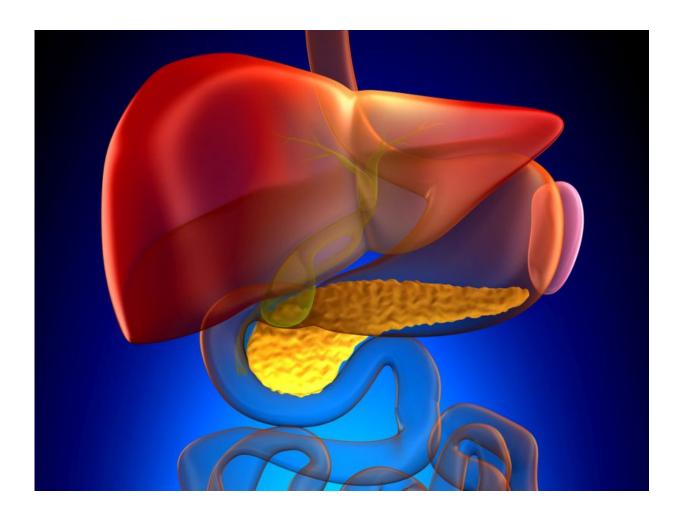


Similar defects ID'd for T2DM, chronic pancreatitis and diabetes

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(HealthDay)—Patients with type 2 diabetes and those with diabetes



secondary to chronic pancreatitis have similarly impaired α -cell responses to oral glucose ingestion and hypoglycemia, according to a study published online July 27 in *Diabetes Care*.

Lena Mumme, from St. Josef Hospital in Bochum, Germany, and colleagues compared 10 patients with <u>diabetes</u> secondary to <u>chronic</u> <u>pancreatitis</u> with 13 patients with type 2 diabetes and 10 healthy controls. Participants underwent stepwise hypoglycemic clamp and an <u>oral glucose tolerance</u> test (OGTT).

The researchers found that patients with diabetes and chronic pancreatitis had higher glucose levels during the OGTT, while levels were lower in controls (P

" α -cell responses to oral glucose ingestion and to hypoglycemia are disturbed in patients with diabetes and chronic pancreatitis and in patients with type 2 diabetes," the authors write. "The similarities between these defects suggest a common etiology."

Several authors disclosed financial ties to the pharmaceutical industry.

More information: <u>Abstract/Full Text (subscription or payment may be required)</u>

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