Interesting Case of Type3c Diabetes Mellitus: Secondary to Probable Type 1 Autoimmune Pancreatitis (IGG4 Related)

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Abstract

Autoimmune Pancreatitis (AIP) is a distinct form of chronic pancreatitis and a pancreatic manifestation of IgG4-related disease (IgG4-RD). It is characterized by pancreatic enlargement, elevated serum IgG4 levels, and a dramatic response to corticosteroids. We report a case of a 56-year-old male presenting with chronic epigastric pain and recent-onset osmotic symptoms. Imaging revealed pancreatic head involvement with groove region inflammation and duodenal wall thickening. Biochemical evaluation demonstrated elevated pancreatic enzymes and hyperglycemia, while serology showed raised IgG4 levels. The case highlights the diagnostic challenge in differentiating AIP from malignancy and underscores the importance of early recognition due to its reversible nature.