PREVALENCE OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERCORTISOLISM

ABSTRACT

Hypercortisolism, also referred to as Cushing's syndrome, is associated with endogenous hypercortisolism (EH). The prevalence of secondary (eDM) in EH cases is poorly investigated.

Aim. We aimed to assess the prevalence of ECMDs and DM in patients with EH (placental-dependent Cushing (CD) and adrenal-dependent Cushing (AC) and ACTH-inhibitory syndrome (ACTHS) depending on gender and age.

Patients and methods. 42 patients with hypercortisolism (CD -32 patients, AC-7 patients, ACTHS-3 patients), (5 men, 37 women; 42.0 [33.7-49.2] yrs; estimated duration of EH = 36.0 [24-70] months) were examined. OGGTT was done in those not yet diagnosed with DM to reveal asymptomatic DM or early carbohydrate metabolism disturbances (ECMDs). Comparisons were made between patients with hypercortisolism and patients from the general adult population (GP) (n=838) and an adult population with multiple type 2 diabetes risk factors (HR group) (n=604).

RESULTS

The prevalence of DM in patients with EH of Moscow Region and in the general adult population of Moscow Region.

The prevalence of newly diagnosed DM (nDM) and ECMDs in patients with EH of Moscow Region, in the general adult population (GP) and an adult population with multiple type 2 diabetes risk factors (HR group)

The prevalence of DM in patients with EH and in the GP depending on gender.

The prevalence of DM in patients with EH and in the GP depending on age.

CONCLUSION

In patients with hypercortisolism, the prevalence of DM and ECMDs considerably exceeds that of the general population and of a high-risk group.

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