



# Pancreatogenic Diabetes (Type 3C Diabetes)

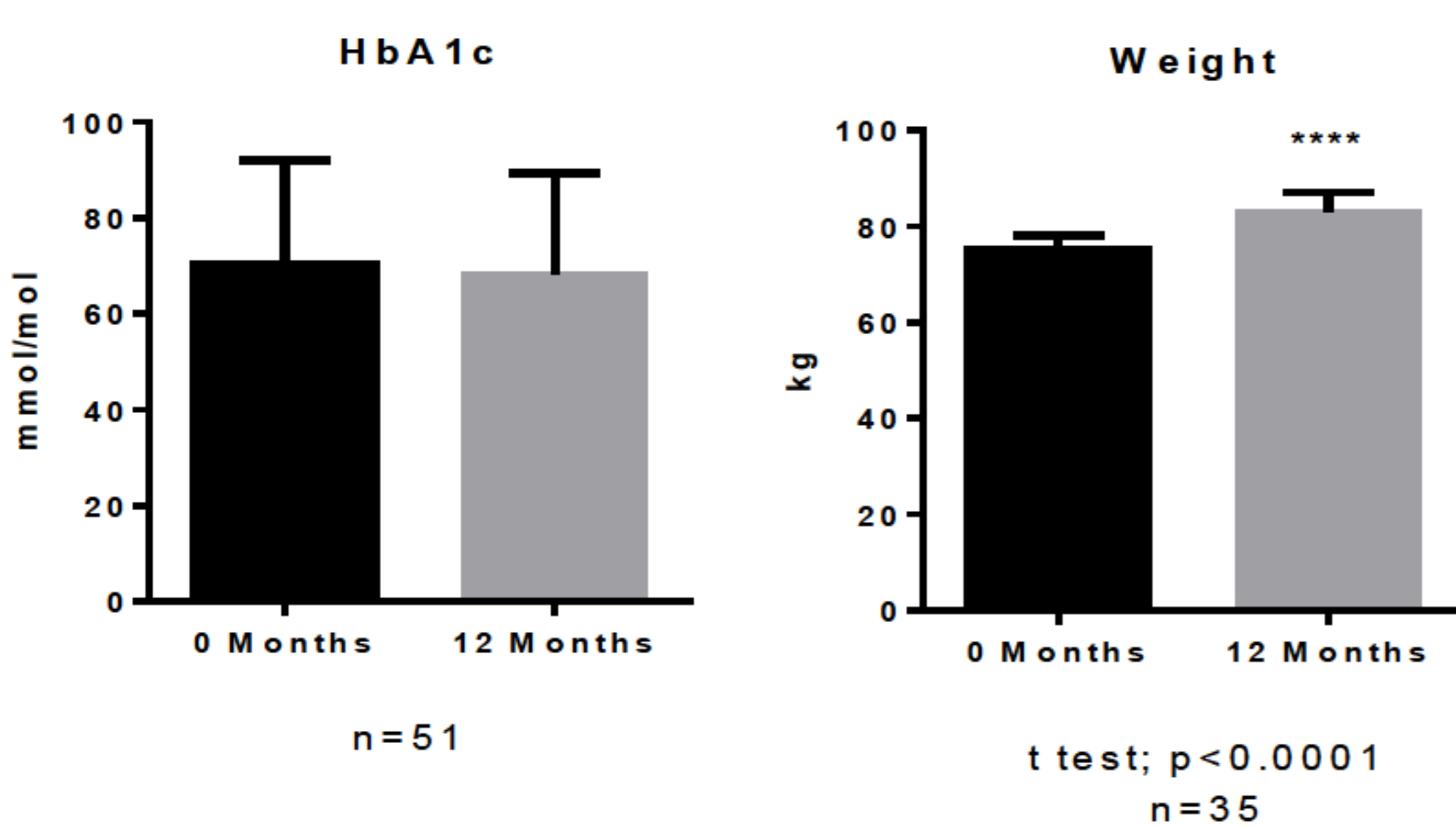
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## Objective

Diabetes mellitus secondary to pancreatic disease and pancreatic surgery (Pancreatogenic; Type 3c) is a discrete entity to common types of diabetes and there are no well established guidelines for its management. At Nottingham University Hospitals, we have set up a multidisciplinary pancreatogenic diabetes clinic since 2008. The aim of this study is to look at the outcome of the clinic since it's been established.

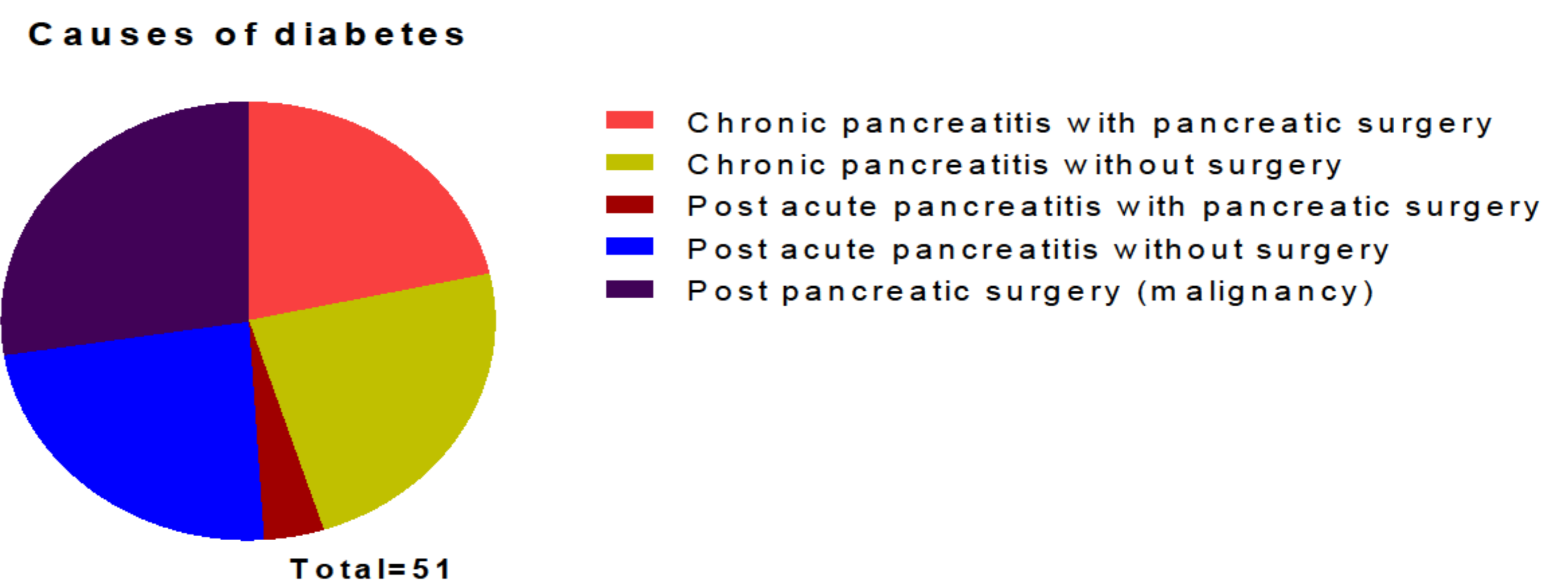
## Methods

Case notes and hospital database of all 51 patients (32 male, 19 female) attending the clinic between 2008 and April 2014 were reviewed retrospectively. Their mean duration of diabetes was 5 + 0.76 years.



## Results

Mean HbA1c on first attendance was 70.4 (SD 21.6) and at 1 year it was 68.1 (SD 21.2). Mean weight at 1 year showed an increase from 75.2 + 3.1Kg to 83 + 4.1kg. BMI increased from 26.0 to 29.8 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. During the first year in the clinic, 15 patients had their medications reviewed and changed and there were only 4 patients admitted; 3 had problem with glycaemic control with DKA and 1 had multiple admissions due to hypoglycaemia.



## Conclusion

There was improvement in HbA1c of the patients at 1 year. Mean BMI showed that patients were initially overweight and their BMIs have increased at 1 year. Attendance rates at the clinic are generally good; 80% of appointments have been attended. This showed that there is positive outcome of the pancreatogenic diabetes clinic. Therefore, patients with pancreatogenic diabetes should be managed in such clinic rather than usual diabetes clinics.