

PROACTIVE SCREENING TO GET 1 STEP AHEAD

OF AUTOIMMUNE T1D

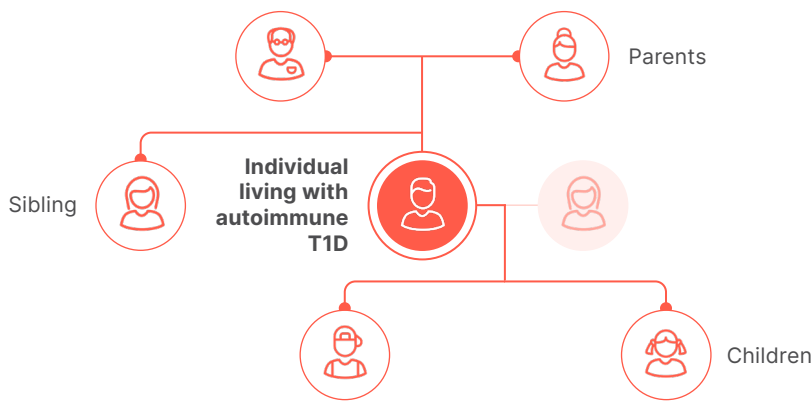
**T1D
STEP
AHEAD**

WHO TO SCREEN



THOSE WITH A FIRST-DEGREE RELATIVE WITH AUTOIMMUNE T1D

have up to **15x higher risk** of developing the condition compared to the general population.¹



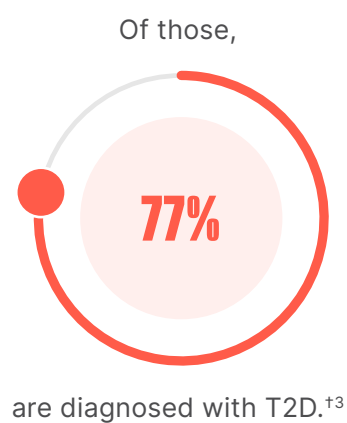
HOWEVER,



of new autoimmune T1D diagnoses occur in people **without a family history**.^{*2}

PEOPLE WHO MAY HAVE BEEN MISDIAGNOSED WITH T2D

~40% OF ADULTS WITH AUTOIMMUNE T1D ARE INITIALLY MISDIAGNOSED



THOSE WITH ASSOCIATED AUTOIMMUNE CONDITIONS

There's a high degree of co-occurrence between autoimmune T1D and other autoimmune conditions.^{4,5}

Coeliac and autoimmune thyroid disease can **increase the likelihood of autoimmune T1D development**.⁶⁻⁸



UNDERSTANDING SCREENING RESULTS

EARLY PRESYMPTOMATIC STAGES OF AUTOIMMUNE T1D CAN BE IDENTIFIED THROUGH TESTING FOR AUTOANTIBODIES IN THE BLOOD.⁹



AUTOANTIBODIES NOT DETECTED

Individual currently does not have autoimmune T1D; for high-risk individuals, this can provide peace of mind.^{†9}

ONE AUTOANTIBODY

An increased risk compared to those with no autoantibodies, but developing autoimmune T1D is not a certainty.^{†10}

TWO OR MORE AUTOANTIBODIES

Either Stage 1 or 2 autoimmune T1D, depending on glycaemic status.^{§1,10-12}

Stage 3 if hyperglycaemic.^{‡2}

Note: Upon autoimmune T1D onset (Stage 1), all individuals have multiple autoantibodies. Recent breakthrough T1D consensus guidance noted that some people revert to single autoantibody status in Stage 3.^{§10}

T1D, type 1 diabetes; T2D, type 2 diabetes; US, United States.

*From a population-based observational study of 57,371 young individuals with autoimmune T1D across Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Luxembourg, using data from the Diabetes Prospective Follow-up Registry between 1995 and 2018.² †In a retrospective online survey of patients with autoimmune T1D and caregivers of patients with autoimmune T1D in the US, a diagnosis of autoimmune T1D was missed in 38.6% of those diagnosed at ≥18 years of age (n=856). Of those patients, 76.8% were initially diagnosed with type 2 diabetes.³ ‡Repeat screening for autoimmune T1D in high-risk children, such as those that have a first-degree relative with the condition, can identify those who develop autoantibodies after their initial screening.¹³⁻¹⁵ §Reversion to single autoantibody or negative status can occur at Stage 2 in some people with previously confirmed multiple autoantibody positivity.¹⁰

References: **1.** Besser REJ, Bell KJ, Couper JJ, et al. *Pediatr Diabetes*. 2022;23(8):1175-1187; **2.** Karges B, Prinz N, Placzek K, et al. *Diabetes Care*. 2021;44(5):1116-1124; **3.** Muñoz C, Floreen A, Garey C, et al. *Clin Diabetes*. 2019;37(3):276-281; **4.** Barker JM. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 2006;91(4):1210-1217; **5.** Głowińska-Olszewska B, Szablowski M, Panas P, et al. *Front Endocrinol (Lausanne)*. 2020;11:476; **6.** Ludvigsson JF, Ludvigsson J, Ekblom A, Montgomery SM. *Diabetes Care*. 2006;29(11):2483-2488; **7.** Skov J, Kuja-Halkola R, Magnusson PKE, Gudbjörnsdóttir S, Kämppe O, Bensing S. *Eur J Endocrinol*. 2022;186(6):677-685; **8.** Biondi B, Kahaly GJ, Robertson RP. *Endocr Rev*. 2019;40(3):789-824; **9.** Sims EK, Besser REJ, Dayan C, et al. *Diabetes*. 2022;71(4):610-623; **10.** Phillip M, Achenbach P, Addala A, et al. *Diabetes Care*. 2024;47(8):1276-1298; **11.** ElSayed NA, Aleppo G, Aroda VR, et al. *Diabetes Care*. 2023;46(Suppl 1):S19-S40; **12.** Insel RA, Dunne JL, Atkinson MA, et al. *Diabetes Care*. 2015;38(10):1964-1974; **13.** Moore DJ, Leibel NI, Polonsky W, et al. *Int J Gen Med*. 2024;17:3003-3014; **14.** AsktheExperts. T1D info for providers. Accessed August 14, 2024. <https://asktheexperts.org/for-providers>; **15.** Edelman S. *J Fam Pract*. 2023;72(6 Suppl):S19-S24.

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Intended for healthcare professionals

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