

Risk of T1DM up in children with autoantibody reversion

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(HealthDay)—The risk of type 1 diabetes remains elevated for children

who have developed multiple β -cell autoantibodies, even after reversion of individual autoantibodies, according to a study published online June 16 in *Diabetes Care*.

Kendra Vehik, M.P.H., Ph.D., from the University of South Florida in Tampa, and colleagues examined the frequency of β -cell autoantibody reversion in children at risk for type 1 diabetes. Children aged up to 10 years who were screened more than once for insulin autoantibody, GAD antibody, and insulinoma antigen-2 antibodies were included. Reversion was defined as two or more negative visits after persistence, which was defined as autoantibody present on two or more consecutive visits and confirmed in two reference laboratories.

The researchers found that reversion was 19 and 29 percent for autoantibodies to GAD65 and insulin, respectively, and was mainly seen in children with single autoantibodies (24 percent), and rarely seen in those with multiple autoantibodies (

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