**Changes in Pancreatic Exocrine Function in Young at-risk Children Followed to Islet Autoimmunity and Type 1 Diabetes in the ENDIA Study**

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The pancreatic exocrine function was longitudinally monitored in relation to the development of islet autoimmunity (IA) and type 1 diabetes (T1D) in at-risk children with a first-degree relative with T1D. The children have been followed prospectively in the Environmental Determinants of Islet Autoimmunity (ENDIA) study.

Baseline faecal elastase-1 (FE-1) concentration did not differ between progressors and non-progressors, or by Human Leukocyte Antigen-DR (HLA-DR) type or proband status. FE-1 decreased over time in progressors in comparison to non-progressors. In some progressors, the fall in FE-1 preceded the onset of IA.

It was concluded that pancreatic exocrine function decreases in the majority of young at-risk children who progress to IA and T1D.