ABSTRACT

Type one diabetes is an autoimmune disease. It is caused by the destruction of β cells of Langerhans' pancreatic islets. Hyperglycemia is a major symptom of β cell destruction. Monocytes play a key role during T cell activation. T cell effect can be protective (T_{reg}) or destructive. Monocyte destroys β cells as a macrophage and generates self-tolerance as a dendritic cell. The number of patients with T1D is increasing. In the presented work I aim to summarize current information about pathogenesis of T1D and I try to propose future way of research.