**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 GlucocorticoidsGrowth HormoneDiazoxide Check point inhibitorsDilantin Interferon alphaImmune suppressantsOthers (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 syndromeAlström syndromeOthers | 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