

Think Type 1 Diabetes (T1D): Why **Early Detection** of T1D Matters in **Pediatric Populations**



What is T1D?



T1D is a **chronic, progressive, autoimmune disease** attacking the insulin-producing **beta-cells** in the **pancreas**¹



Presence of islet autoantibodies defines **autoimmunity**. **Staging of disease progression** is defined by **glycemic status**^{2,3}



Stages 1–2 represent **early-stage/preclinical T1D**, whereas **Stages 3–4** are **clinical T1D**^{2,3}

Scan the QR code on the next page to learn more about staging of T1D disease progression

Why Screen for T1D in Children?

Detecting T1D in its **early stages (Stage 1–2)** can:



Facilitate development of **glycemic management skills** before clinical onset⁵



Offer the option of clinical trials or treatment to **delay clinical T1D onset**⁴



Reduce diabetic ketoacidosis, subsequent morbidities, and hospitalization^{4,5}



Provide an opportunity for education and counseling for the child and their family^{4,5}

Scan the QR code on the next page to learn more about the benefits of T1D screening

Who Should Be Considered for IAb Screening?

High-Risk Populations

Screen during check-up



Siblings of children with clinical T1D³



Children with a history of other autoimmune diseases, such as celiac or thyroid disease⁴⁻⁶

General Population



90% of people with T1D do not have an affected first-degree relative^{3,8}

General-population screening is recommended to detect **most T1D cases early**^{3,8}

Screening should begin at 2-4 years old then again at 10-15 years old if negative⁷⁻⁹



Refer immediately for metabolic tests* if children have unexplained symptoms of excessive urination, thirst, or weight loss⁹

How to Screen for T1D Using IAb?

Take a blood sample (blood draw or finger/heel prick)^{8†}

Send for IAb testing – it's recommended to test for all four IAb available (IAA, IA-2A, GADA, ZnT8A)^{9†}

IAb-negative

Test again at 6-8 and 10-15 years of age⁷

If ≥ 1 IAb

Refer to endocrinology team for education and confirmatory testing¹⁰

<2 IAb
Results communicated and education provided¹⁰

≥ 2 IAb
T1D confirmed and T1D confirmed and staged, education provided^{9,10}

Access resources about:



Staging in T1D



Pathways for Diagnosing and Monitoring T1D



Early T1D Screening Recommendations

*Metabolic testing could include venous glucose, 120-minute OGTT, FPG, HbA1c, or CGM.⁹

†Follow local protocols and guidelines. Availability of testing may vary

CGM, continuous glucose monitoring; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; GADA, glutamic acid decarboxylase autoantibodies; HbA1c, glycated hemoglobin; IAA, insulin autoantibodies; IA-2A, insulinoma-associated antigen 2 autoantibodies; OGTT, oral glucose tolerance test, ZnT8A, zinc transporter 8 autoantibodies.

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