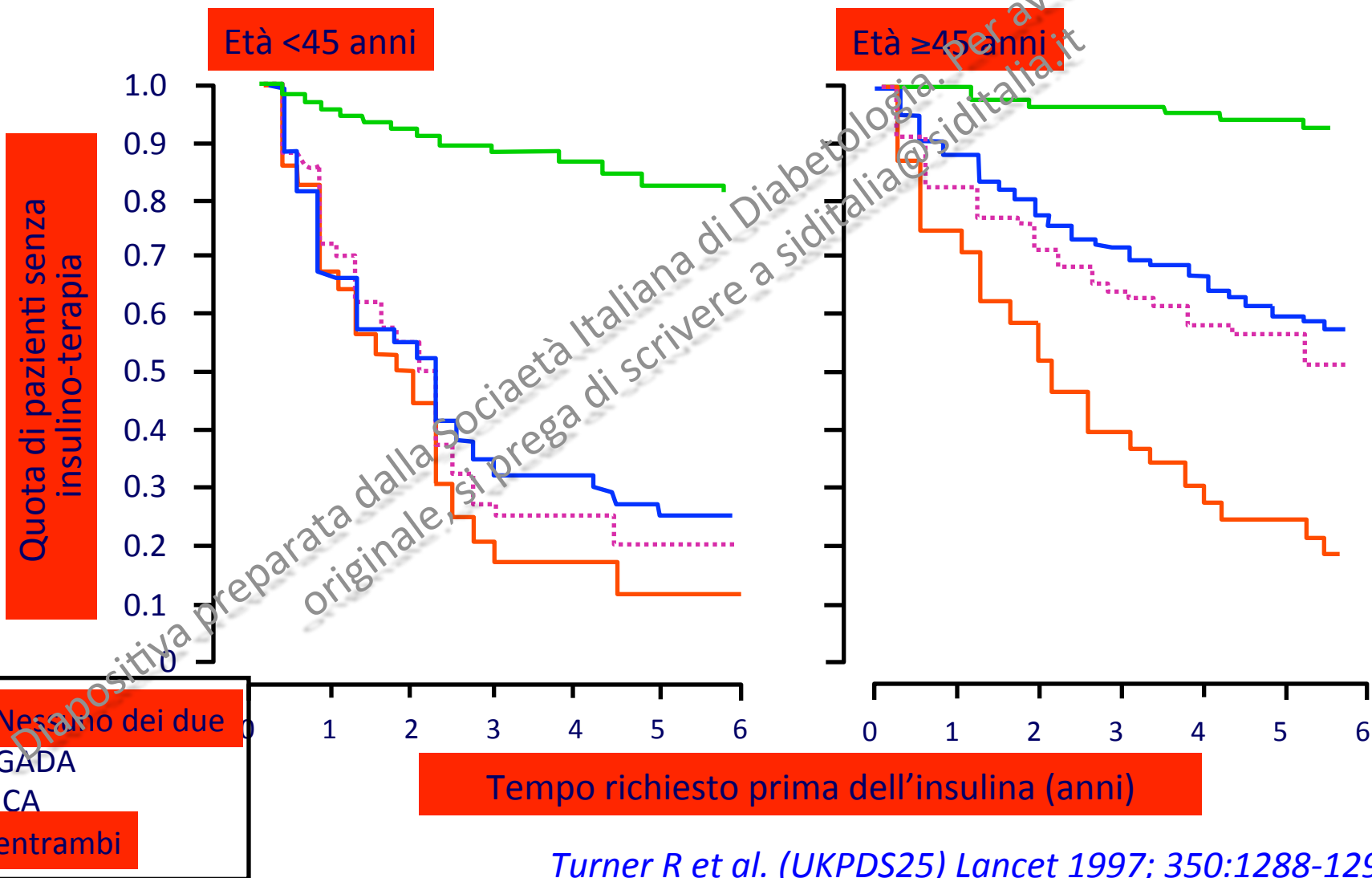
**Distribuzione dell'allele T del rs12255372
del gene TC67L2**

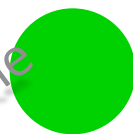


Zampetti S et al Diabet Med 2010; NIRAD 5

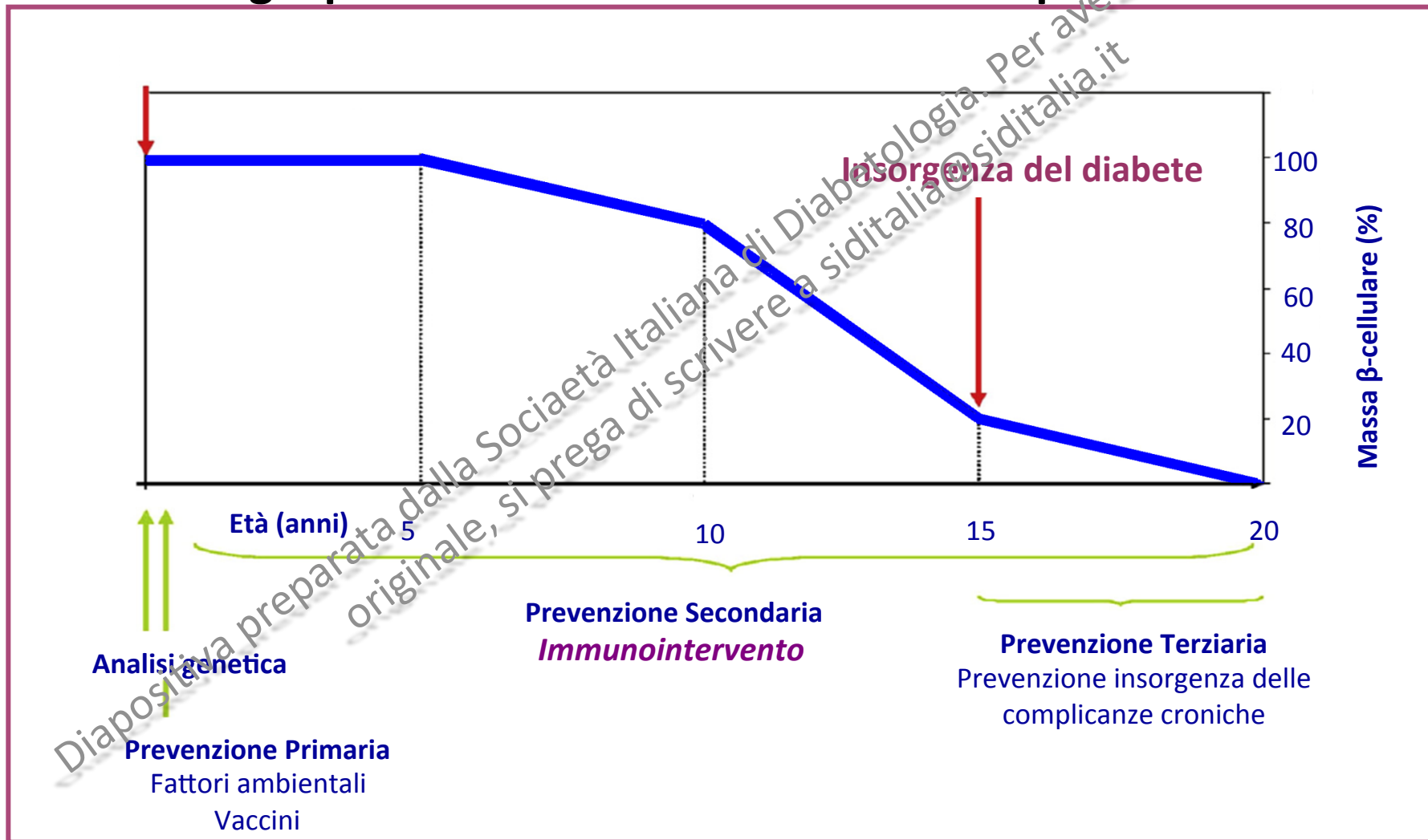


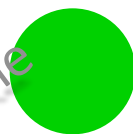
Auto-immunità e progressione verso l'insulino-dipendenza nel LADA





Strategie per il mantenimento della massa β -cellulare

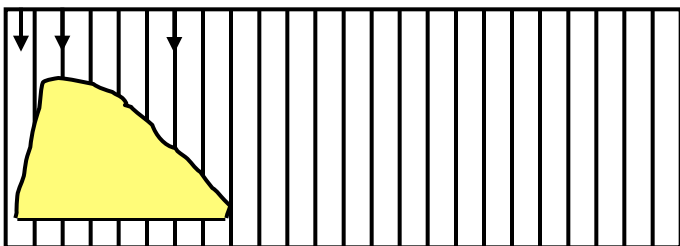




Insuline umane

Pronta

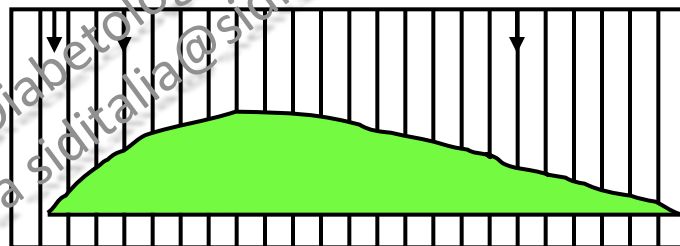
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24



Durata (ore)

Intermedia

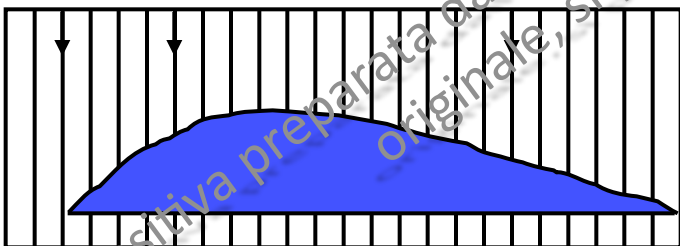
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24



Durata (ore)

Lenta

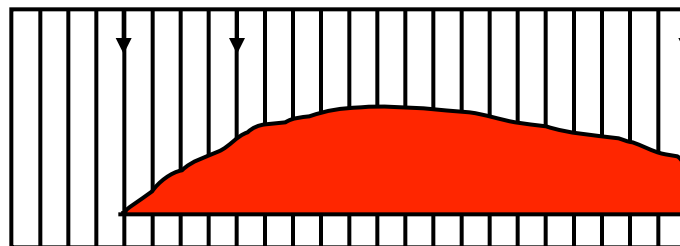
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24



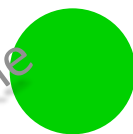
Durata (ore)

Ultralenta

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24



Durata (ore)



Analoghi dell' insulina

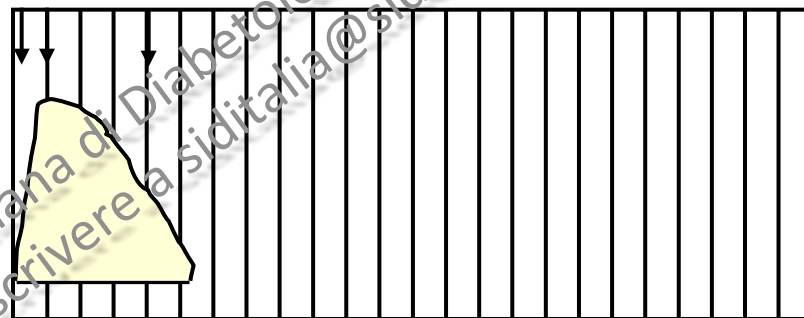
A. preparati ad azione rapida

Lispro

Aspart

Glulisina

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24



Durata (ore)

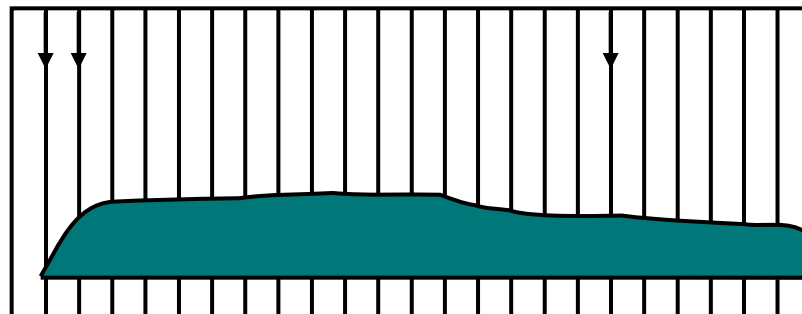
B. preparati ad azione ritardo

Glargine

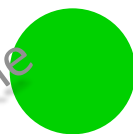
Detemir

Lispro-NPH

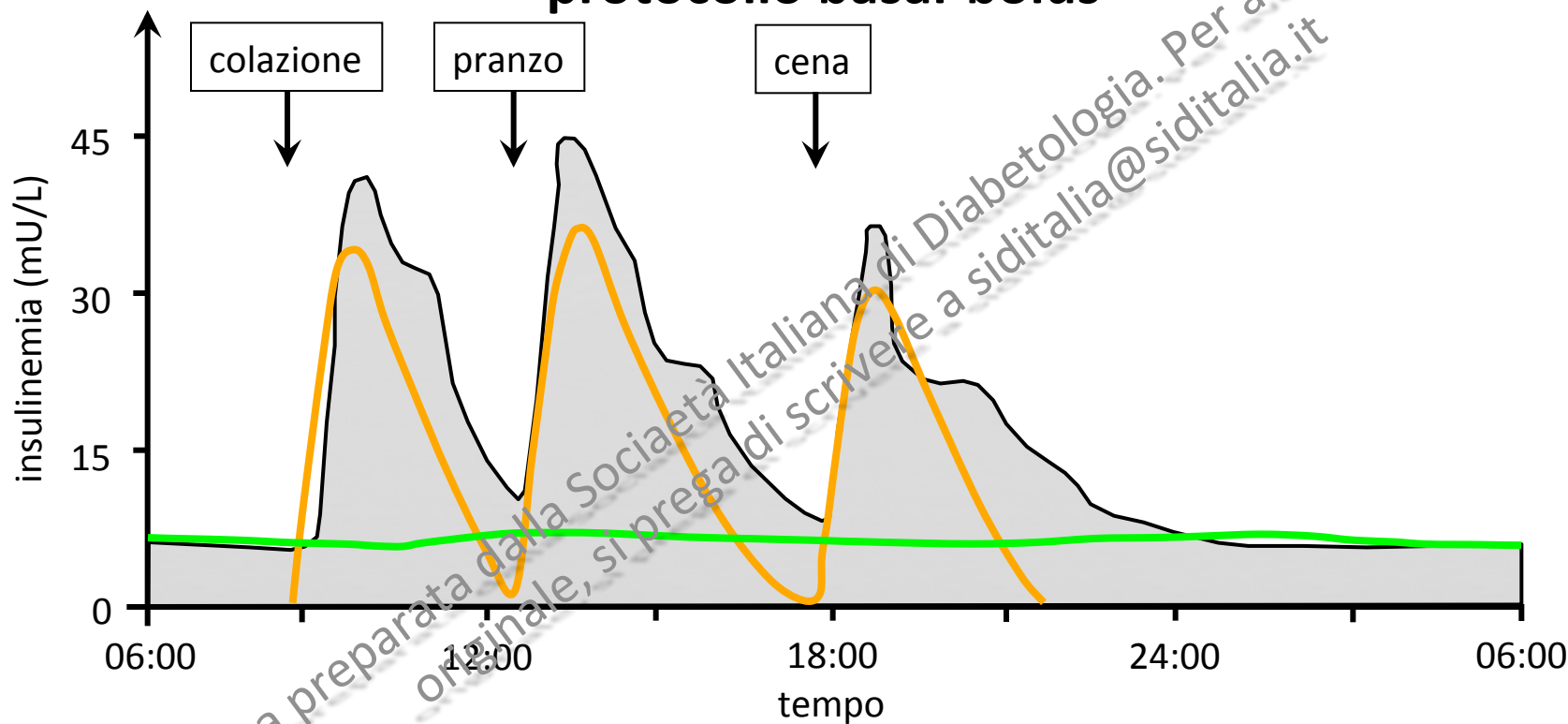
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24



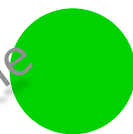
Durata (ore)



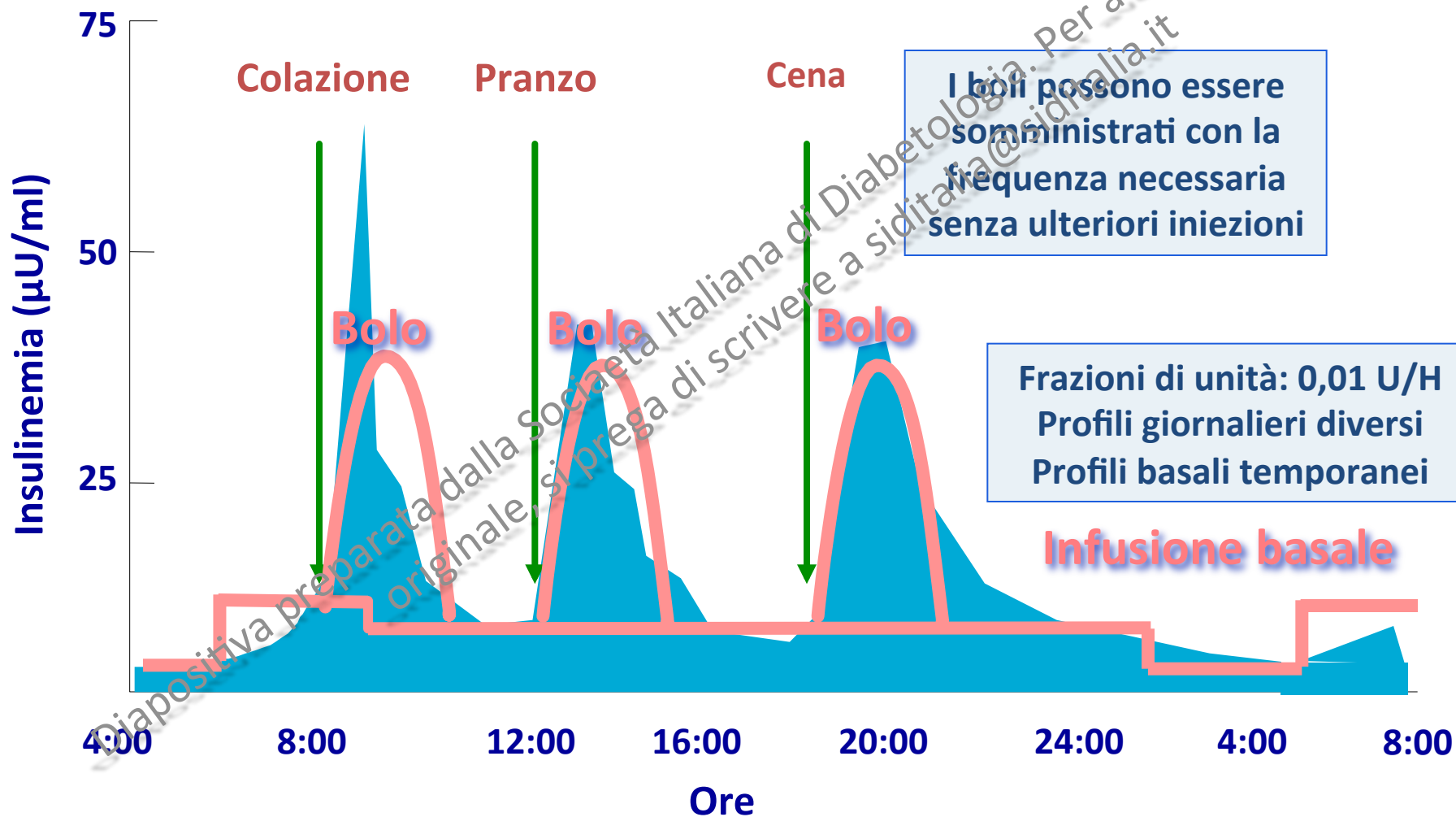
Terapia quotidiana multi-iniettiva-MDI (Multiple daily injections): protocollo basal-bolus



- secrezione insulinica fisiologica
- insulina basale ideale
- insulina prandiale ideale



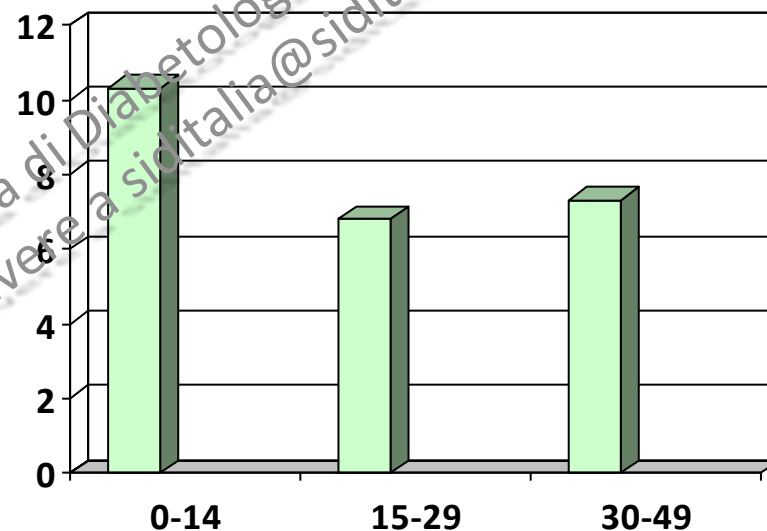
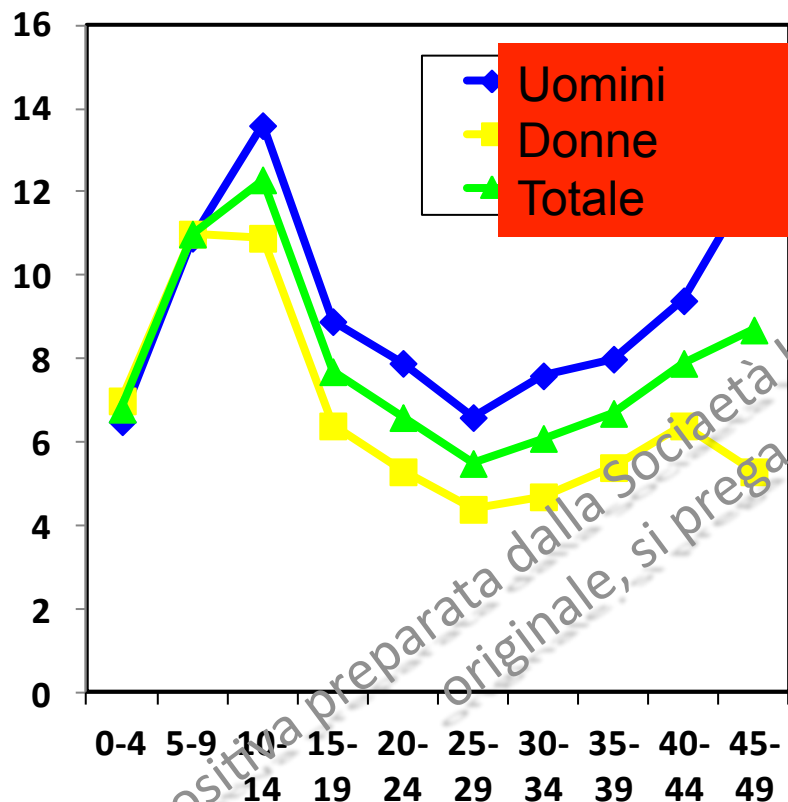
Microinfusore (CSII)



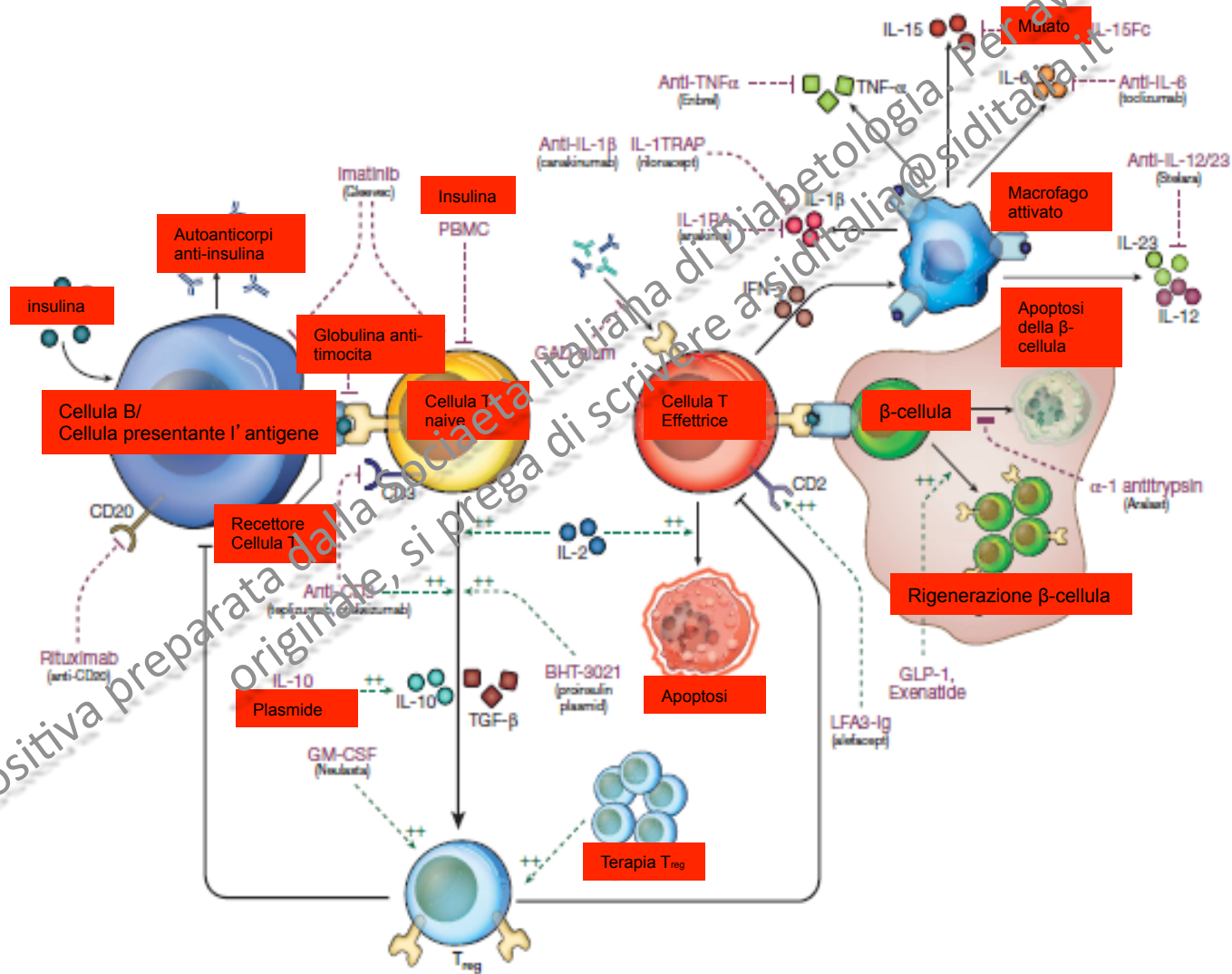
FINE PRESENTAZIONE

Diapositiva preparata dalla Società Italiana di Diabetologia. Per avere una versione originale, si prega di scrivere a siditalia@siditalia.it

Incidenza per età

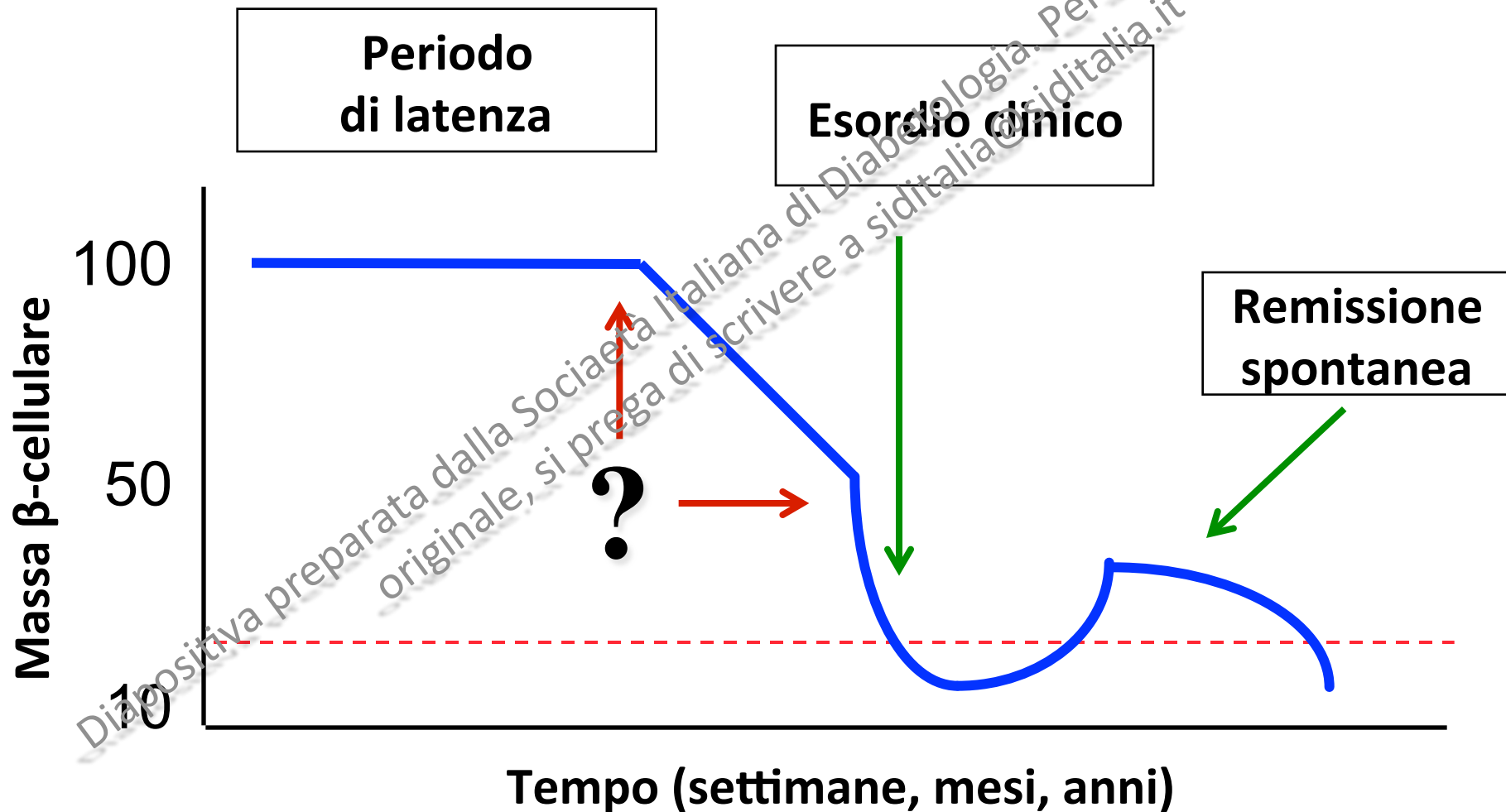


Immuno-patogenesi



Diabete manifesto

Remissione clinica o “luna di miele”



Perdita massa β -cellulare

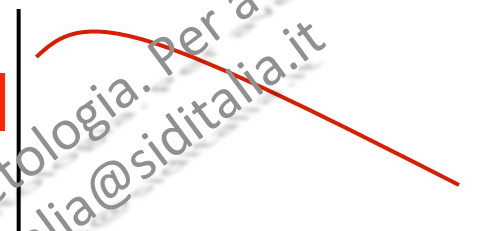
Diverse modalità di andamento

Modello Lineare, Cronico
(Linear, Chronic Model)

Eisenbarth

(*Eisenbarth G. NEJM 1986, 314:1360-1368*)

Massa β -cellulare

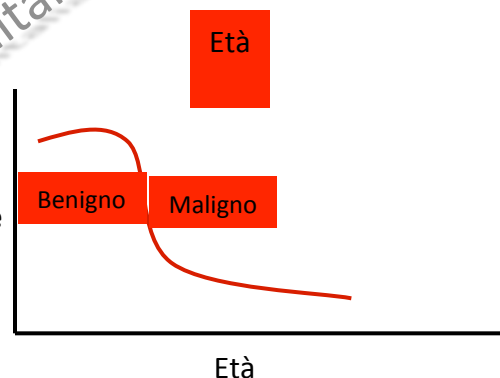


Modello Benigno:Maligno
(Benign:Malignant Model)

Lafferty

(*Gazda LS et al. J Autoimmunity 1997; 10:261-270*)

Massa β -cellulare

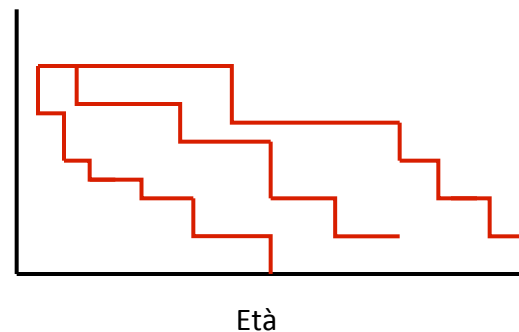


Modello di perdita casuale
(Random Loss Model)

Palmer

(*Greenbaum CJ et al. Diabetes 1999, 48:170-175*)

Massa β -cellulare



Risultati MDI vs. CSII

- 23 studi RCT (7 su pt < 18 anni), 976 pazienti
- HbA_{1c}: -0,3% con CSII
- Ipoglicemia non severa: nessuna differenza
- Ipoglicemia severa: diminuisce con CSII
- Qualità della vita: migliore con CSII
- Peso : nessuna differenza