The total number of patients included in the meta-analysis in the diabetes group is 99, and 288 in the control group. The pooled analyses between diabetes group and controls showed statistically significant association between diabetes and increased prevalence and levels of GnRH IgM antibodies in both prevalence and levels of GnRH IgM antibodies outcomes (RR = 2.11, 95% CI = 1.09 to 4.11, p-value = 0.03), (MD = 2.13, 95% CI = 0.25 to 4.02, p-value = 0.03), respectively.