
Evaluation of exocrine and endocrine function of pancreas in children with thalassemia major

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This study aimed to assess the frequency and characteristics of pancreatic damage in patients with [3 - Thalassemia major by evaluating the exocrine and endocrine functions of pancreas in thalassemic children. The study was done on forty (40) children with thalassemia major and were divided into two groups. Group I : Thalassemic group with intact spleen Group II : thalassemic group without spleen.- In addition to fifteen (15) children were selected as control group.- The endocrine pancreatic functions were evaluated by determination of the following parameters.- Oral glucose tolerance test.- C- peptide levels : fasting level and 30 minutes after glucose ingestion. - Insulin levels : fasting level and 30 minutes after glucose ingestion- The exocrine pancreatic function was evaluated by determination of lipase level.- serum iron, ferritin and total iron binding capacity were estimated to assess the iron status of thalassemic children. The results of our study showed the following : 1-Normal glucose tolerance in thalassemic children until the age of 15 years. 2-Due to hypertransfusion therapy the iron and ferritin levels were significantly higher in thalassemic children than the control group. 3-The total iron binding capacity was significantly lower in thalassemic groups than the control.