

The course of diabetes in Mongoloids

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Background and aims: Numerous researches show that data on an ethnic origin can give additional information for the personalized approach in treatment of diseases. The aim of our study was to identify the some features of diabetes mellitus type 1 (T1DM) course in Mongoloids of Eastern Siberia-Buryats.

Method: Complex clinical and molecular-genetic examination of representatives of indigenous ethnoses of Siberia (Buryat belonging to Mongoloid race) carried out.

Results: It is revealed that incidence and prevalence of T1DM in the Buryat below the Russian indicators. It is revealed that HLA II - a profile the Buryat significantly differs from Russians: frequency of the haplotype contributing to T1DM in Buryat group is lower, the frequency of the protective - is significantly higher. There have not been revealed associations of SNPs of gene CTLA4 with predisposition to T1DM in Buryat.

Conclusion: Proposed to take into account the ethnic characteristics of genome to develop personalized approach for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of diabetes.