

ETIOLOGIC CLASSIFICATION OF DIABETES MELLITUS

Updated January 15, 2025

Table 1 lists the various disorders that can either cause or contribute to the development of diabetes and the Endotext chapters where these disorders are discussed in detail. It should be noted that a patient can have characteristics of more than one type of diabetes. For example, a patient with Type 1 diabetes with positive antibodies can also be obese with the metabolic syndrome and have characteristics typical of Type 2 diabetes.

Table 1. Etiologic Classification Of Diabetes Mellitus	
Disorders	Endotext Chapter
Type 1 Diabetes	Pathogenesis of Type 1 Diabetes
Type 2 Diabetes	Pathogenesis of Type 2 Diabetes
Gestational Diabetes	Gestational Diabetes
Genetic defects of beta-cell development and function	
MODY	Diagnosis and Clinical Management of Monogenic Diabetes
Neonatal Diabetes	Diagnosis and Clinical Management of Monogenic Diabetes
Mitochondrial DNA	Atypical Forms of Diabetes
Genetic defects in insulin action	
Type A insulin resistance	Atypical Forms of Diabetes
Leprechaunism	Atypical Forms of Diabetes
Rabson-Mendenhall syndrome	Atypical Forms of Diabetes
Lipoatrophic diabetes	Lipodystrophy Syndromes: Presentation and Treatment*
Diseases of the exocrine pancreas	
Pancreatitis	Atypical Forms of Diabetes
Trauma/pancreatectomy	Atypical Forms of Diabetes

Neoplasia	Atypical Forms of Diabetes
Cystic fibrosis	Atypical Forms of Diabetes
Iron overload (hemochromatosis, thalassemia, etc.)	Atypical Forms of Diabetes
Fibrocalculous pancreatic diabetes	Fibrocalculous Pancreatic Diabetes**
Endocrinopathies	
Acromegaly Cushing's syndrome Glucagonoma Pheochromocytoma Hyperthyroidism Somatostatinoma Primary Hyperaldosteronism	Atypical Forms of Diabetes
Diabetes Mellitus After Solid Organ Transplantation	Diabetes Mellitus After Solid Organ Transplantation
Drug- or chemical-induced hyperglycemia	
Vacor Pentamidine Nicotinic acid Glucocorticoids Growth Hormone Diazoxide Check point inhibitors Dilantin Interferon alpha Immune suppressants Others (statins, psychotropic drugs, α -adrenergic agonists, β -Adrenergic agonists, thiazides, etc.)	Atypical Forms of Diabetes
Infections	

Congenital rubella	Atypical Forms of Diabetes
HCV	Atypical Forms of Diabetes
COVID-19	Atypical Forms of Diabetes
HIV	Diabetes in People Living with HIV
Immune-mediated diabetes	
Latent Autoimmune Diabetes in Adults (LADA)	Atypical Forms of Diabetes
Stiff-man syndrome	Atypical Forms of Diabetes
Anti-insulin receptor antibodies	Atypical Forms of Diabetes
Autoimmune Polyglandular Syndromes	Autoimmune Polyglandular Syndromes***
Diabetes of unknown cause	
Ketosis-prone diabetes (Flatbush diabetes)	Atypical Forms of Diabetes
Other genetic syndromes sometimes associated with diabetes	
Down syndrome Klinefelter syndrome Turner syndrome Wolfram syndrome Friedreich ataxia Huntington chorea Bardet-Biedl syndrome (Laurence-Moon-Biedl) syndrome Myotonic dystrophy Porphyria Prader-Willi syndrome Alström syndrome Others	Atypical Forms of Diabetes

Unless indicated chapters are located in the Diabetes section.

*Chapter in Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of Lipid and Lipoprotein Metabolism and Obesity section

**Chapter in Tropical Medicine section

***Chapter in Disorders that Affect Multiple Organs section