



# T1D Exchange

## Clinic Registry Update

*Today, we were grateful to be Americans, because it is now clear beyond any doubt that our country has—if not a full-blown registry—one of the richest information sources on type 1 diabetes that the world has ever seen.*

Kelly Close, President and Founder of Close Concerns, in a piece for the *CLOSERLOOK* newsletter regarding a T1D Exchange presentation at the 2012 Advanced Technologies & Treatments for Diabetes (ATTD) meeting in Barcelona.

Thanks to the support of the 67 participating clinical centers and participants across the U.S., who have made the registry into a success. The goal of enrolling 25,000 individuals with type 1 diabetes—spanning all age, racial/ethnicity, & socioeconomic groups—was achieved in June.

Annual follow-up data collection is now in progress. At your next regular office visit, please ask the clinic staff when you can complete the next clinic registry questionnaire.

## Other T1D Exchange Studies

We have had great success in emailing those who indicated interest regarding studies for which they might be eligible. If you would like to receive emails about studies that you are eligible to participate in, but previously indicated otherwise, you will have an opportunity to update your email preference when you complete your annual follow-up questionnaire.

One such study is evaluating how often the pancreas in individuals with T1D is still producing some insulin. A blood test measuring a substance called ‘C-peptide’ indicates whether the pancreas is making insulin. We are particularly interested in learning how C-peptide levels in the blood are related to how long someone has had T1D and his or her age at diagnosis. Thanks to the support of our participants, we have already enrolled more than half of the targeted 1,000 participants! We have completed the enrollment of pediatric participants but there is still room for more adult participants. If you are interested, please contact your study coordinator to find out whether your clinic is participating in this study.



## The Biobank

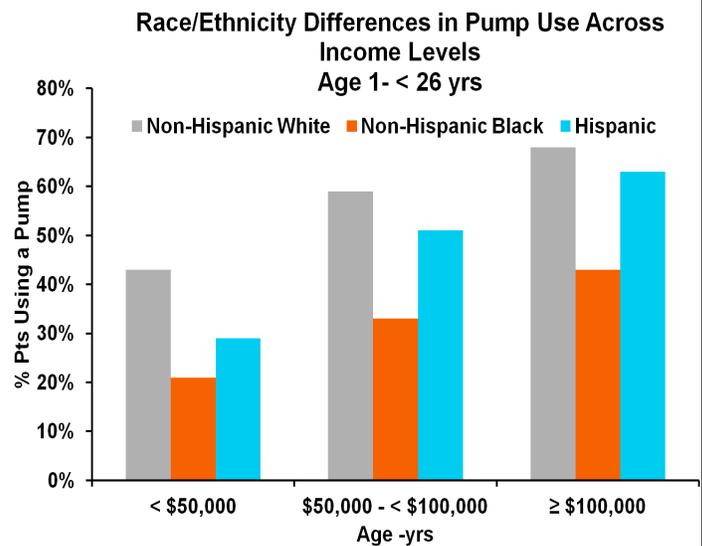
By collecting and storing blood and other biological samples to use for research purposes, the T1D Exchange Biobank hopes to drive collaboration and distribution of knowledge across the type 1 diabetes community. In the coming months, registry participants who asked to be contacted about other T1D studies will receive an email invitation to take part in the Biobank by providing blood samples for researchers involved in T1D research.

# 2012 American Diabetes Association (ADA) Meeting

The T1D Exchange Clinic Registry was showcased during several events at the June 2012 ADA meeting. A few highlights from ADA presentations are shown below.

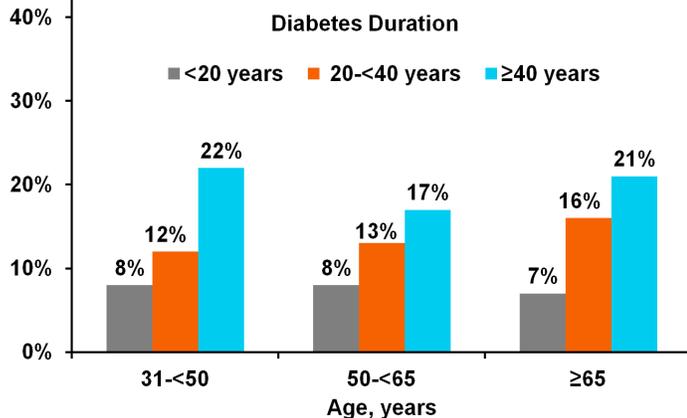
## Are there differences in use of insulin pump therapy by race/ ethnicity?

- ◆ Among participants 1 to less than 26 years of age, White participants were more likely to be using an insulin pump than Hispanic or Non-Hispanic Black participants.
- ◆ These differences were seen irrespective of income suggesting that differences in insulin pump use may not be the result of socioeconomic status alone.
- ◆ This information has helped researchers identify an important area for future research aimed at understanding why these racial disparities in T1D management exist.



## 12-month Frequency of Severe Hypoglycemia\* by Age and Diabetes Duration

\* 1 or more events in past year: defined as seizure or coma



## Does the frequency of severe low blood sugar in adults vary by age & duration of diabetes?

- ◆ In adults, the frequency of severe hypoglycemia resulting in seizure or loss of consciousness in the last year varied by duration of diabetes.
- ◆ With more than 20% of adults who have lived with diabetes for 40 or more years reporting a severe low as compared to 8% of adults who have lived with diabetes less than 20 years.
- ◆ The T1D Exchange plans to conduct a study to assess the potential reasons why older adults have higher rates of severe hypoglycemia.

## How often are participants meeting ADA age-specific goals for A1c?

- ◆ A higher percentage of children < 13 years of age met ADA A1c targets for their age as compared to adolescents and adults with T1D.
- ◆ While 65% of children < 6 years of age and 46% of those aged 6 to less than 13 years met their ADA A1c goals, only 23% of adolescents and approximately 1/3 of adults met their respective goals.
- ◆ This information draws attention to the challenges of managing diabetes and the need for new treatments and technologies to aid in meeting these treatment goals.

