

REDEFINIENDO LA DIABETES MELLITUS TIPO 1

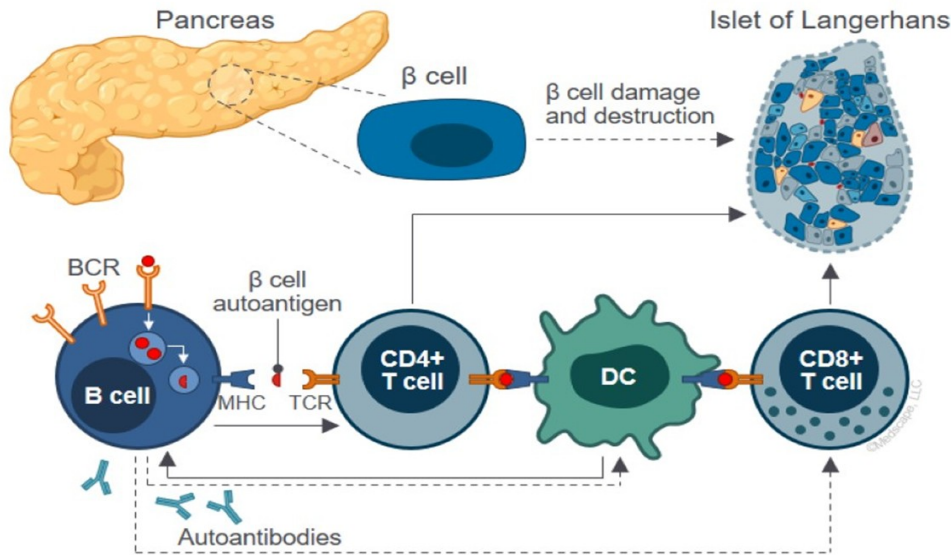
Dra Aurora Aragón Alonso
HCUVA

Evolución del manejo de la diabetes mellitus tipo 1 (DM1)



Evolución del manejo de la DM1

- Enfermedad autoinmune que se caracteriza por la destrucción de las células beta



**Abordaje del resultado final:
insulinopenia**

- Cambio de paradigma: DM1 comienza meses o años antes del debut clínico
- Posibilidad de manejo en su fase preclínica

Situación de la DM1 en la actualidad

- **Alta incidencia y prevalencia**
- **Importante morbi-mortalidad**

Situación de la DM1 en la actualidad: epidemiología

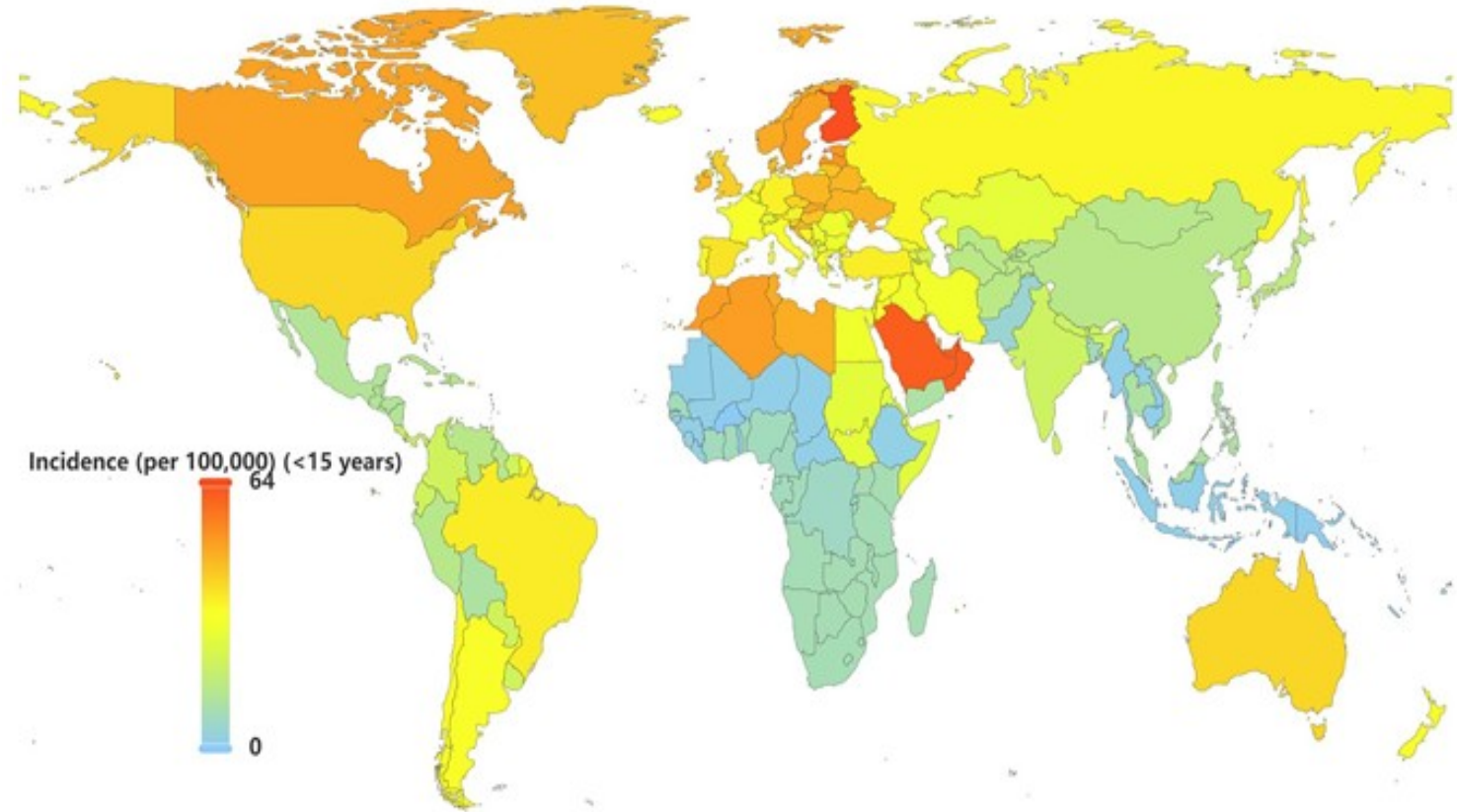
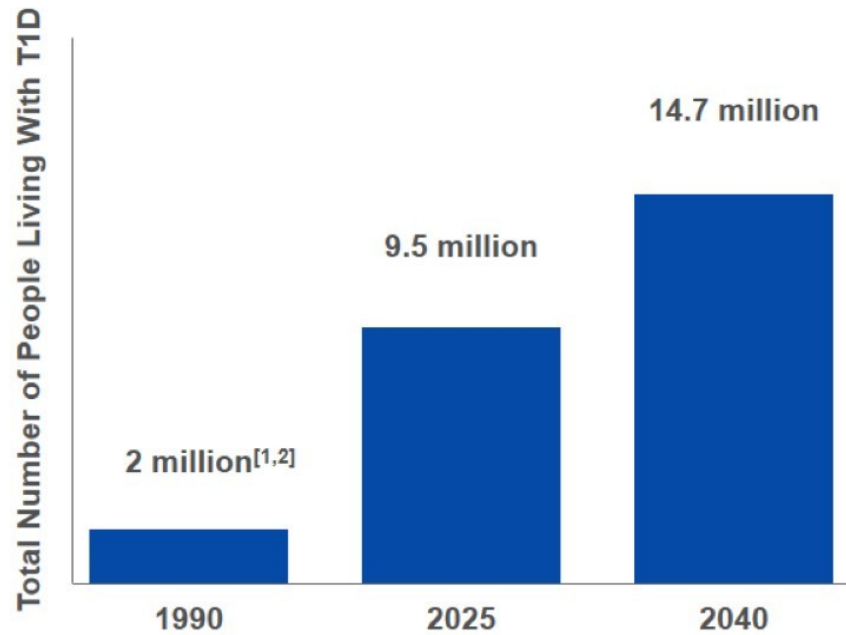
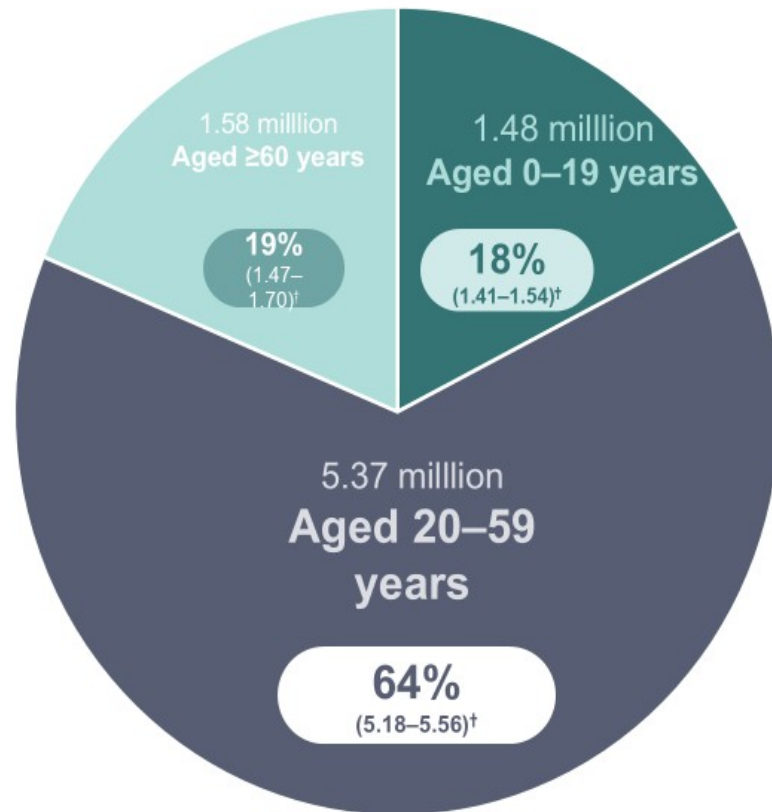


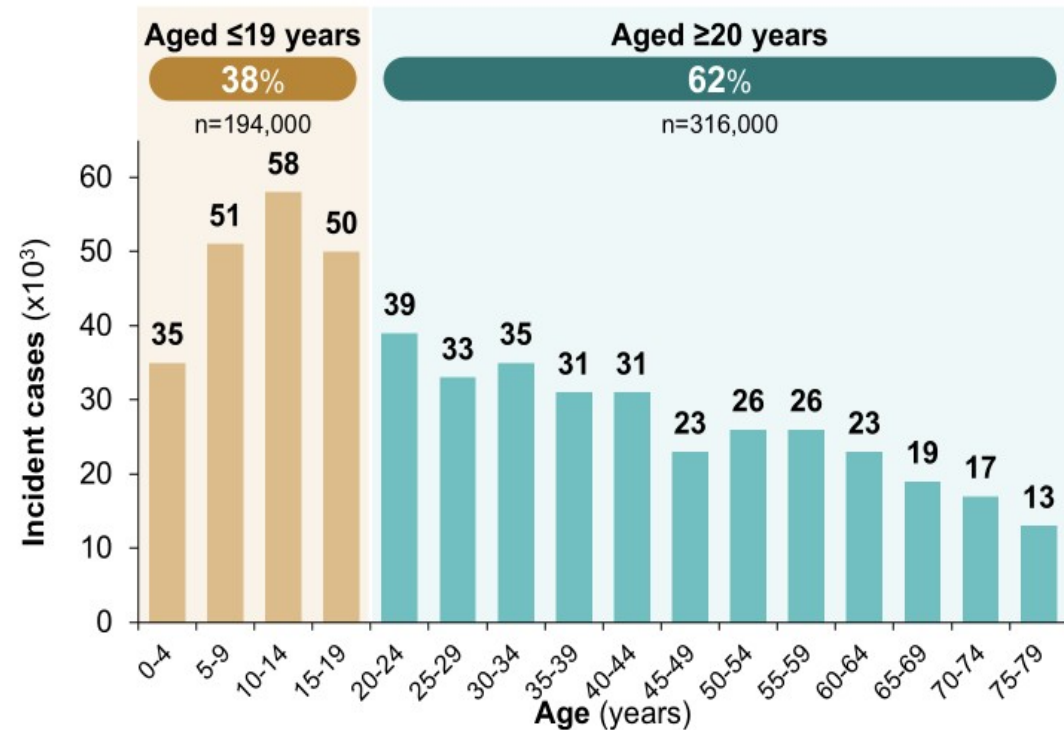
Fig. 3. Modelled Type 1 Diabetes incidence < 15 years by country (2025).

Situación de la DM1 en la actualidad: epidemiología

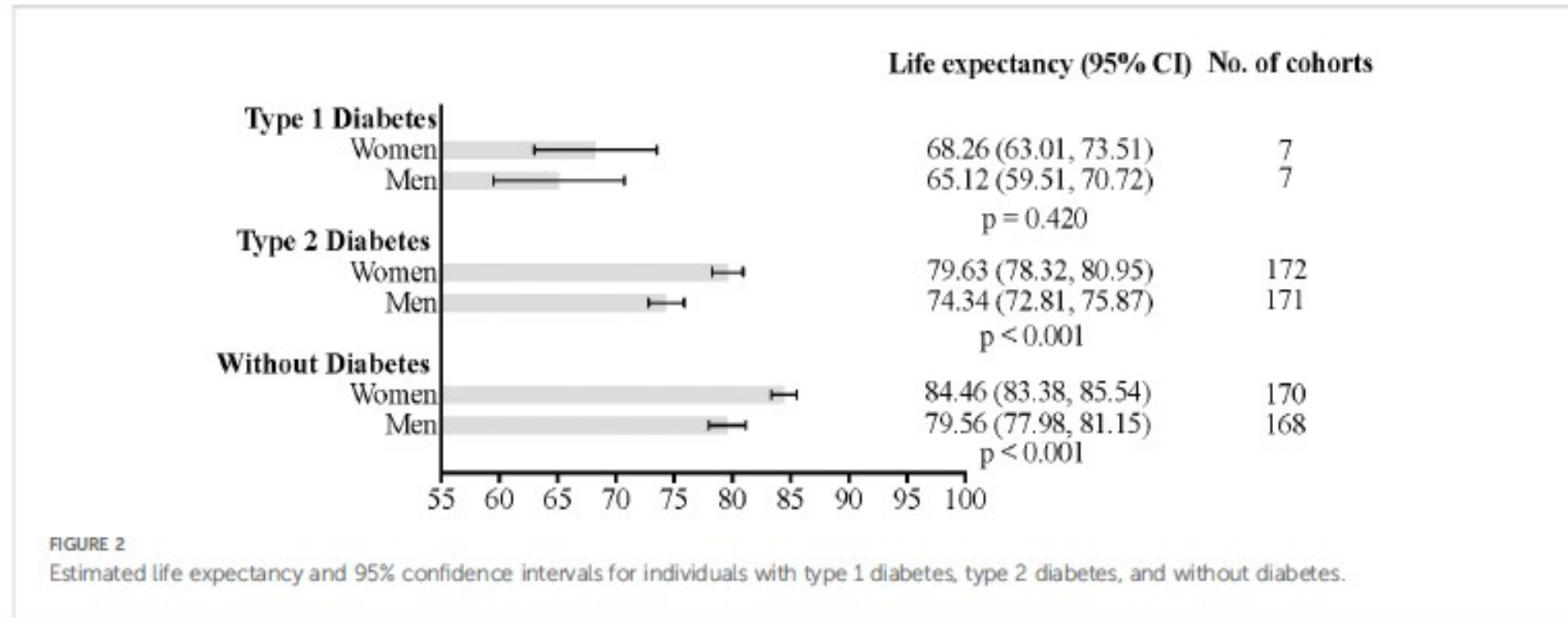
Prevalencia global estimada de DM1 en 2021



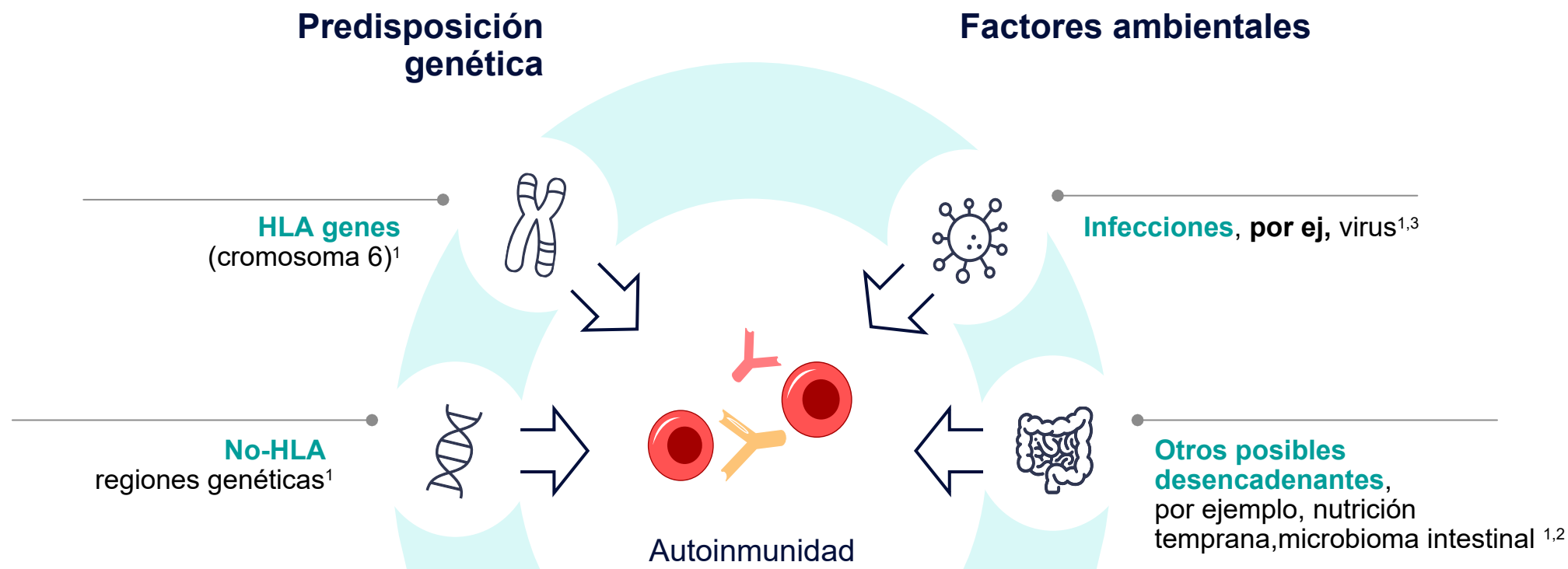
Casos incidentes estimados de nuevos diagnósticos de DM1 por edad en 2021



Situación de la DM1 en la actualidad: morbimortalidad



Etiopatogenia DM1



Se cree que estos factores potenciales conducen a la autoinmunidad (temprana) y ataque inmunomediado por células T autorreactivas contra células beta pancreáticas

Predisposición genética

Región HLA ^{1,2}



Las variaciones en los genes **HLA de clase II** representan hasta el **50%** del riesgo genético de desarrollar DM1

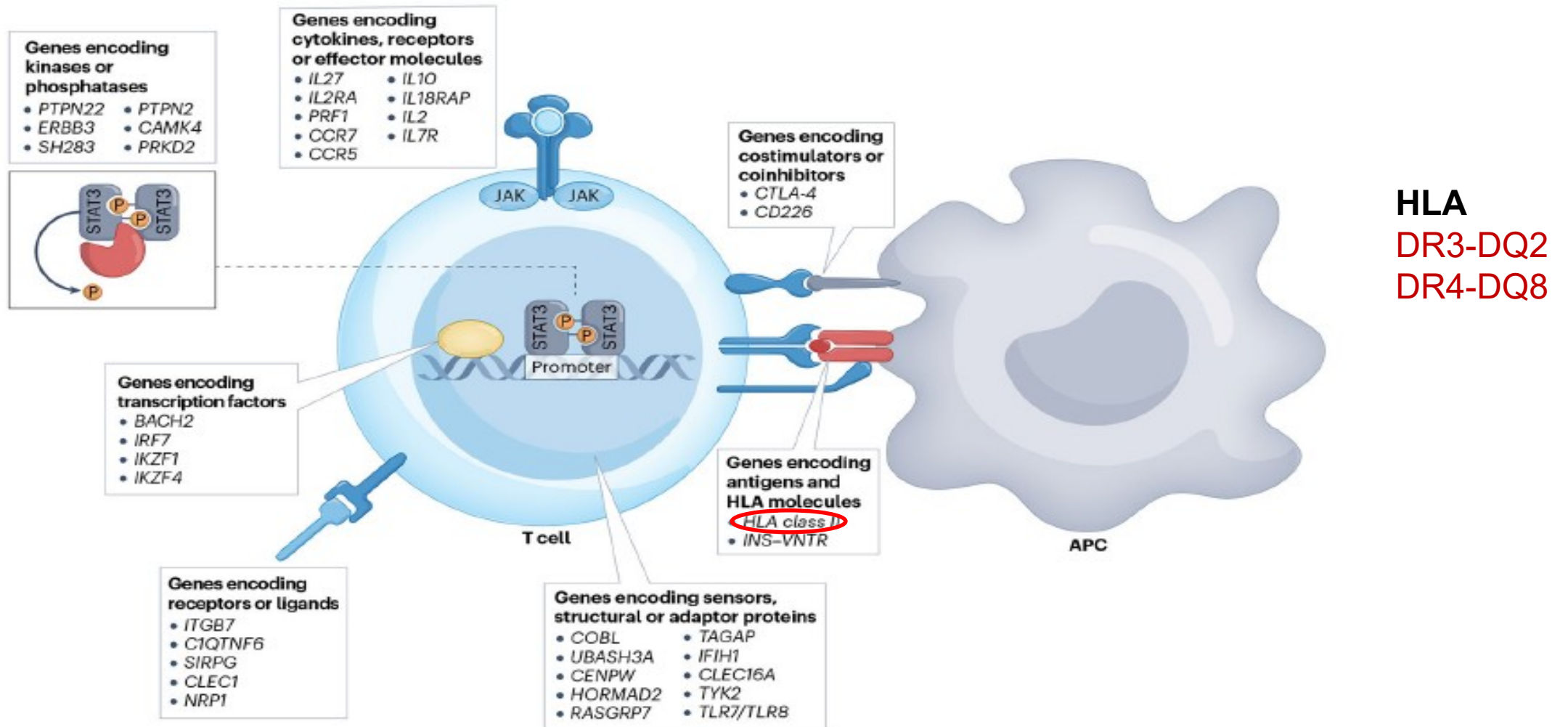
Las moléculas HLA de clase I y II expresadas en células beta pancreáticas pueden proporcionar objetivos para las células T autorreactivas

Otras regiones genéticas ²



Hay más de **70** regiones genéticas **no HLA** asociadas con el riesgo de DM1

Predisposición genética



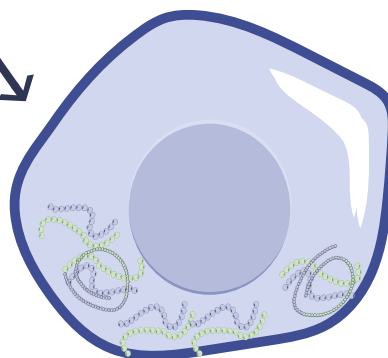
Etiopatogenia de la DM1



Infecciones víricas

- **Enterovirus** (e.g., Coxsackie B virus)^{1,2,4}
- **Rotavirus**^{1,4}
- **Herpesvirus** (e.g., Epstein-Barr, citomegalovirus)¹

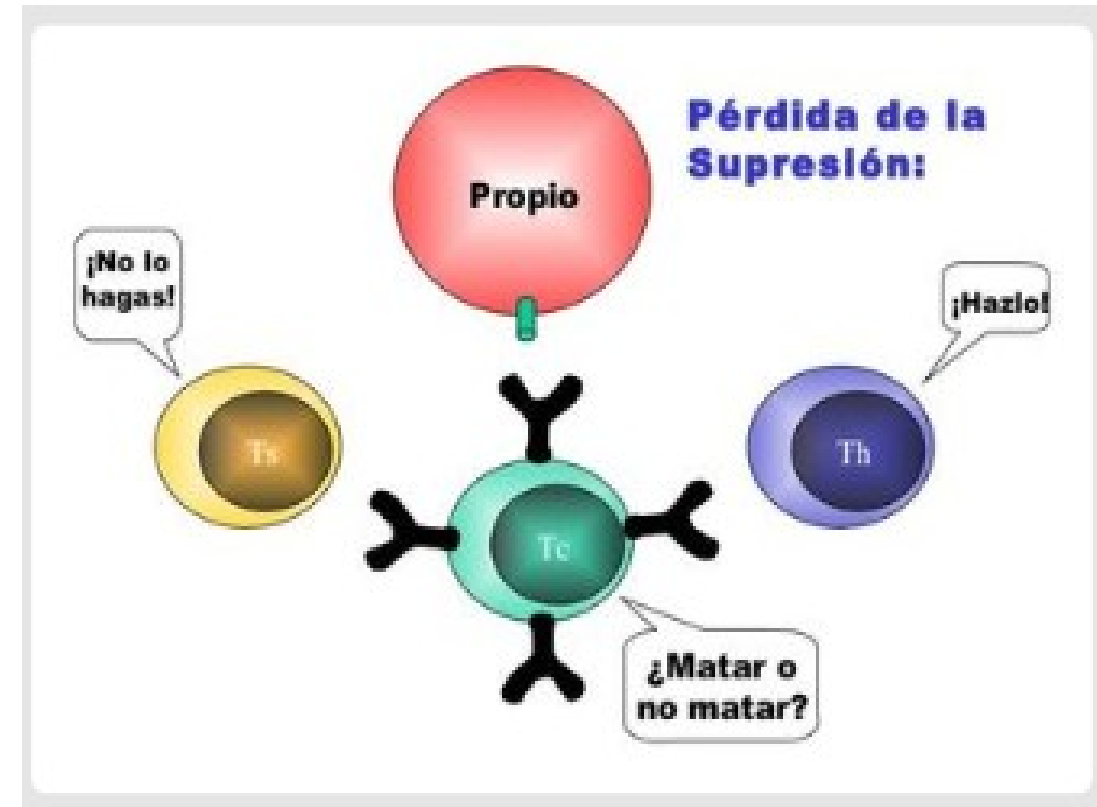
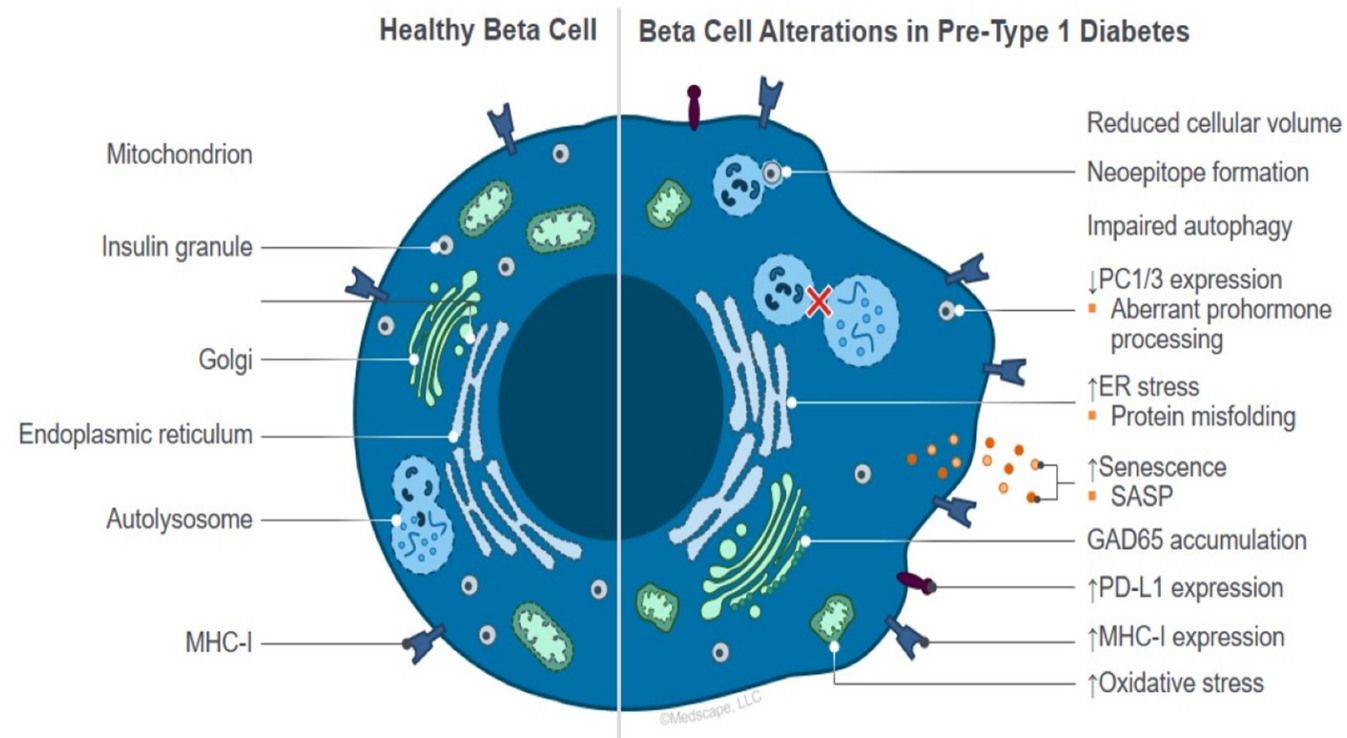
Célula beta
con predisposición
genética



Otros factores

- **Factores de estilo de vida:**
 - **Nutrición temprana**(e.g., PLV, gluten)¹⁻³
 - **Microbiota/microbioma**¹⁻³
 - **Grasa corporal, dieta, aumento de peso, inactividad física**^{1,5}
 - **Factores socioeconómicos**^{6,7}

Etiopatogenia de la DM1



Proceso autoimmune destrucción de la célula beta

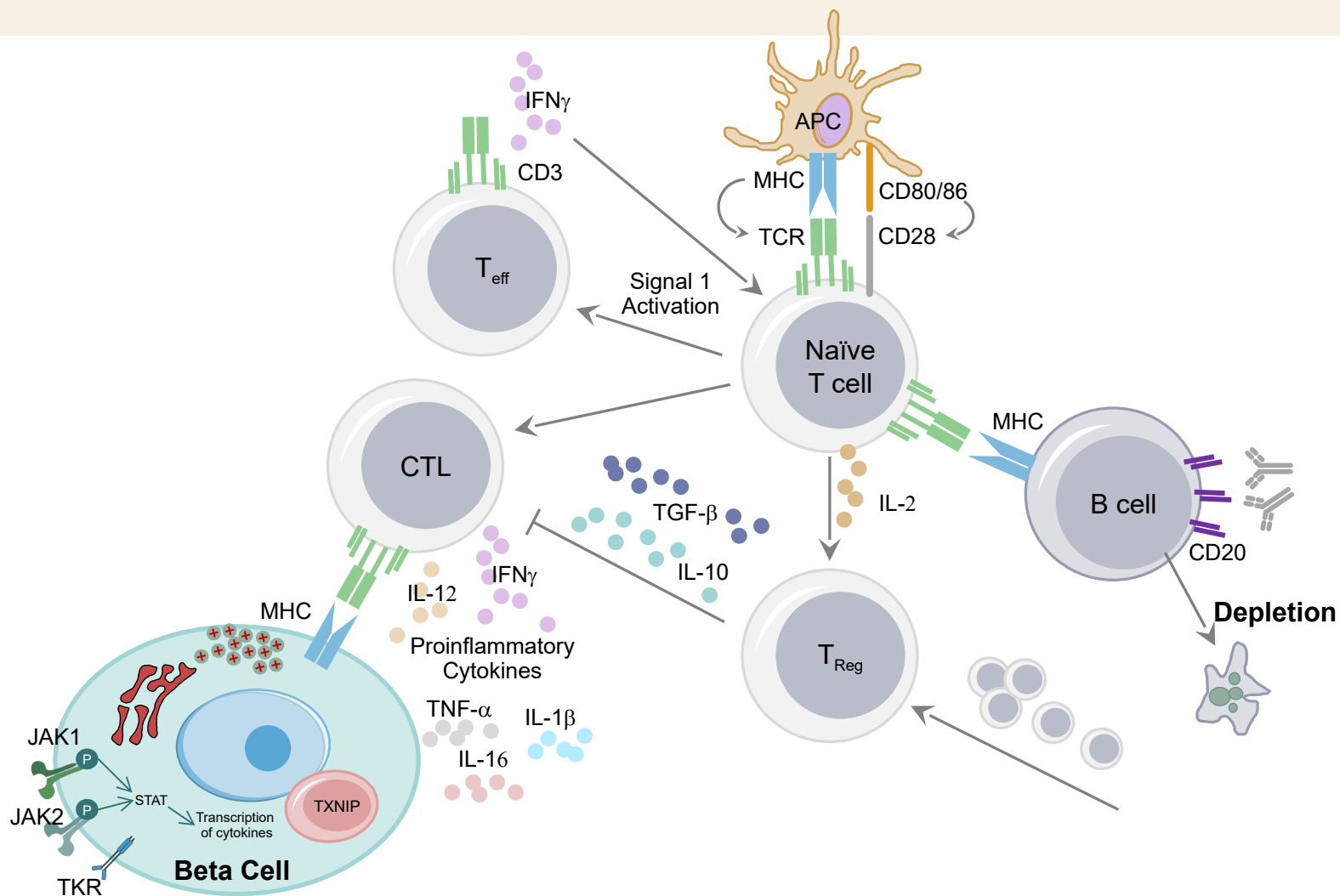


Figure adapted from Weiskorn 2024 and Jacobsen 2018.

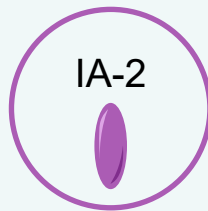
APC, antigen-presenting cell; ATG, anti-thymocyte globulin; CD, clusters of differentiation; CTLA-4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated protein 4; CVB, Cocksackie B virus; IFN, interferon; IG, immunoglobulin; IL, interleukin; JAK, Janus kinase; MHC, major histocompatibility complex; TCR, T-cell receptor; TKR, tyrosine kinase receptor; TNF, tumor necrosis factor; TXNIP, Thioredoxin-interacting protein.

1. Li Y, et al. Front Immunol. 2021;12:690783. 2. Weiskorn J et al. Horm Res Paediatr . 2024. doi: 10.1159/000539120. Online ahead of print. 3. Jacobsen LM, et al. Curr Diab Rep. 2018;18(10):90. 4. Nagy G, et al. World J Diabetes. 2022;13:835-850. 5. Skowera A, et al. J Clin Invest. 2008;118:2290-3402. 6. Schmidt A, et al. Front Immunol. 2012;3:1-20. 7. dos Santos Haber, et al. Biomedicines. 2023;11:1120. 8. Carre A, et al. Endocrine Reviews, 2023, 44, 737–751.

Detección de estadios de la DM1: cribado presencia ≥ 2 autoanticuerpos anti-islote



Insulin



Insulinoma-associated antigen-2



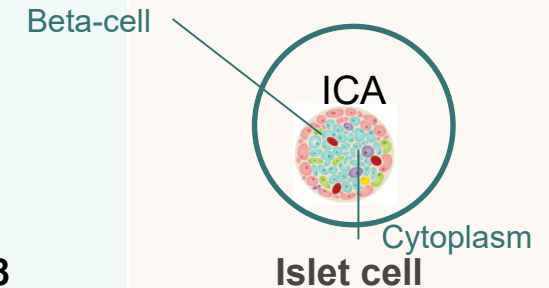
Glutamic acid decarboxylase



Zinc-transporter 8

Cribado DM1: una combinación de estos 4 autoanticuerpos

Non-specific target^{1,2}



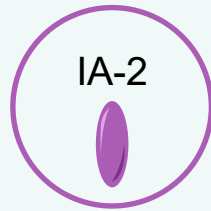
No se recomienda para la práctica rutinaria: los ICA son altamente indicativos de lesión de las células β , pero tienen muchas moléculas diana y, por tanto, carecen de sensibilidad

La presencia de anticuerpos junto con la situación metabólica define los 3 estadios de la DM1

Detección de estadios de la DM1: cribado presencia ≥ 2 autoanticuerpos anti-islole



Insulin



**Insulinoma-associated
antigen-2**



**Glutamic acid
decarboxylase**



Zinc-transporter 8

La destrucción de la célula beta la llevan a cabo linfocitos T, NO los autoanticuerpos

La presencia de autoanticuerpos indica que la autoinmunidad ya está activa, refleja riesgo y progresión

Estadios de la DM1

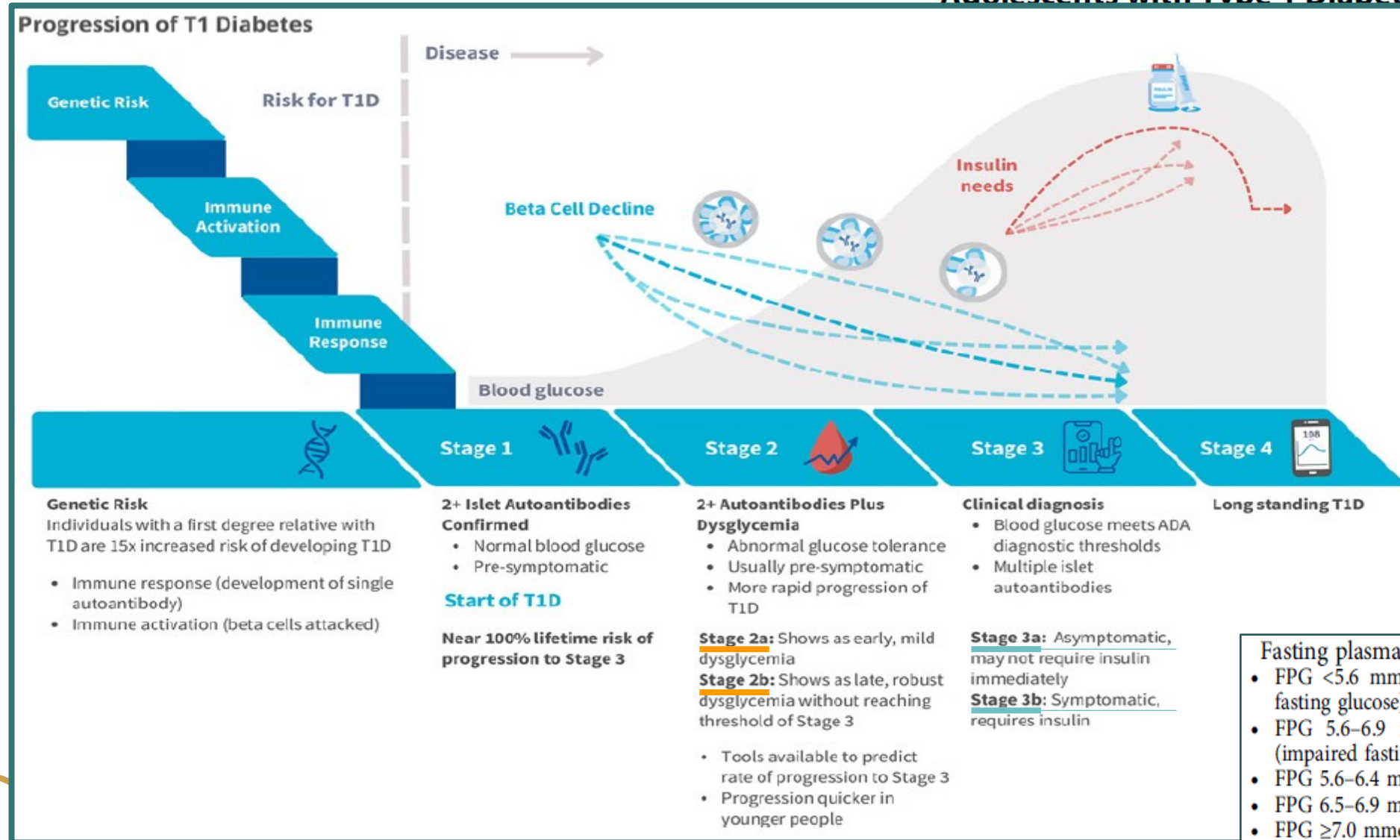


Estadios de la DM1

Estadio de T1D	Estado de autoanticuerpos	Estado glucémico	Síntomas	Insulina requerida
En riesgo (pre-estadio 1)	Único o único transitorio	- Normoglucemia - Glucemia en ayunas (FPG): <100 mg/dl - OGTT 120 min: <140 mg/dl - HbA1c: <5.7%	No	No
Estadio 1 (presintomática)	≥ 2	- Normoglucemia - FPG: <100 mg/dl - OGTT 120 min: <140 mg/dl - HbA1c: <5.7%	No	No
Estadio 2 (presintomática)	≥ 2	- Intolerancia a la glucosa o disglucemia: - FPG: 100–125 mg/dl - OGTT 120 min: 140–199 mg/dl - OGTT en 30, 60, 90 min: ≥ 200 mg/dl - HbA1c: 5.7–6.4% o incremento ≥10% - CGM: >140 mg/dl (10% del tiempo en 10 días)	No	No
Estadio 3	≥ 1	- Hiperglucemia persistente - Glucemia venosa azar ≥ 200 mg/dl con síntomas - OGTT 120 min: ≥ 200 mg/dl - Glucemia aleatoria repetida: ≥ 200 mg/dl - FPG: ≥126 mg/dl - HbA1c: ≥ 6.5% - CGM: >140 mg/dl (20% del tiempo en 10 días)	Puede incluir: - Poliuria - Polidipsia - Pérdida peso - Astenia - Cetoacidosis diabética (DKA)	+/- Insulina según estado glucémico

Estadios de la DM1

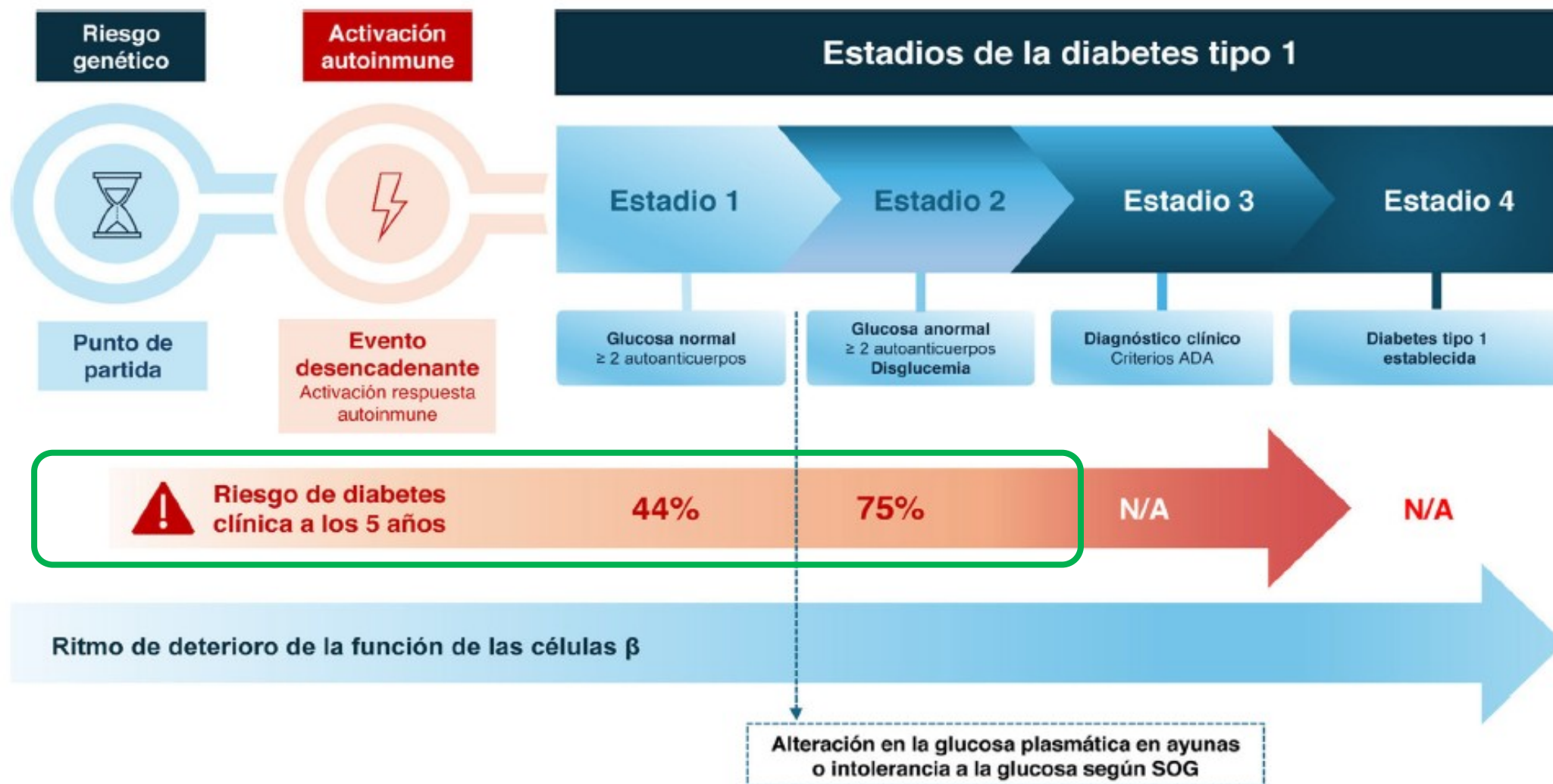
ISPAD Clinical Practice Consensus Guidelines 2024: Screening, Staging, and Strategies to Preserve Beta-Cell Function in Children and Adolescents with Type 1 Diabetes



Fasting plasma glucose (FPG):

- FPG <5.6 mmol/L (<100 mg/dL) = Stage 1 T1D (normal fasting glucose)
- FPG 5.6–6.9 mmol/L (100–125 mg/dL) = Stage 2 T1D (impaired fasting glucose)
- FPG 5.6–6.4 mmol/L (100–115 mg/dL) = Stage 2a
- FPG 6.5–6.9 mmol/L (116–125 mg/dL) = Stage 2b
- FPG ≥7.0 mmol/L (≥126 mg/dL) = Stage 3 T1D*

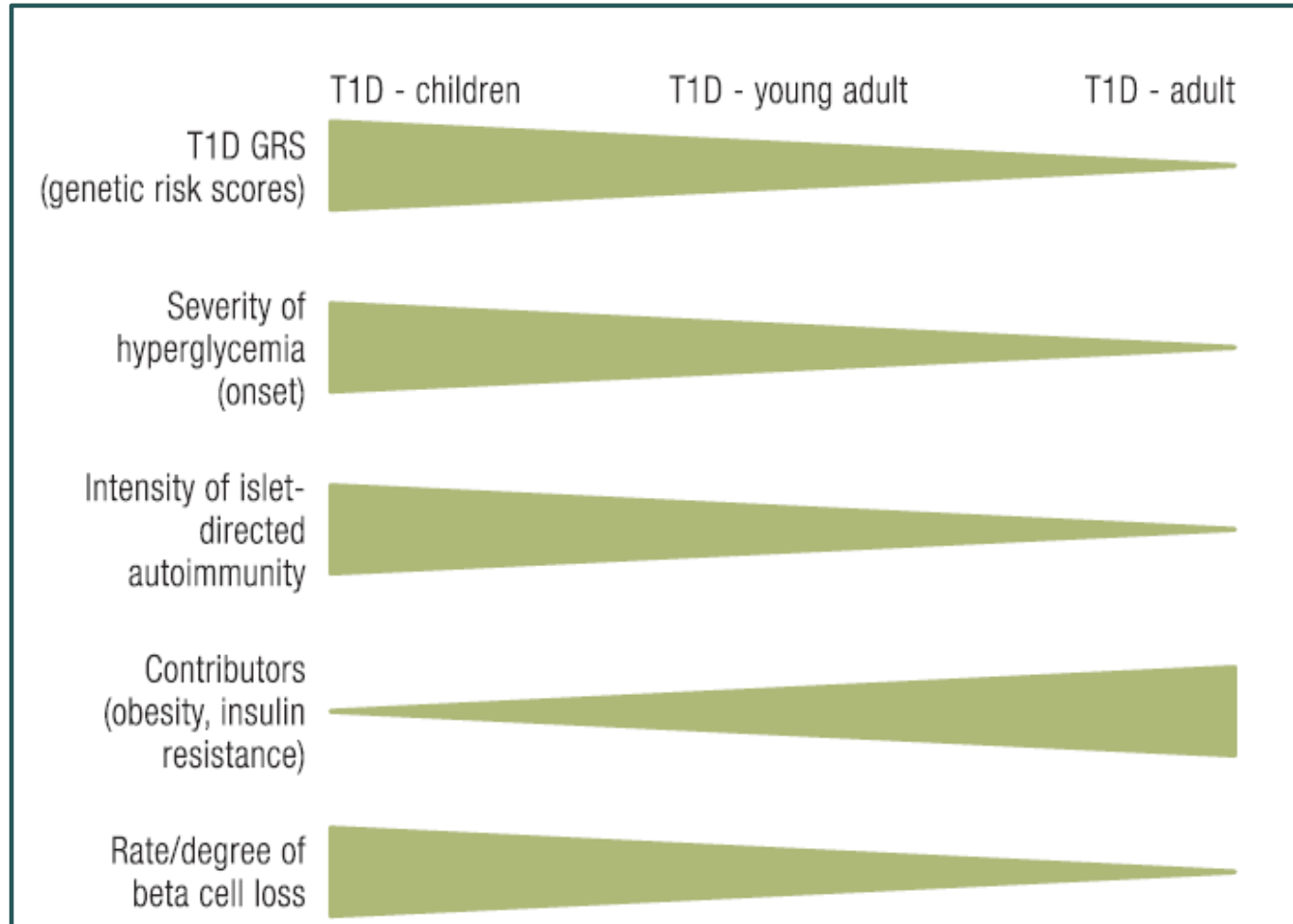
Estadios de la DM1



Riesgo de progresión a DM1



Factores que influyen en el desarrollo de la DM1

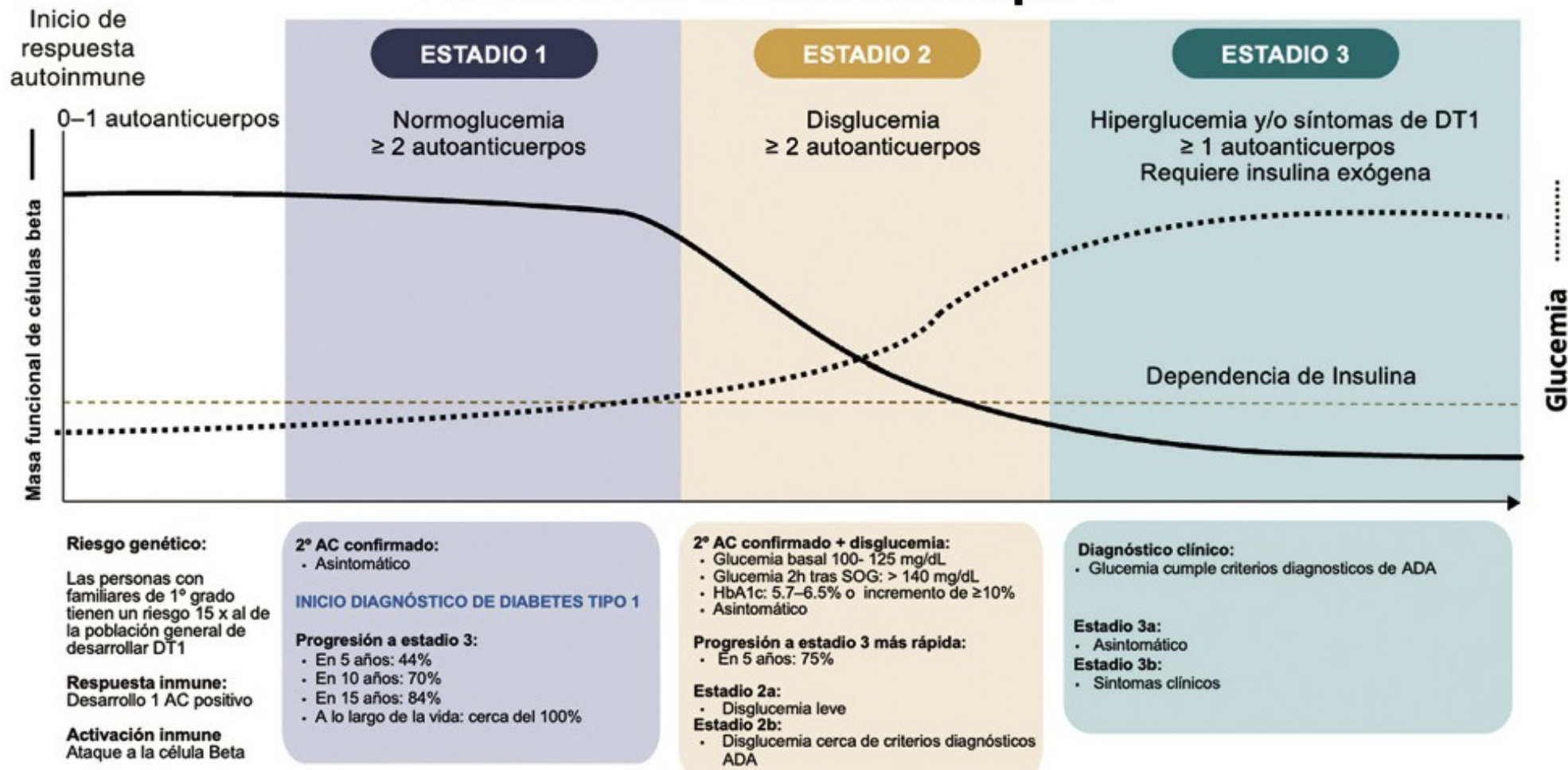


Menor **edad** cuando la detección de ≥ 2 autoanticuerpos: aumenta el riesgo de progresión al estadio 3

Número, niveles, tipos y afinidad de los autoanticuerpos influyen en el riesgo de progresión estadio 3

Estadios de la DM1

Estadios de la diabetes tipo 1



Estadios de la DM1

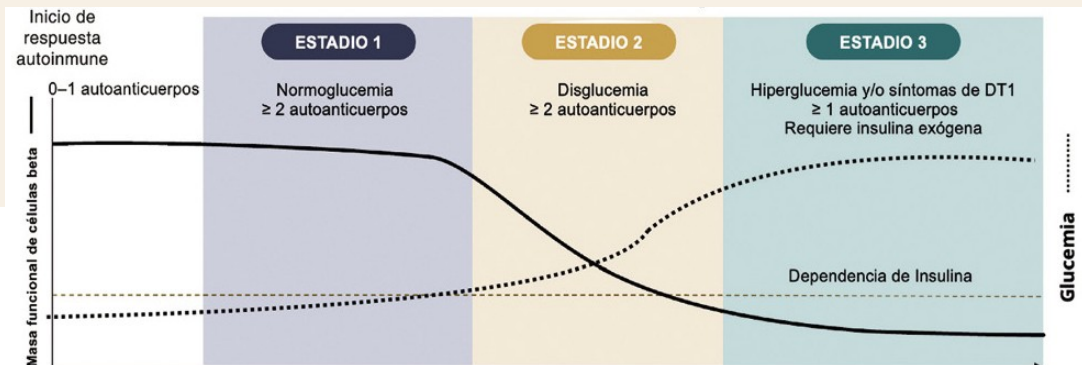


Table 5. ICD-10 diagnostic codes for presymptomatic T1D

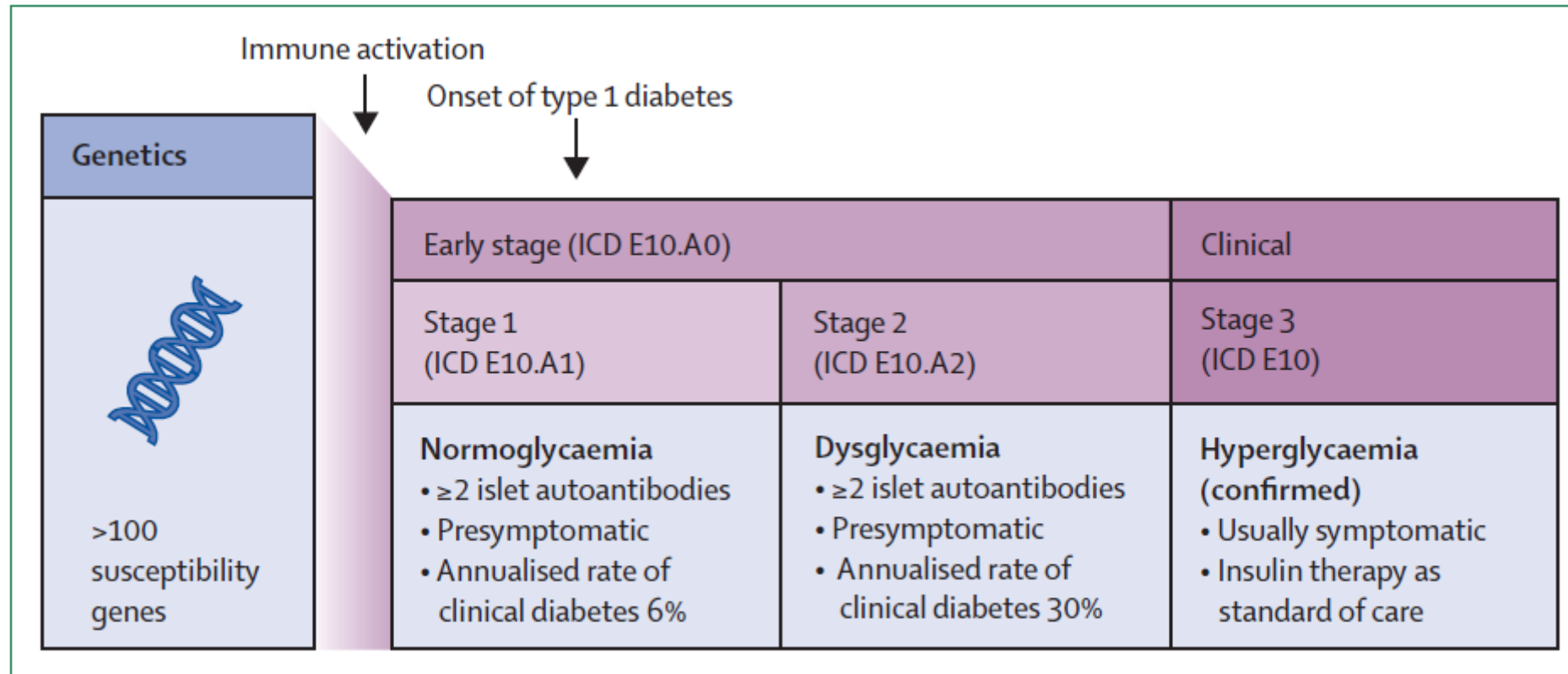
Description	Code ^a
Screening	
Encounter for screening for diabetes mellitus	Z13.1
Family history of diabetes mellitus	Z83.3
Family history of other endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	Z83.49
Encounter for screening for other suspected endocrine disorder	Z13.29
Endocrine disorder, unspecified	E34.9
Hyperglycemia, unspecified	R73.9
Monitoring	
Type 1 diabetes mellitus, presymptomatic, unspecified	E10.A0
Type 1 diabetes mellitus, presymptomatic, stage 1	E10.A1
Type 1 diabetes mellitus, presymptomatic, stage 2	E10.A2
T1D diagnosis	
Type 1 diabetes mellitus	E10.1-E10.9 ^b

Abbreviations: ICD-10, International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision; T1D, type 1 diabetes.

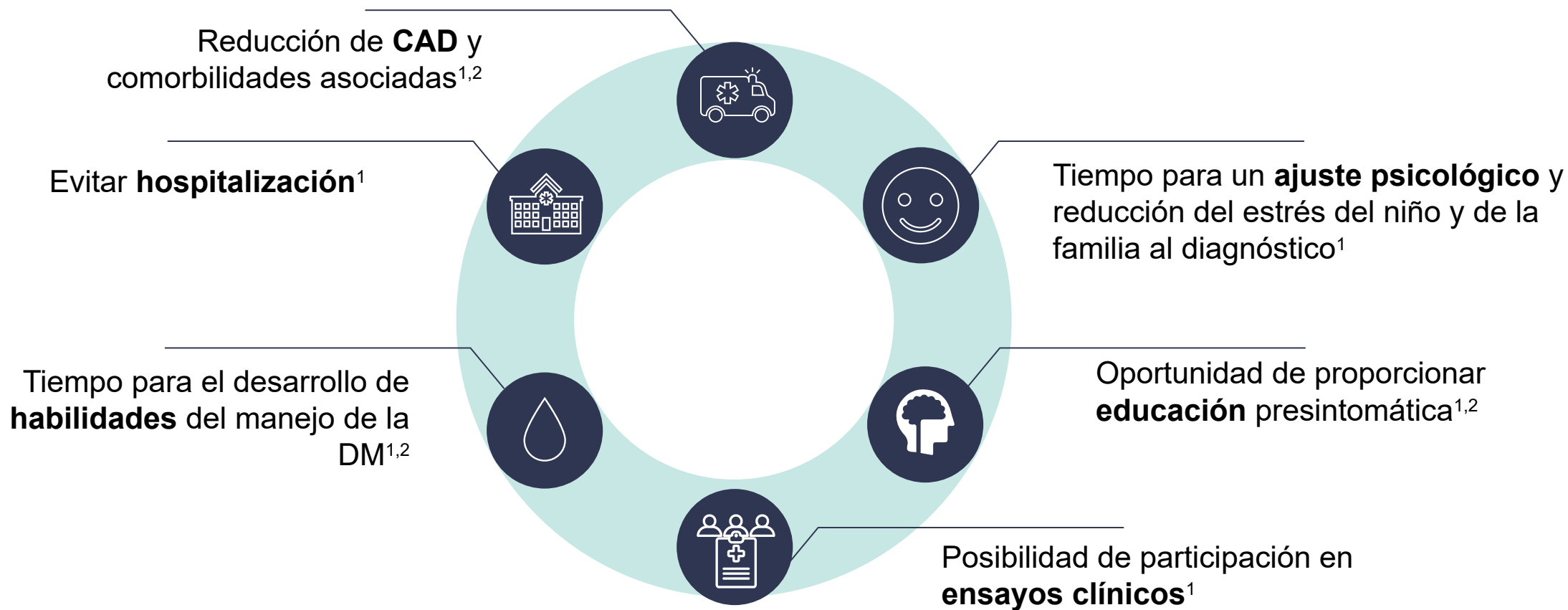
^aCodes may vary and are provided as an example for reference only. It is the responsibility of the provider to verify the correct codes.

^bFurther specifications based on complications.

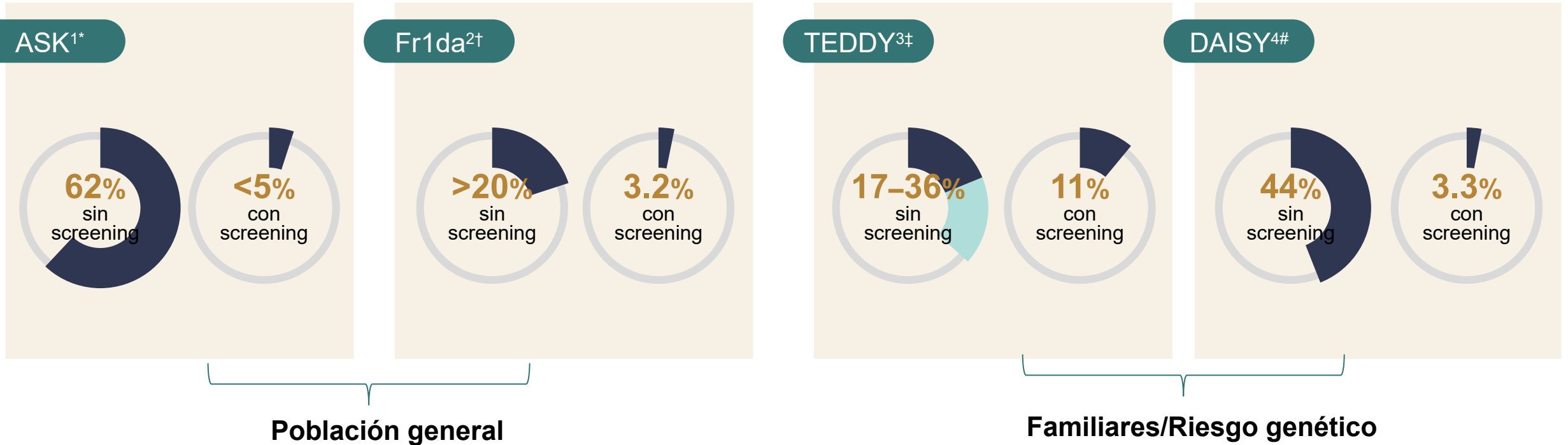
Estadios de la DM1



Beneficios potenciales de identificar a individuos con DM1 preclínica



Cribado DM1 preclínica: menores tasas de CAD al diagnóstico



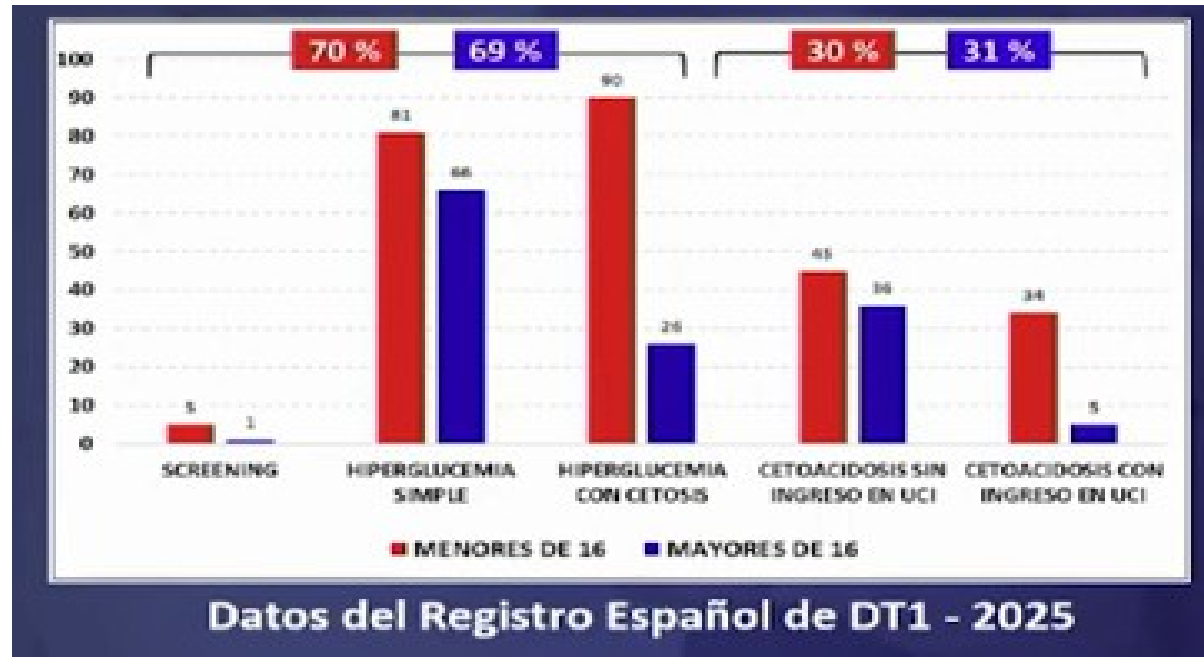
*ASK screened >32,000 children in Colorado (US) for islet autoantibodies and found a 1% prevalence of presymptomatic aT1D. ^{††} Fr1da screened 90,632 children in Germany for islet autoantibodies. A total of 280 children had presymptomatic aT1D. ² †TEDDY screened 424,788 children for aT1D HLA risk at birth in the US and Europe and enrolled 8677 children. Of those, 79 aged <5 years were diagnosed with aT1D during follow-up. ^{3,4} # DAISY was a prospective study in Colorado (US) following infants carrying genotypes associated with aT1D from birth. Of the 2157 enrolled, 30 participants have progressed to aT1D. Hospitalization rate, mainly driven by DKA in the control group was reported rather than DKA. ⁴

ASK, Autoimmunity Screening for Kids;; DAISY, Diabetes Autoimmunity Study in the Young;; TEDDY, The Environmental Determinants of Diabetes in the Young.

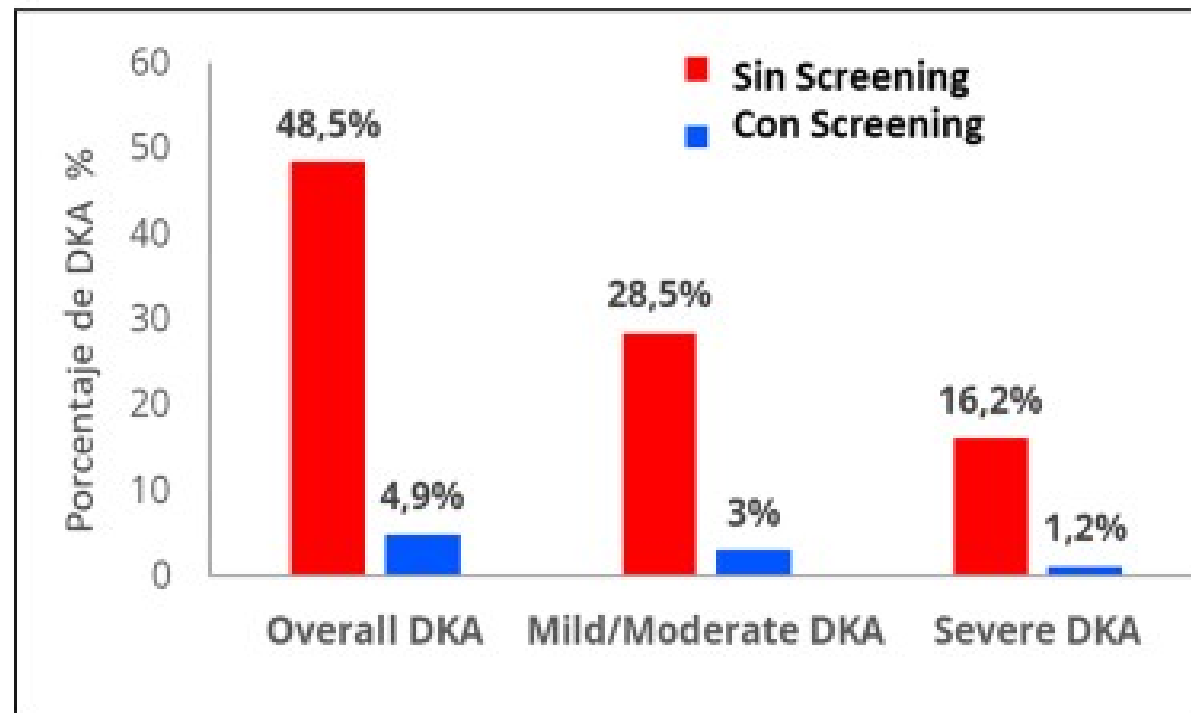
1. diaTribe. <https://diatribe.org/early-diabetes-screening-kids-can-improve-quality-life>. Accessed April 2024. 2. Ziegler AG, et al. JAMA. 2020;323:339-51. 3. Larsson HE, et al. Diabetes Care. 2011;34(11):2347-52. 4. Barker JM, et al. Diabetes Care. 2004;27(6):1399-404.

Debuts con CAD en España

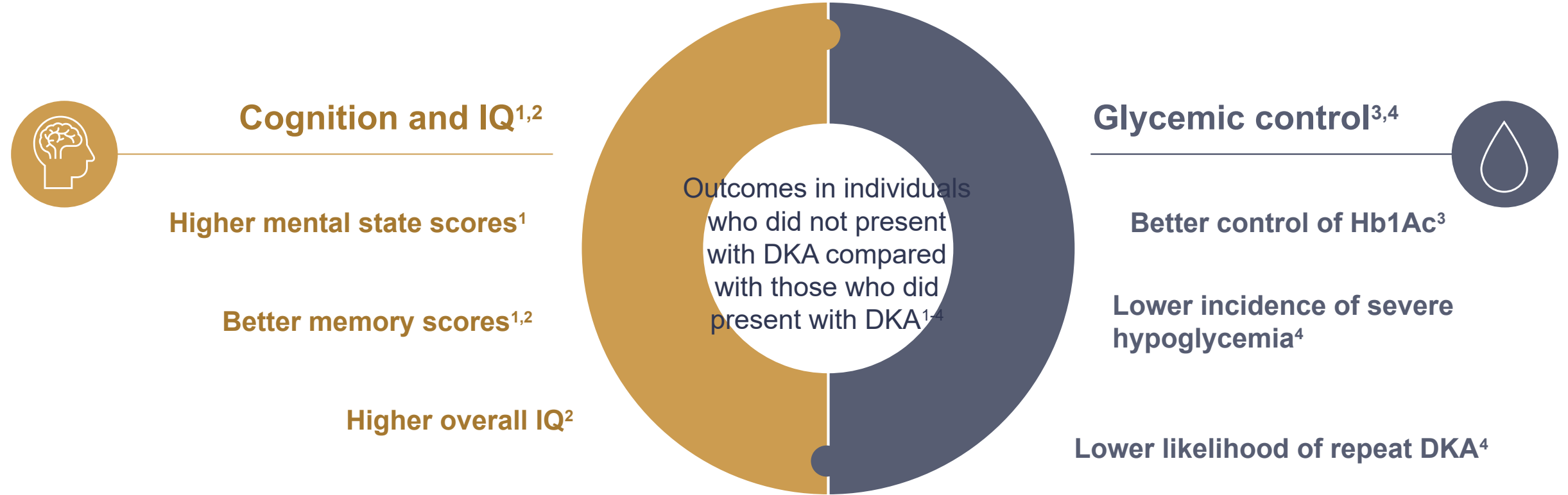
En España, el **31%** de los debuts lo hacen en **CAD**



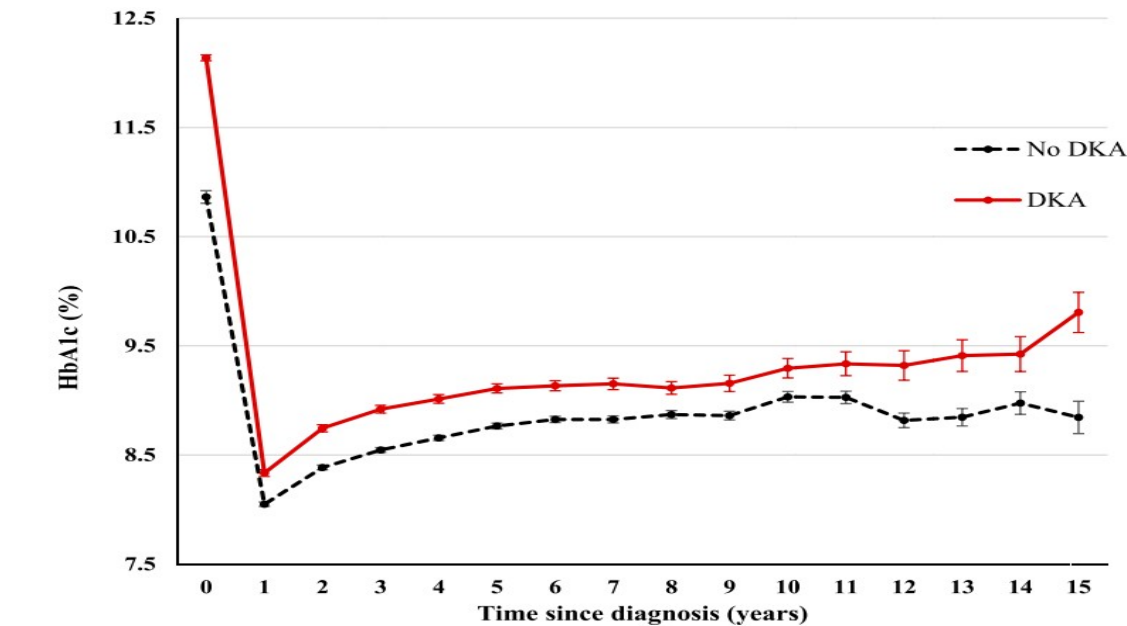
Grado de Severidad de la DKA



Debut de DM1 sin CAD se asocia con mejores resultados a largo plazo en niños y adolescentes



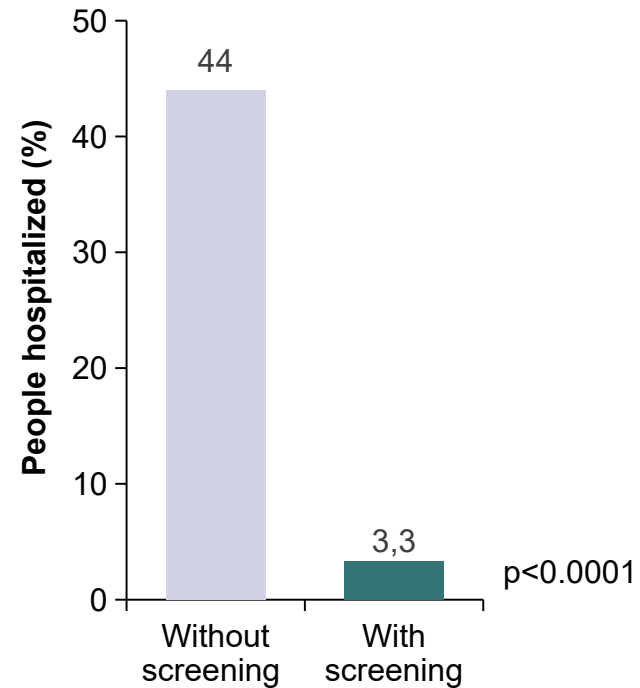
Debut de DM1 sin CAD se asocia con mejores resultados a largo plazo en niños y adolescentes



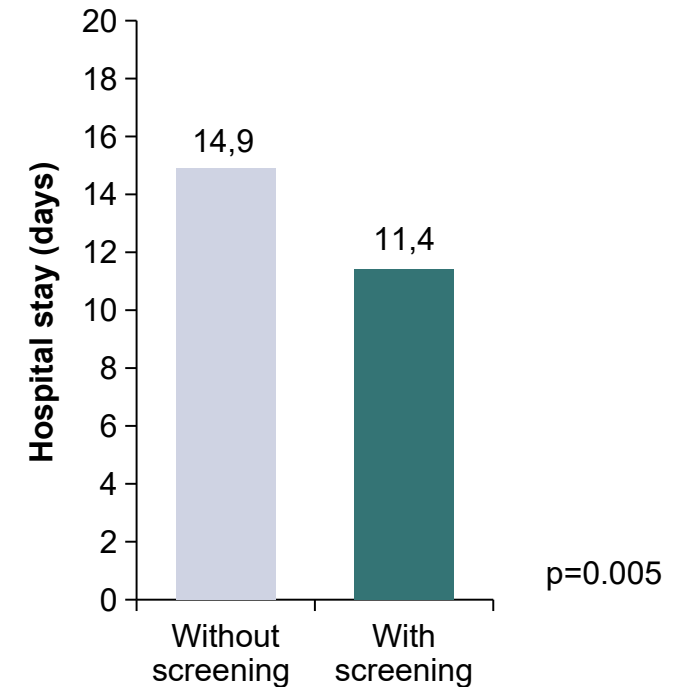
Time	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No DKA	2067	1931	1828	1738	1631	1437	1225	1049	862	719	580	469	361	296	213	133
DKA	1297	1155	1097	1063	981	834	712	607	481	384	314	241	173	135	94	67

Cribado de DM1 preclínica: reducción de hospitalizaciones al debut de DM1 en estadio 3

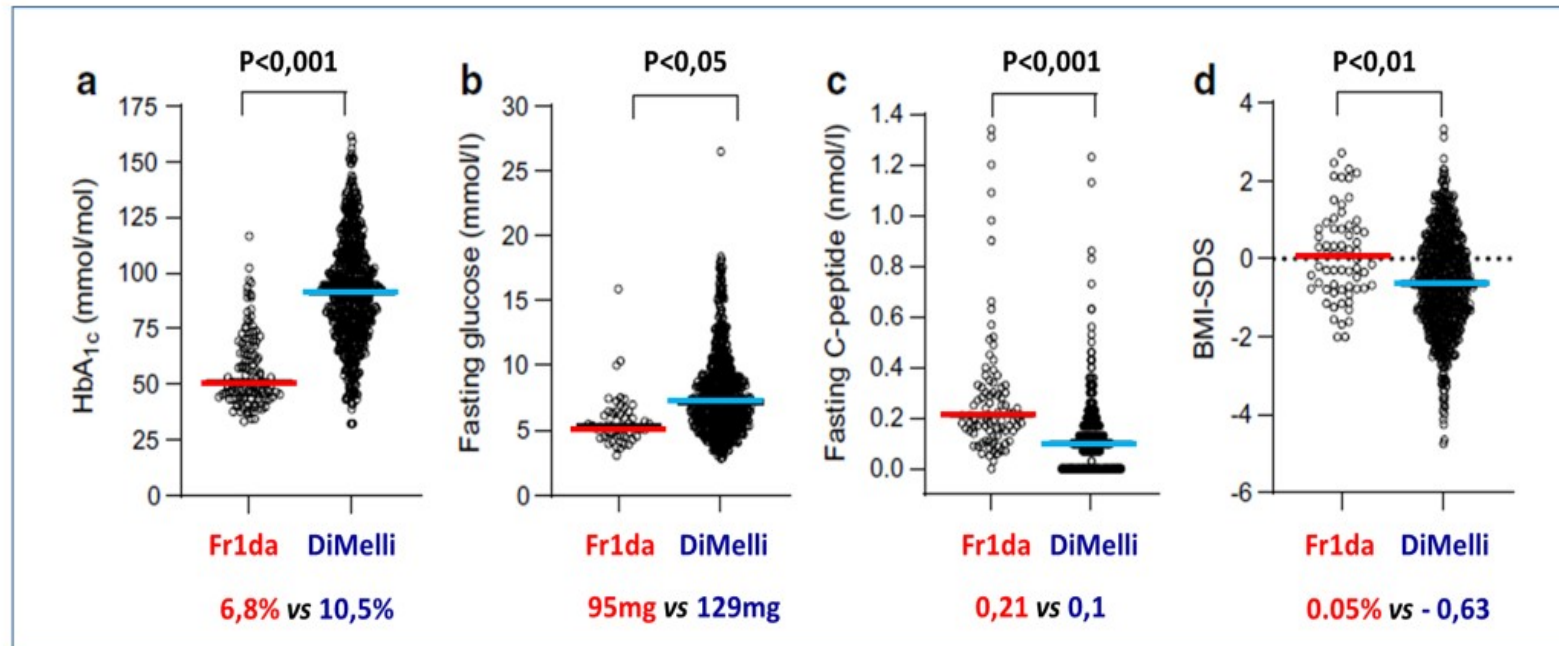
Mayor tasa de hospitalización¹



Estancia hospitalaria más prolongada²



Cribado de la DM1: mejoría de la presentación clínica al debut



↓ HbA1c

↓ Fasting plasma glucose

↑ Fasting C-peptide

↑ BMI-SDS



Screening preDM

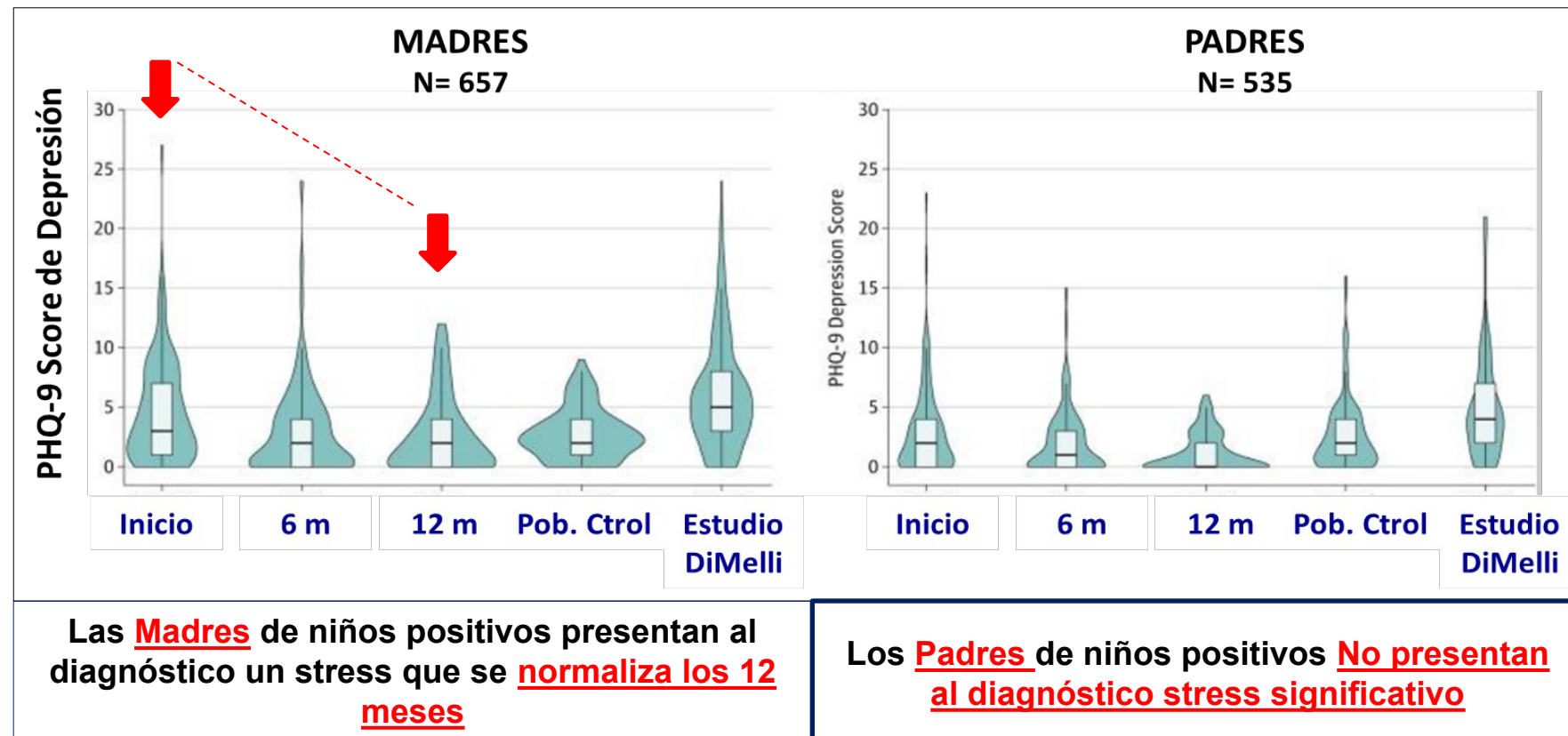
DiMelli

Screening preDM

Cribado de la DM1: menos estrés vs debut sin screening



Score de Ansiedad de los padres ante el Screening de niños de la Población General para definir su riesgo a DM1



Beneficios potenciales de identificar a individuos con DM1 preclínica

Cribado, estadificación y seguimiento de la diabetes tipo 1 en estadios preclínicos: Consenso de las sociedades científicas SED, SEEN y SEEP



M. Asunción Martínez-Brocca, Virginia Bellido, Roque Cardona-Hernandez, Luis Castaño, Ignacio Conget, Alberto Fernández, Ana Lucía Gómez Gila, Isabel Leiva-Gea y Dídac Mauricio



Beneficios potenciales: facilitar el acceso a potenciales tratamientos modificadores de la enfermedad

Stage 2

Teplizumab, ¹⁸ anti-CD3 (TN10)	IV infusions on 14 consecutive days	76	8–45 years	Lower rates of stage 3 type 1 diabetes (p=0.006), average delay of 24 months	NA
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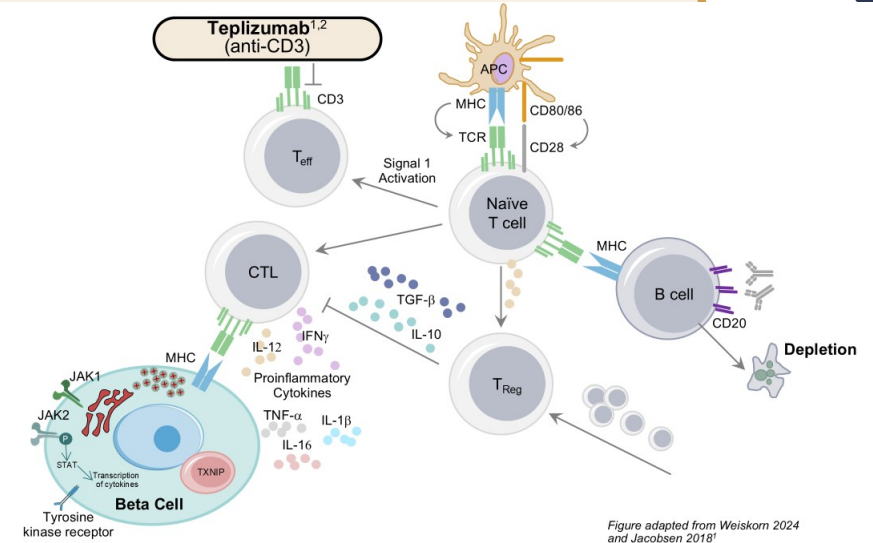
Stage 1

Abatacept, ³⁸ CTLA4-Ig (TN18)	IV infusions at 0, 2, 4 and weeks, and then monthly for 12 months	212	6–45 years	Lower rates of AGT or stage 3 type 1 diabetes (p=0.11)	Stimulated C-peptide at 12 months (p=0.03)
Intranasal insulin (DIPP) ³⁹	Intranasal, daily for median 1.8 years (IQR 0–9.7)	264	1–15 years	Lower rates of stage 3 type 1 diabetes (HR 0.98, 95% CI 0.67–1.43, p=0.91)	NA
Oral insulin ⁴⁰ (DPT-1)	Oral (7.5 mg), daily for median 4.3 years (IQR 2.5–5.5)	372	3–45 years	Lower rates of stage 3 type 1 diabetes (HR 0.764, 95% CI 0.51–1.14, p=0.189)	Subgroup with IAA $\geq$ 80 nU/mL (HR 0.57, 95% CI 0.36–0.89, p=0.015)
Oral insulin ⁴¹ (TN07)	Oral (7.5 mg), daily for median 2.7 years (IQR 1.5–4.6)	389	3–45 years	Lower rates of stage 3 type 1 diabetes (HR 0.87, 95% CI 0.1–2, p=0.21)	Secondary stratum with low first-phase insulin secretion (HR 0.45, 95% CI 0–0.82, p=0.006)

Beneficios potenciales: facilitar el acceso a potenciales tratamientos modificadores de la enfermedad

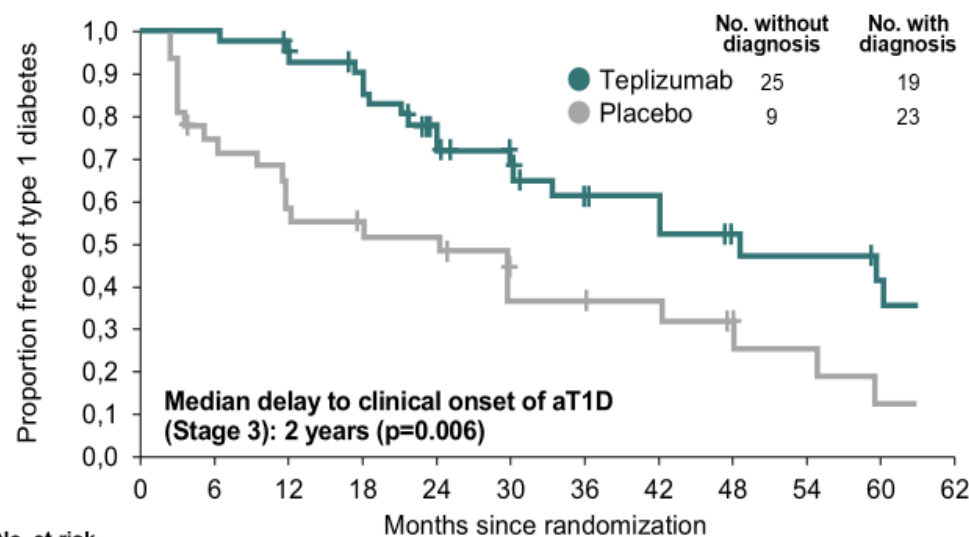
Trial Fact Sheet

MOA Anti-CD3 mAb¹					
TRIAL DESIGN Phase 2, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of 76 children and adults with Stage 2 aT1D^{1*}					
KEY INCLUSION/EXCLUSION CRITERIA¹ - Non-diabetic relative of a patient with aT1D - Age ≥8 years (range, 8–50 years) - Stage 2 aT1D defined as ≥ 2 autoimmune T1D-related autoantibodies - Evidence of dysglycemia during OGTT[†]	<table> <tr> <th data-bbox="675 735 1075 835">INTERVENTION</th><th data-bbox="1166 735 1567 835">PRIMARY OUTCOME¹</th></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="675 835 1075 1213"> - Teplizumab administered over 14 days - Median total dose: 9.14 mg/m² - Median follow-up: 745 days - Assessments OGTT at 3 months, 6 months, then every 6 months Random glucose every 3 months, with OGTT if glucose >200 mg/dl </td><td data-bbox="1166 835 1567 1213"> Primary¹ - Time to diagnosis of Stage 3 aT1D Secondary² - OGTT; C-peptide, and safety endpoints </td></tr> </table>	INTERVENTION	PRIMARY OUTCOME ¹	- Teplizumab administered over 14 days - Median total dose: 9.14 mg/m² - Median follow-up: 745 days - Assessments OGTT at 3 months, 6 months, then every 6 months Random glucose every 3 months, with OGTT if glucose >200 mg/dl	Primary¹ - Time to diagnosis of Stage 3 aT1D Secondary² - OGTT; C-peptide, and safety endpoints
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Beneficios potenciales: facilitar el acceso a potenciales tratamientos modificadores de la enfermedad

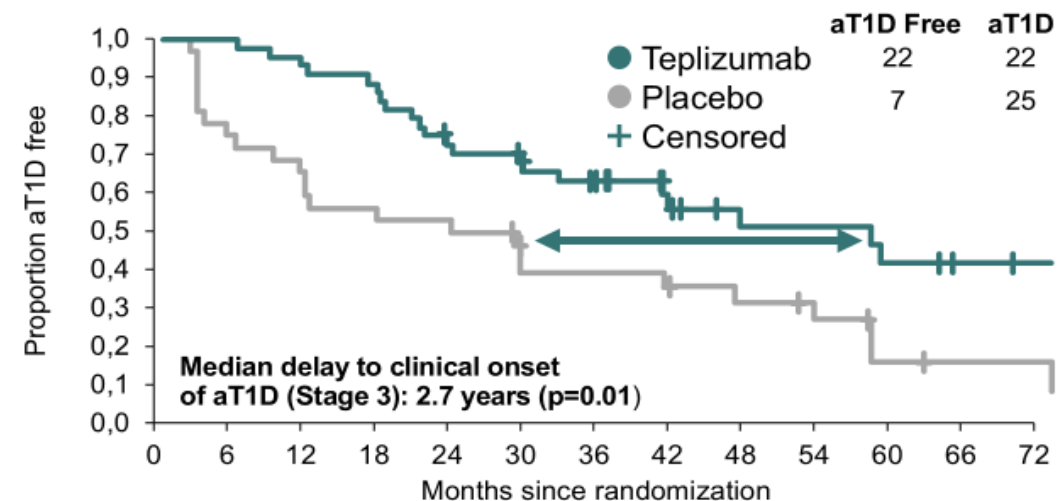
Kaplan-Meier curve with number of subjects at risk



No. at risk										
	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
Teplizumab	44	44	40	36	27	21	15	14	10	9
Placebo	32	23	18	16	15	11	9	8	6	4

Herold 2019.¹

Kaplan-Meier curve with number of subjects at risk



No. at risk:													
	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
Teplizumab	44	44	41	39	32	29	23	19	12	11	10	8	4
Placebo	32	24	19	18	17	14	11	11	9	7	3	2	2

8 people in the Teplizumab group had not progressed to clinical aT1D (Stage 3) >5 years after treatment^{1†}

Sims 2021.¹

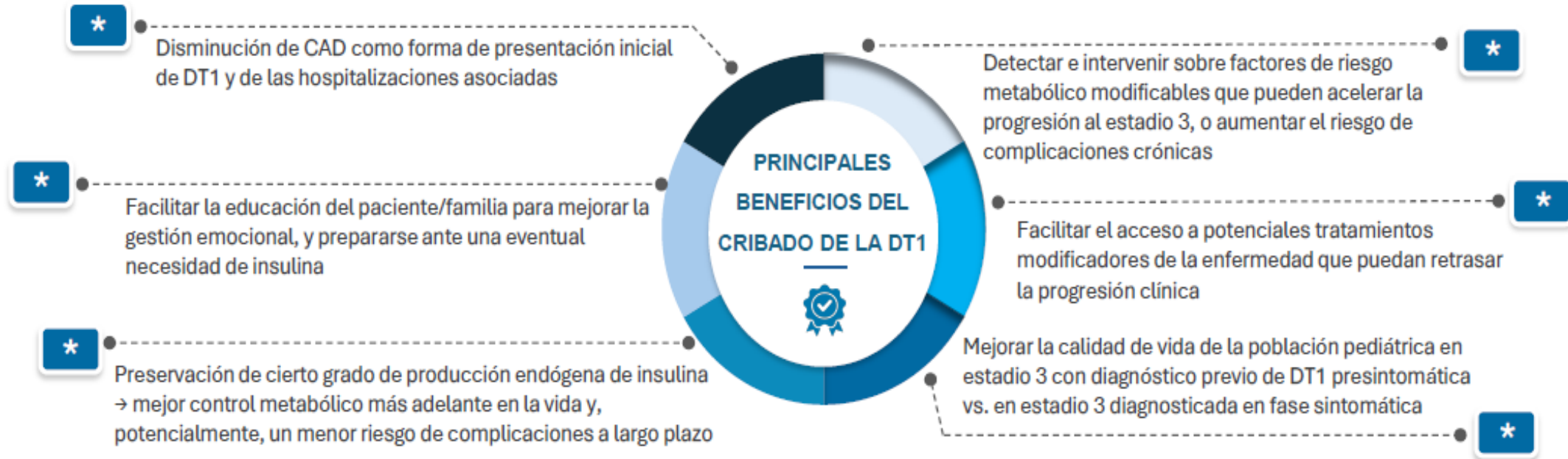
Beneficios potenciales: facilitar el acceso a potenciales tratamientos modificadores de la enfermedad

Stage 3					
Abatacept, ²⁹ CTLA4-Ig (TN09)	IV infusions on days 1, 14, 28, and then monthly over 2 years	112	6–45 years	Higher stimulated C-peptide at 2 years (p=0.0029)	HbA _{1c} over 2 years (p=0.007)
ATG–GCSF ^{29,21}	IV infusions of low-dose ATG or ATG followed by SC GCSF biweekly for 12 weeks	89	12–45 years	Higher stimulated C-peptide at 1 year in ATG (p=0.0003) and in ATG–GCSF (p=0.031)	HbA _{1c} at 1 year in ATG (p=0.002), in ATG–GCSF (p=0.011)
ATG ²²	IV infusions on 2 consecutive days	117	5–25 years	Higher stimulated C-peptide at 1 year with 2.5 mg/kg dose (p=0.003) and with 0.5 mg/kg dose (p=0.014)	HbA1c at 1 year with 0.5 mg/kg dose (p=0.024)
Baricitinib, ²³ JAK inhibitor (BANDIT)	Oral, once daily for 48 weeks	91	10–30 years	Higher stimulated C-peptide at 48 weeks (p=0.001)	NA
GAD-alum ²⁴	SC injections on days 1 and 30	70	10–18 years	Higher fasting C-peptide at 15 months (no significant effect)	Fasting C-peptide at 30 months (p=0.045), stimulated C-peptide at 15 months (p=0.01) and 30 months (p=0.04)
GAD-alum ²⁵ (TN08)	Two or three SC injections at weeks 0, 4, and 12	145	3–45 years	Higher stimulated C-peptide at 1 year (no significant effect)	NA
GAD-alum, ²⁶ vitamin D (DIAGNODE-2)	Three intralymphatic injections on days 30, 60, and 90, plus oral vitamin D (2000 IE) for 4 months daily from day 1	109	12–24 years	Higher stimulated C-peptide at 15 months (no significant effect; p=0.50)	Stimulated C-peptide sub-analysis in HLA DR3-DQ2 subgroup (p=0.0078), insulin dose-adjusted HbA _{1c} (p=0.031)
Golimumab, ²⁷ TNF inhibitor (T1GER)	SC injections fortnightly for 52 weeks	84	6–21 years	Higher stimulated C-peptide at week 52 (p<0.001)	Less increase in insulin dose over 52 weeks (p=0.001)
Imatinib, ²⁸ tyrosine kinase inhibitor	Oral, once daily for 26 weeks	64	18–45 years	Higher stimulated C-peptide at 12 months (90% CI –0.003 to 0.191, p=0.048)	NA
Pleconaril and ribavirin, ^{29,30} antiviral (DIVIDInt)	Oral pleconaril and ribavirin, twice daily for 6 months	96	6–15 years	Higher stimulated C-peptide at 12 months (p=0.037; no effect after 2 years)	HbA _{1c} at 3 and 6 months (p<0.0001), no effect after 2 years
Rituximab, ³¹ anti-CD20 (TN05)	IV infusions at weeks 0, 1, 2, and 3	87	8–40 years	Higher stimulated C-peptide at 12 months (p=0.03); C-peptide over all time points (p<0.001)	HbA _{1c} over the 12 months (p<0.001), insulin dose (p<0.001)
Teplizumab, ³² anti-CD3 (PROTECT)	IV infusions (12 days) at weeks 1 and 26*	328	8–17 years	Higher stimulated C-peptide at week 78 (p<0.001)	NA
Teplizumab, ^{33,34} anti-CD3 (Protégé)	IV infusions (6 full dose, or 14 days low dose or high dose)	516	8–35 years	Lower composite of insulin use <0.5 units per kg/day and HbA _{1c} <6.5% at year 1 (no significant effect)	Stimulated C-peptide at 2 years in full-dose 14-day course (p=0.027)
Ustekinumab, ³⁵ IL-12 and IL-23 inhibitor (USTEK1D)	SC injections at weeks 0, 4, 12, 20, 28, 36 and 44	72	12–18 years	Higher stimulated C-peptide at 12 months (p=0.02)	NA
Verapamil, ³⁶ calcium channel blocker	Oral, once daily for 12 months	24	18–44 years	Higher stimulated C-peptide at 3 months (p=0.033) and 12 months (p=0.038)	Total daily dose of insulin at 12 months (p=0.031)
Verapamil, ³⁷ calcium channel blocker (CLVer)	Oral, once daily for 12 months (60 mg/day or 120 mg/day with dose escalation)	88	7–17 years	Higher stimulated C-peptide at 52 weeks (p=0.04)	NA

Beneficios potenciales: facilitar el acceso a potenciales tratamientos modificadores de la enfermedad

	Stage 3					
	Abatacept (CTLA4-Ig), nasal insulin vs placebo	IAA (NCT05742243)	SC weekly or nasal 10 days daily and twice weekly	62	Age 6–21 years, random C-peptide >0.3 pmol/mL, stage 3 ≤100 days, and weight ≥20 kg	Stimulated C-peptide at week 48
Stage 2						
ATG vs placebo	Abrocitinib (JAK inhibitor) and ritlecitinib (JAK inhibitor) vs placebo	JAKPOT T1D (TN31) (NCT05743244)	Oral daily	78	Age 12–35 years, stimulated C-peptide >0.2 pmol/mL, and stage 3 ≤100 days	Stimulated C-peptide AUC at week 52
Liraglutide (agonist) vs placebo	ATG and verapamil vs placebo	(NCT06455319)	IV days 1 and 2, or oral daily	60	Age 6–35 years, stimulated C-peptide >0.2 pmol/mL, and stage 3 ≤100 days	Stimulated C-peptide AUC at week 26 and 52
	ATG, verapamil, or golimumab (anti-TNF) vs placebo	T1D-PLUS (IRAS ID 1006723)	Oral daily, IV 2 days, oral, or SC	Adaptive	Age 18–44 years and stage 3 <90 days	Stimulated C-peptide AUC at week 52
Stage 1						
Liraglutide (agonist) vs placebo	CNP-103 (autoantigen nanoparticles) vs placebo	(NCT06783309)	IV on days 1, 8, and 90	36	Age 12–35 years, stimulated C-peptide ≥0.2 pmol/mL, and stage 3 <180 days	Safety
	DFMO (polyamine biosynthesis inhibitor) vs placebo	TADPOL (NCT05594563)	Oral twice daily	70	Age 4–40 years, non-fasting C-peptide >0.2 pmol/mL, and stage 3 <100 days	Stimulated C-peptide AUC at week 26
Oral insulin (DFMO) vs placebo	Diamyd (rhGAD ₆₅), colecalciferol vs placebo	DIAGNODE-3 (NCT05018585)	Intralymphatic on days 0, 30, and 60, and oral daily	330	Age 12–28 years, fasting C-peptide ≥0.12 pmol/mL, stage 3 ≤6 months, and HLA DR3-DQ2	Stimulated C-peptide AUC at week 104
	Frexalimab (anti-CD40L) vs placebo	FABULINUS (NCT06111586)	IV day 1, SC bi-weekly	192	Age 12–35 years, random C-peptide ≥0.2 pmol/mL, and stage 3 <90 days	Stimulated C-peptide AUC at week 52
Before Islet						
Bifidobacterium vs placebo	NNC0361–0041 (rh pre-proinsulin, TGF-β1, IL-10, and IL-2 plasmid) vs placebo	TOPPLE T1D (TN27) (NCT04279613)	SC once weekly	48	Age 18–45 years, stimulated C-peptide >0.2 pmol/mL, and stage 3 <48 months	Safety
	Rituximab-pvvr (anti-CD20), abatacept (CTLA-4 Ig) vs placebo	T1D RELAY (TN25) (NCT03929601)	IV 4 weekly doses, SC weekly	74	Age 8–45 years, stimulated C-peptide of >0.2 pmol/mL, and stage 3 ≤100 days	Stimulated C-peptide response at week 104
	SAR442970 (dual anti-TNF and anti-OX40L nanobody) vs placebo	T1D OBTAIN (NCT06812988)	SC	84	Age 12–35 years, random C-peptide ≥0.2 pmol/mL, and stage 3 ≤90 days	Stimulated C-peptide AUC at week 26
	Verapamil vs placebo	Ver-A-T1D (NCT04545151)	Oral daily	138	Age 18–44 years, fasting C-peptide ≥0.1 pmol/mL, and stage 3 ≤6 weeks	Stimulated C-peptide AUC at week 52

Beneficios potenciales de identificar a individuos con DM1 preclínica



- ❖ **Identificar** qué **factores** genéticos, biológicos y ambientales pueden asociarse a un **desarrollo rápido** de la DM1
- ❖ Evitar el **diagnóstico incorrecto** de DM2 y retrasar el inicio de la insulinterapia

Estrategias de cribado

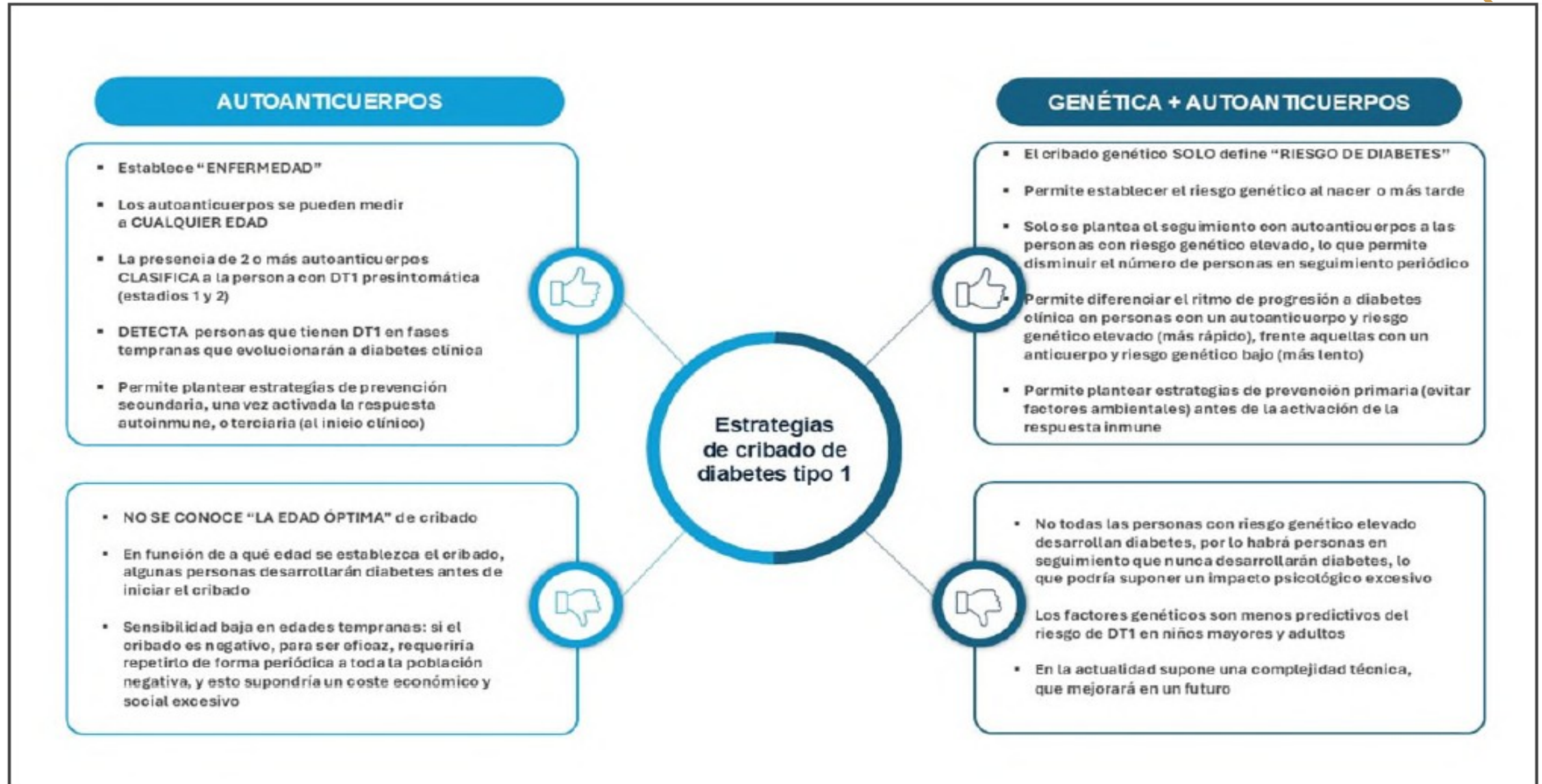
Cribado con anticuerpos (2 muestras, 2 veces, 2 técnicas)

Anticuerpos recomendados de estudio:
anti-GAD o GADA, anti-insulina o IAA,
anti-AIA2 o IA-2A, y anti-ZnT8 o ZnT8A

Evaluación del riesgo genético + cribado con anticuerpos

Estudio del HLA o del PRS/GRS
seguido del cribado con
autoanticuerpos solamente en aquellas
personas con alto riesgo genético

Estrategias de cribado



Población de cribado

**Población con mayor
riesgo de desarrollo
DM1**

Población general

Población de cribado



**Población con mayor
riesgo de desarrollo
DM1**

Población general



Familiares de individuos con DM1¹



Algunas variantes genéticas¹

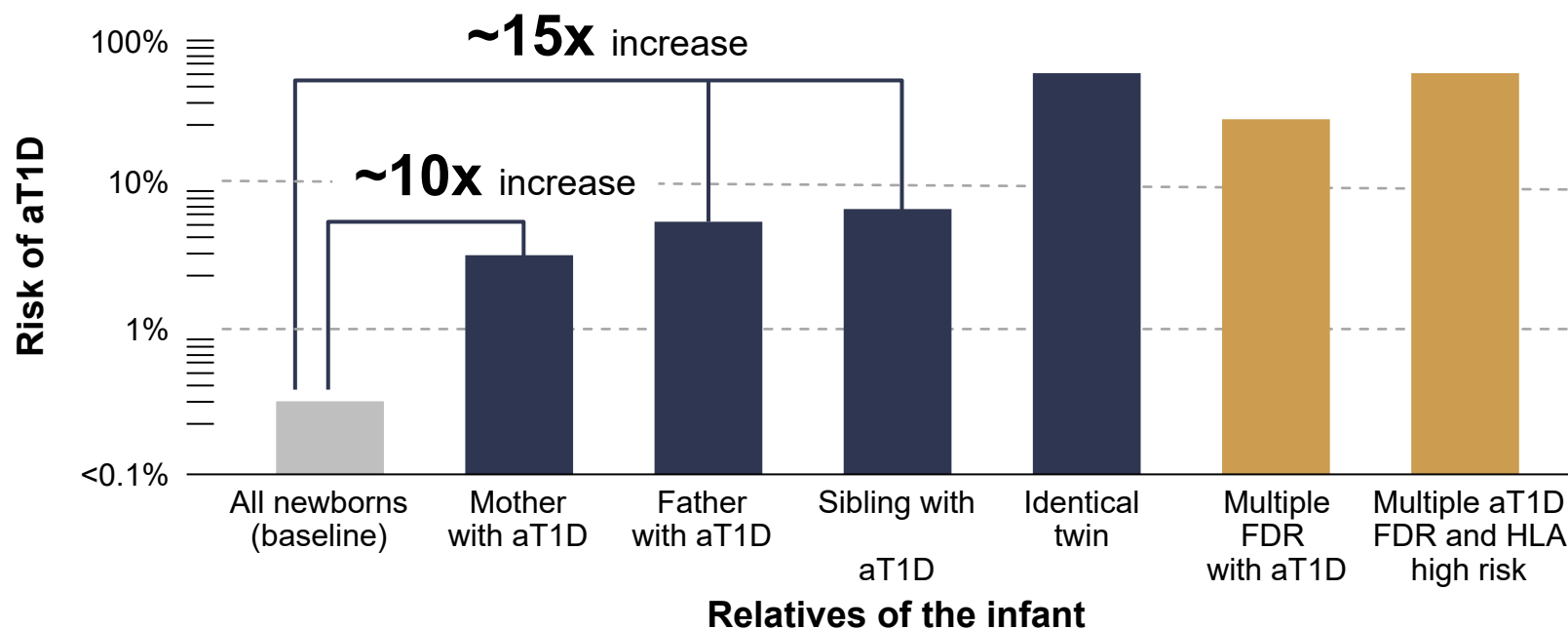


**Individuos con antecedentes personales o familiares de
otras enfermedades autoinmunes^{2,3}**



Población de cribado

Estimación del riesgo de DM1 antes de los 20 años en lactantes europeos según parentesco de primer grado y el estatus HLA²



Individuos con un familiar de primer grado con DM1 tienen un riesgo **~10–15 veces mayor** de desarrollo de DM1 vs la población general^{1,2}

Casos de DM1

Familiares de primer
grado de individuos con
DM1

10%

Población general

90%

Programas de cribado: estudio de autoanticuerpos

	TRIALNET TN01 ¹	INNODIA ^{1,2}	ASK ¹	ELSA ^{3,4}	T1DRA ⁵
 Location	US, Canada, Europe, Australia	Europe	Colorado, US	UK	UK
 Population	Relatives	Relatives and general population	General population	General population	General population
 Age at screening	3–45 years	1–45 years*	Children (1–17 years)	Children (3–13 years)	Adults (aged 18–70)
 Number screened	>250,000	>4,400	25,738	20,000 (<i>target</i>)	20,000 (<i>target</i>)
 Screening tools	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
 Antibodies screened	ICA, IA-2A, GADA, IAA [†]	IAA, GADA, IA-2A, ZnT8A	IAA, GADA, IA-2A, ZnT8A, tTGA	IAA, GADA, IA-2A, ZnT8A	<i>Not disclosed</i>
 Positive screens	≥2 AA+: 2.5%	≥2 AA+: 2.6%	≥2 AA+: 0.52%	N/A	N/A

1. Sims EK, et al. Diabetes. 2022;71(4):610-23. 2. Innodia. <https://bepartofresearch.nihr.ac.uk/trial-details/trial-detail?trialId=19033&location=&distance=>. Accessed May 2024. 3. ELSA. <https://www.elsadiabetes.nhs.uk/about/>. Accessed May 2024. 4. ELSA. <https://www.elsadiabetes.nhs.uk>. Accessed May 2024. 5. T1DRA. <https://www.diabetes.org.uk/about-us/news-and-views/world-first-study-screen-adults-type-1-diabetes-opens-recruitment>. Accessed May 2024.

Programas de cribado: estudio genético (HLA o GRS) y autoanticuerpos

	DAISY ¹⁻³	TEDDY ³⁻⁵	GPPAD ^{4,6}	CASCADE ⁴
 Location	Colorado, US	US, Europe	Europe	US
 Population	General population and relatives*	General population and relatives [†]	General population	General population
 Age at screening	Newborns	Infants (>3 months)	Infants (aged <1 month)	Children (aged ≥1 year)
 Number screened	32,114	424,788	>275,000	60,000 (<i>target</i>)
 Screening tools	Genetic risk* + AA	Genetic risk [†] + AA	GRS [‡] and AA	GRS and AA
 Antibodies screened	GADA, IAA, IA-2A	GADA, IAA, IA-2A	IAA, GADA, IA-2A, ZnT8A [§]	IAA, GADA, IA-2A, ZnT8A, tTGA
 Positive screens	≥2 AA+: 4.75%	≥2 AA+: 1.58%	1.1% with increased genetic risk	N/A

*Cohort members were at increased genetic risk based on HLA genotyping; 2547 children at increased risk were followed up.¹ [†]Risk was identified based on HLA genotyping; 21,589 (0.05%) of screens were identified with high-risk HLA and 8676 parents consented to follow-up.³ [‡]47-SNP GRS to identify those with >10% risk of ≥2 islet autoantibodies, by age 6 years; guardians of at-risk infants are offered participation in a primary prevention trial.⁴ [§]Participants must have at least two confirmed antibody tests with at least two antibodies from the list. ^{||}GRS was part of the initial screening.⁴

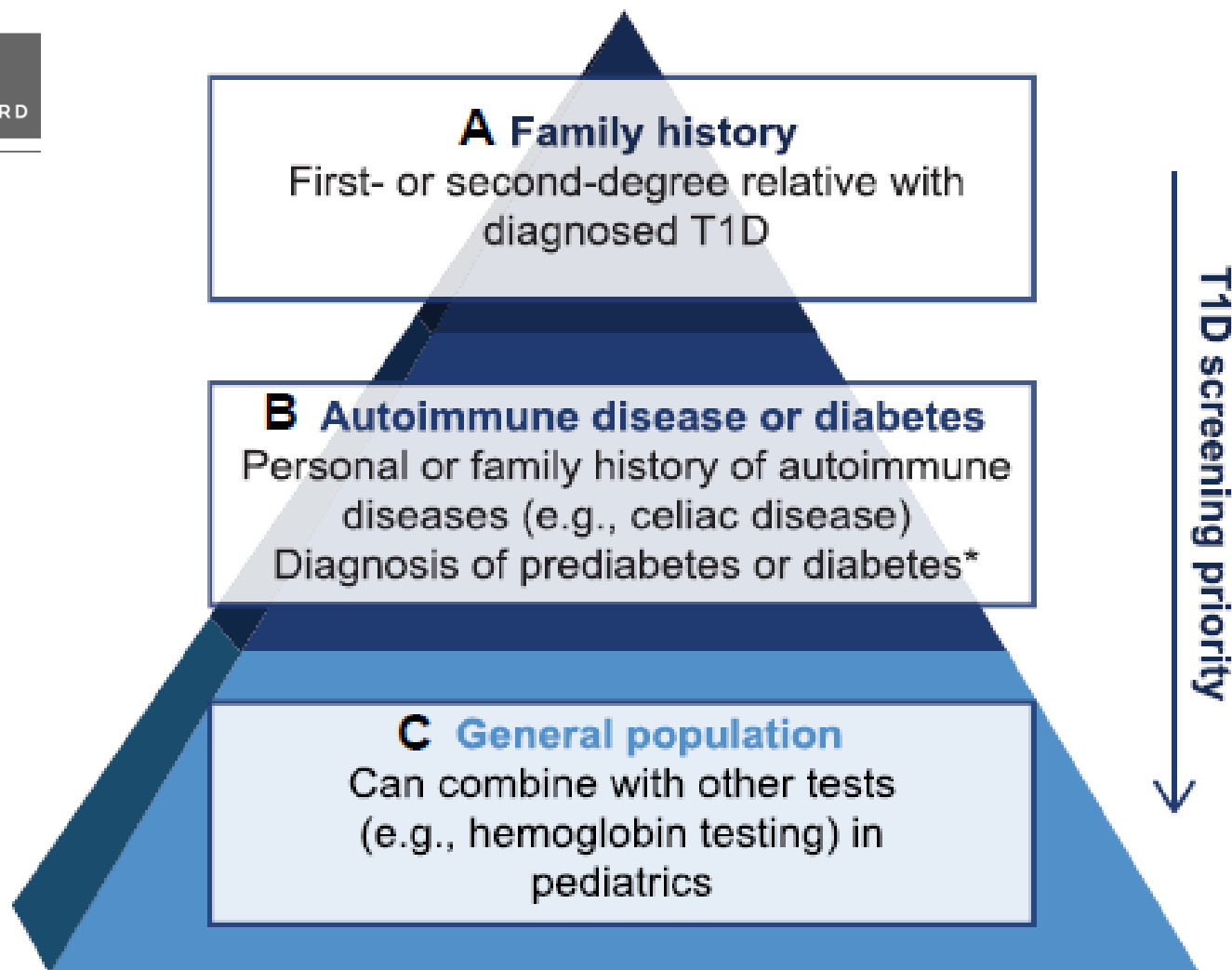
1. Frohnert BI, et al. *Pediatr Diabetes*. 2018;19(2):277-283. 2. Frohnert BI, et al. *Diabetologia*. 2017;60(6):998-1006. 3. Sims EK, et al. *Diabetes*. 2022;71(4):610-23. Supplementary materials. 4. Sims EK, et al. *Diabetes*. 2022;71(4):610-23. 5. Krischer JP, et al. *Diabetes Care*. 2022;45(10):2271-81. 6. [ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT03364868](https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT03364868). Accessed 2 June 2024.

Cómo establecer programas de cribado en DM1 preclínica

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Establishing Screening Programs for Presymptomatic Type 1 Diabetes: Practical Guidance for Diabetes Care Providers



Cómo establecer programas de cribado en DM1 preclínica

Población diana del cribado de la DT1

El cribado en FPG o personas con riesgo genético elevado está respaldado por:

- Evidencia clínica
- Recomendaciones de sociedades (ej. ISPAD, ADA)



Desarrollar programas piloto en la población pediátrica general permitirá evaluar la viabilidad para una futura implementación a gran escala

Cómo establecer programas de cribado en DM1 preclínica

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2. Diagnosis and Classification of Diabetes: Standards of Care in Diabetes—2025

Diabetes Care 2025;48(Suppl. 1):S27–S49 | <https://doi.org/10.2337/dc25-S002>

Recommendations

2.6 Screening for presymptomatic type 1 diabetes may be done by detection of autoantibodies to insulin, glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD), islet antigen 2 (IA-2), or zinc transporter 8 (ZnT8). **B**

2.7 Autoantibody-based screening for presymptomatic type 1 diabetes should be offered to those with a family history of type 1 diabetes or otherwise known elevated genetic risk. **B**

Cómo establecer programas de cribado en DM1 preclínica

Población diana del cribado de la DT1

El cribado en FPG o personas con riesgo genético elevado está respaldado por:

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Cómo establecer programas de cribado en DM1 preclínica

Diabetes Care®



Consensus Guidance for Monitoring Individuals With Islet Autoantibody–Positive Pre-Stage 3 Type 1 Diabetes

Who should be monitored?



Any child, adolescent, or adult who has tested positive for islet autoantibodies in early-stage type 1 diabetes (T1D)

Nearly 100% of individuals in early-stage T1D with two or more persistent islet autoantibodies will progress to a stage 3 (clinical) diagnosis

Who is involved in monitoring in early-stage T1D?



Primary care health care professionals



Pediatric and adult endocrinologists



Diabetologists



Diabetes behavioral health professionals



General pediatricians



Diabetes education specialists

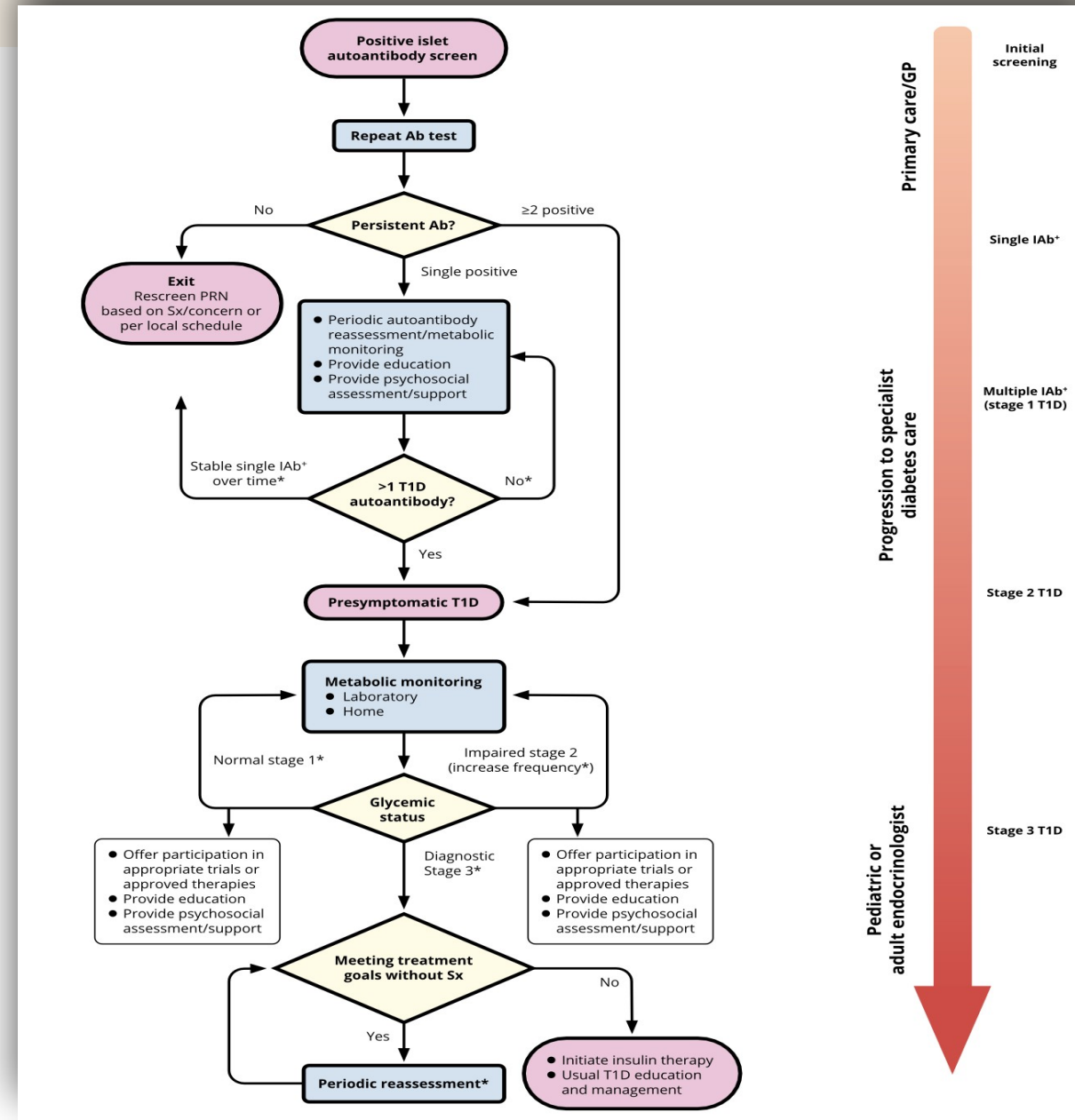


Allied health care professionals



Individuals with early-stage T1D and families

Cómo establecer programas de cribado en DM1 preclínica

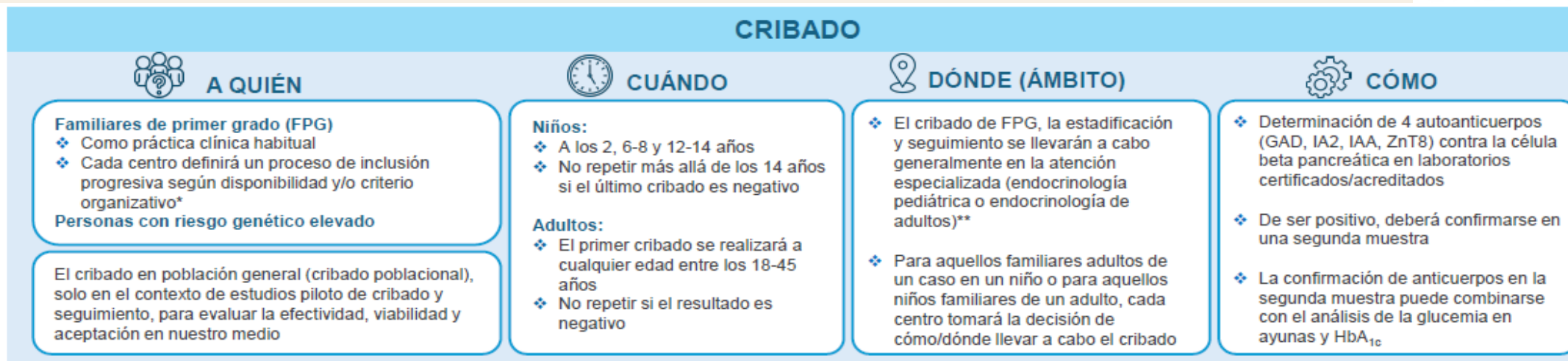


Cómo establecer programas de cribado en DM1 preclínica

Cribado, estadificación y seguimiento de la diabetes tipo 1 en estadios preclínicos: Consenso de las sociedades científicas SED, SEEN y SEEP

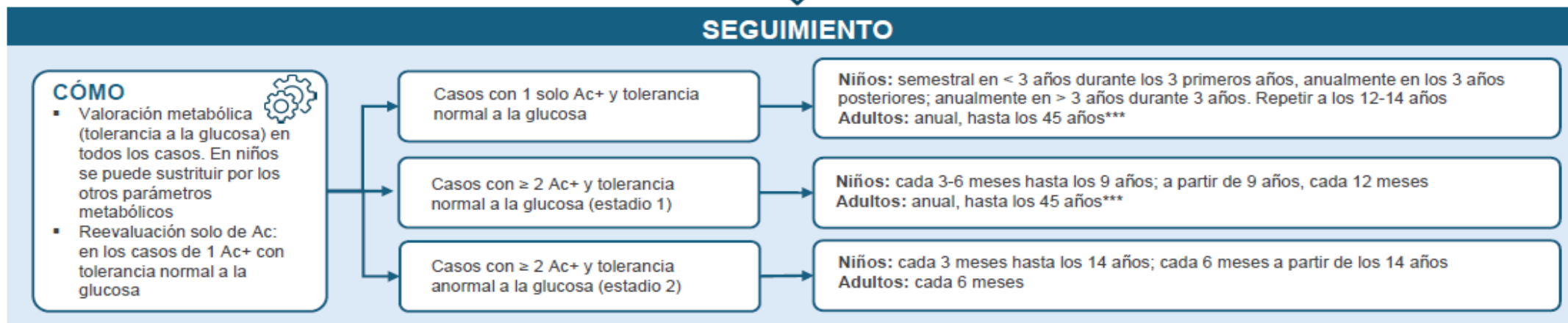


Cómo establecer programas de cribado en DM1 preclínica



EN CASO POSITIVO

- Valorar la tolerancia a la glucosa mediante: SOG, glucemia en ayunas, HbA_{1c}
- Clasificación: normal, disglucemia o hiperglucemia



*Se recomienda que la estrategia de cribado y seguimiento DT1 en fases presintomáticas garantice unos estándares mínimos homogéneos en todo el territorio español adaptando su implementación a las características y necesidades específicas de cada región y servicio sanitario para asegurar la equidad.

**En los programas piloto de población general, el cribado se puede hacer en los equipos de pediatría de familia; sin embargo, el seguimiento y estadificación se realizará en los equipos especializados.

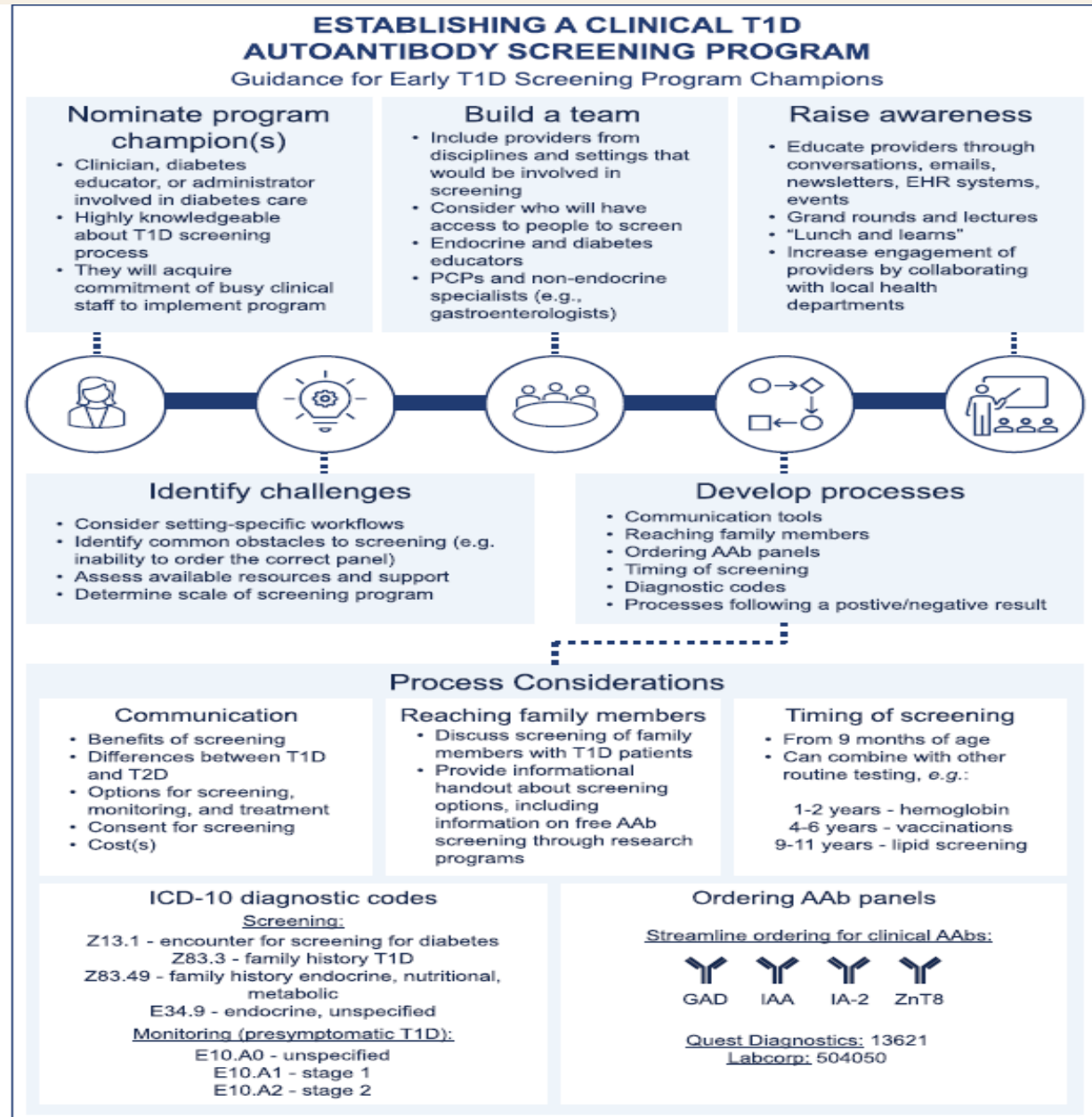
***Si no es FPG/no hay factores de riesgo adicionales y no hay progresión a los 5 años, cada 2 años. A partir de los 45 años, el seguimiento metabólico puede continuarse de acuerdo con la detección de DT2 establecida en atención primaria.

Cómo establecer programas de cribado en DM1 preclínica

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Establishing Screening Programs for Presymptomatic Type 1 Diabetes: Practical Guidance for Diabetes Care Providers

ESTABLISHING A CLINICAL T1D AUTOANTIBODY SCREENING PROGRAM Guidance for Early T1D Screening Program Champions

Nominate program champion(s)

- Clinician, diabetes educator, or administrator involved in diabetes care
- Highly knowledgeable

Build a team

- Include providers from disciplines and settings that would be involved in screening
- Consider who will have access to people to screen

Raise awareness

- Educate providers through conversations, emails, newsletters, EHR systems, events
- Grand rounds and lectures



@inaki_llorente

E10.A1 - stage 1
E10.A2 - stage 2

Conclusiones



- La DM1 es una enfermedad autoinmune crónica que comienza tiempo antes del debut clínico (estadio 3), con unos estadios presintomáticos
- Dichos estadios están determinados por la presencia de ≥ 2 autoanticuerpos, junto con la situación metabólica (estadio 1: normoglucemia; estadio 2: disglucemia)
- La detección de la DM1 presintomática tiene múltiples beneficios: reducción de CAD y hospitalización, preservación de cierto grado de producción endógena de insulina, educación previa a la DM clínica, moderación del impacto psicológico y posibilidad de acceder a potenciales tratamientos preventivos
- El cribado de la DM1 presintomática es una prioridad en la práctica clínica actual y una responsabilidad asistencial



Muchas gracias