MULITPLE DISEASE ASSOCIATIONS IN AUTOIMMUNE POLYGLANDULAR SYNDROMES

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INTRODUCTION: Autoimmune polyglandular syndromes (APS) are a heterogeneous group of disorders characterized by autoimmune activity against endocrine and non-endocrine organs. APS type depends on the combination of the diseases (APS1, APS2, APS3).

METHODS: The study was conducted in 89 patients (70F, 19M) with APS aged mean 50.00 ± 14.80 years, treated at Endocrinology Department between 2003 and 2015. We analyzed clinical manifestations, results of laboratory tests and imaging to determine the components of APS.

RESULTS

FIG.1 The prevalence of syndromes in APS

- APS 1: 5.62%
- APS 2: 24.72%
- APS 3: 69.66%

DM1 was diagnosed in 61.80% of all participants with APS and in 20.00% with APS1, in 27.27% with APS2 and in 77.42% with APS3.

FIG.3 Type 1 diabetes mellitus (DM1)

- DM1: 61.80%
- without DM1: 38.2%

In APS1, 3-6 diseases were noted, mostly the coexistence of Addison’s disease and hypoparathyroidism.

- 2-3 diseases were found in APS2. Schmidt’s syndrome was determined in 63.64% of patients with APS2, Carpenter syndrome only in 2 cases. The most common diseases in APS2 were: Hashimoto’s disease, type 1 diabetes, Graves’ disease (72.73%, 27.27%, 13.64% respectively).

- In APS3, 2-4 diseases were found. Type 1 diabetes, Hashimoto’s disease, Graves’ disease were the most common disorders (77.42%, 50.00%, 32.26% respectively). The most common coexistence in APS3 was type 1 diabetes with Hashimoto’s disease.

CONCLUSIONS: Although some diseases occur more frequently than others, it should be remembered about various APS components during follow-up such patients.

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