

Opinion

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Latent Autoimmune Diabetes in Adults (LADA) is a form of autoimmune diabetes that is often misdiagnosed as Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM). It is characterized by the presence of autoantibodies against pancreatic islet cells, leading to a gradual loss of insulin-producing beta cells. The clinical presentation of LADA is similar to T2DM, with hyperglycemia and the need for insulin therapy. However, the autoimmune nature of LADA is often revealed by the presence of autoantibodies and the presence of a family history of autoimmune diseases. The diagnosis of LADA is based on the presence of autoantibodies and the presence of a family history of autoimmune diseases. The management of LADA is similar to T2DM, with the use of insulin therapy and lifestyle modifications. The prognosis of LADA is generally poor, with a high risk of complications such as retinopathy, nephropathy, and neuropathy. The early diagnosis and treatment of LADA is essential to prevent these complications and improve the quality of life of affected individuals.

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