SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This study aimed at evaluation of the presence of ACA IgG and IgM in patients with isulin dependent diabetes mellitus. The study was carried out on 34 patients with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus and 20 healthy control. All the patients were IDDM positive confirmed by estimation of blood sugar and glycated hemoglobin.

All patients and controls were subjected to the follwoing :-

1- Clinical evaluation : including history taking and fundus examination to all patients to detect microangiopathic complications (retinopathy)

2- Blood sample was drown from each person and subjected to :-

a) ANA

b) Lipid profile

c) ACA IgG and IgM

The Statistical analysis of the study showed :-

1- There was non significant difference between IDDM patients and controls as regerd age

2- There was non significant difference between IDDM patients and controls as regerd sex

3- There was non significant increase in ANA in IDDDM patients compared with controls.

4- There was a significant increase in cholesterol serum levels in IDDM patients compared with controls.

5- There was a significant increase in LDL serum levels in IDDM patients compared with controls.

6- Only 1 of the patients was ACA IgM positive while 38 patients was ACA IgM negative. The percentage of positivity was (2.94%) Non of the controls was ACA IgM positive. The percentage of positivity was 0%. There was non significant increase in ACA IgM in IDDM compared with control group.

7- 9 of the patients were ACA / IgG positive while 25 patients were ACA IgG negative. The percentage of positivity was (26.7%) Non of the controls was ACA IgG positive. the percentage of positivity was 0%. There was a significant increase in ACA IgG serum levels in IDDM patients compared with control group.

8- There was non significant difference between ACA IgG positive and negative cases as regard age.

9- There was non significant difference between ACA IgG positive and negative cases as regard male to female ratio

10- There was non significant difference between ACA IgG positive and negative cases as regard duration

11- There was non significant increase in fasting Bl. Sugar in ACA IgG positive cases compared with ACA IgG negative cases.

12- There was non significant increase in Bl. Sugar after 2h. in ACA IgG positive cases compared with ACA IgG negative cases.

13- There was a significant increase in HbAic levels in ACA IgG positive cases compared with ACA IgG negative cases.

14- The presence of retinopathy was related to positivity of ACA IgG

From this results we concluded that :-

- IDDM was associated with a high prevelance of ACA IgG
- ACA might be responsible for the high incidence of microangropathic complications in IDDM patients
- IDDM might be an additional recognized cause of APS.