

Screening can help identify autoimmune type 1 diabetes early

Autoimmune type 1 diabetes starts before clinical diagnosis, indicated by the presence of autoantibodies that serve as markers of the immune system's attack on pancreatic beta cells. Proactive autoantibody detection is helpful to identify individuals who may be in the early stages of **autoimmune type 1 diabetes (aT1D)**.¹⁻³

aT1D-associated autoantibodies can be detected with a simple blood test before the first symptoms appear.⁴

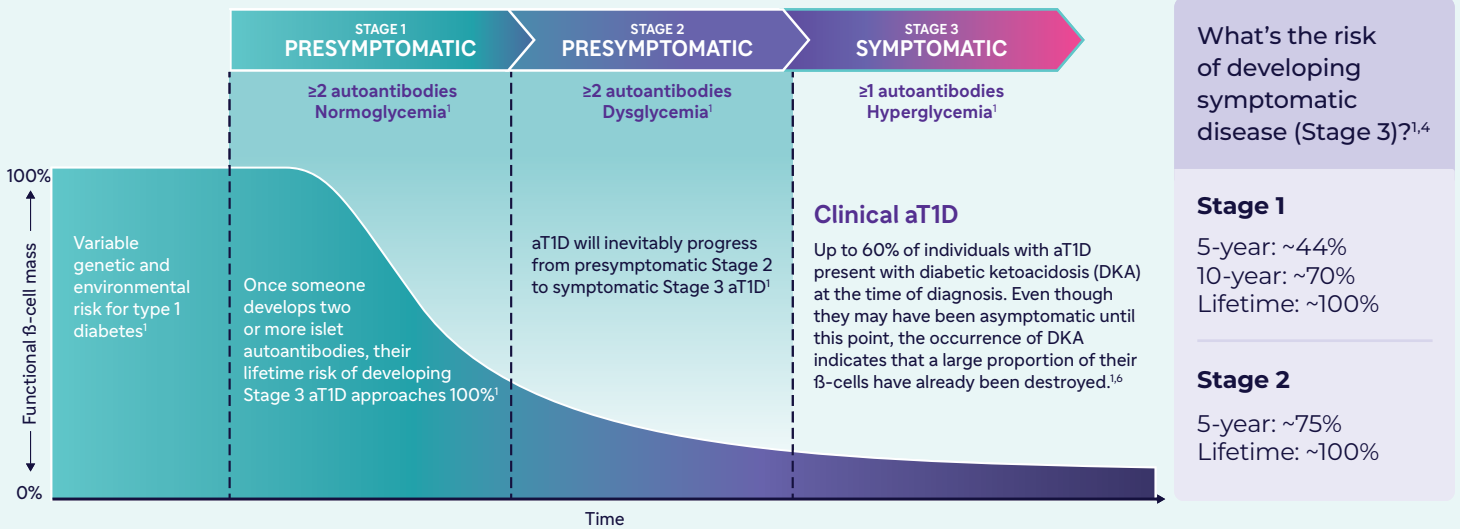
Specific markers in the bloodstream associated with the development of aT1D include:⁵



- Insulin autoantibody (IAA)
- Insulinoma antigen-2 autoantibody (IA-2A)
- GAD autoantibody (GADA)
- Zinc transporter type 8 autoantibody (ZnT8A)

aT1D develops in 3 stages¹

aT1D represents a disease continuum that includes presymptomatic and symptomatic stages. Stages 1 and 2 are also referred to as early-stage aT1D, while Stage 3 is usually referred to as clinical diabetes.



A sudden diagnosis of aT1D affects the quality of life for patients and their families in the short and long term. At diagnosis, patients frequently present with DKA, a preventable, life-threatening complication that requires emergency medical care and hospitalization.⁴

Early identification of individuals at risk for symptomatic Stage 3 aT1D may help:



Reduce the risk and incidence of DKA at diagnosis and in the long term⁷



Reduce long-term complications, including hypoglycemia, retinopathy, nephropathy, and neuropathy¹



Reduce the emotional burden of a sudden diagnosis⁸



Give parents and caregivers time to prepare for disease progression⁹



Identify individuals who may be eligible for clinical trials⁷

Autoantibody screening is important, especially for high-risk individuals⁷



High-risk individuals include:

- **First-degree relatives (FDRs) and second-degree relatives (SDRs) of someone with aT1D**, such as a parent, sibling, child, grandparent or cousin^{10,11}

Individuals with first-degree relatives who have aT1D are up to 15X more likely to develop aT1D¹²

- **Patients diagnosed with any autoimmune condition**, particularly celiac disease and thyroid disease¹³
- **Those with a family history** of autoimmune diseases¹⁴
- Patients who have elevated blood sugars and have been **previously diagnosed with prediabetes or type 2 diabetes**, as they may actually have aT1D¹⁴

Individuals who are not high risk can still be screened:
Around 90% of people diagnosed with aT1D don't have a family history of diabetes¹⁵

Screening options



The **TrialNet Research Program** provides screening at no cost for aT1D for relatives of people with aT1D.¹⁶

[Click or scan to access TrialNet](#)



The **UncoverT1D Early Detection Program** provides comprehensive 4-autoantibody screening at no cost for all individuals, with a focus on those at high risk. This includes individuals who have a personal or family history of aT1D or other autoimmune conditions, or who have elevated blood sugar levels and may have been previously diagnosed with type 2 diabetes or prediabetes.

[Click or scan to access UncoverT1D](#)



Proactive screening may help prevent critical illness, such as DKA, and manage the condition more effectively from the outset^{4,9}

Steps for aT1D screening



1. Choose a screening location option

Dried Blood Spot (DBS) samples can be collected at:

- Point of care
- Lab collection
- Mobile phlebotomy



2. Order testing¹⁷

The following panel of autoantibody tests is available through the **UncoverT1D Early Detection Program**:

- Insulin Autoantibody (IAA)
- Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase (GAD) Autoantibody
- Islet Antigen 2 (IA-2) Autoantibody
- Zinc Transporter 8 (ZnT8) Autoantibody



3. Take action^{5,11}

Negative result

- Consider additional testing in future if at risk for developing aT1D

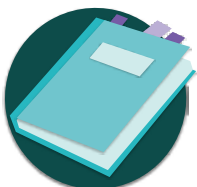
Positive result

- Order confirmatory testing for persistent autoantibody status
- If multiple autoantibodies are present, consider referral to endocrinology
- Additional testing is required to determine aT1D staging
- Provide patient education on aT1D symptoms and management



Click or scan to
[initiate screening](#)
through the
[UncoverT1D Early](#)
[Detection Program](#)

The **UncoverT1D Early Detection Program** uses DBS collected at point of care, lab or through mobile phlebotomy to screen for aT1D



Educate patients who test positive, and their caregivers, about the risk of DKA and provide support to help them plan for living with aT1D.

The UncoverT1D Early Detection Program can help you screen and follow up with your high-risk patients



The comprehensive, user-friendly digital platform provides autoantibody testing for the following indications:

- First-time testing
- Confirmatory testing
- Repeat testing

The program facilitates clinician decision-making through detailed and accurate testing reports.

Screen and monitor your high-risk patients using the [UncoverT1D Early Detection Program](#)



Learn more about the importance of early detection for aT1D



[American Diabetes Association Consensus Guidance for Monitoring](#)



[International Society for Pediatric and Adolescent Diabetes Guidelines](#)



[Diabetes Canada Guidelines](#)

Sanofi Canada is the sponsor of the UncoverT1D Early Detection Program. Revvity is the sole testing provider. Testing can be ordered at no cost for eligible patients by healthcare providers. This program is sponsored to address unmet testing needs in the autoimmune T1D early detection space.

The UncoverT1D Early Detection Program is not intended to and should not interfere in any way with a healthcare professional's or patient's independent judgment and freedom of choice. Healthcare professionals and patients should always consider the full range of testing and treatment options and select those most appropriate for the individual patient.

The content provided is for informational purposes only and is not a substitute for professional medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment.

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