The Autoimmunity Screening for Kids (ASK) Study: Screening Expansion



CRISTY GENO RASMUSSEN, PHD



Barbara Davis Center for Diabetes UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO ANSCHUTZ MEDICAL CAMPUS

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Autoimmunity Screening for Kids

Objectives

 Highlight findings from the Autoimmunity Screening for Kids (ASK) study to date

2. Provide an update on screening for early-stage type 1 diabetes

3. Share information on future directions for general population screening



Autoimmunity Screening for Kids (ASK) Goals:

- **1. Determine frequency of pre-symptomatic T1D and celiac disease**
- 2. Prevent diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) at diagnosis of diabetes
- 3. Offer interventions to slow progression to diabetes
- 4. Reduce complications of undiagnosed celiac disease
- 5. Analyze cost-effectiveness of screening -> universal screening?
- 6. Increase community awareness



ASK Population:

- Children > 1 to <18 y old And now adults
- Reside in Colorado... And the US
- Parent/guardian consent
- Can have celiac disease, but not diabetes
- 1/2017-10/1/2023



Data as of 10/1/2023



Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA) at Diagnosis of Type 1 Diabetes (T1D) is Increasing



Potential Outcomes:

- Brain edema
 - Acute neurological impact
 - Permanent neurological damage
- Risk of Mortality
- Cost of ED, hospitalization, PICU
- Trauma to the child and family
- Impact on long-term beta-cell capacity

Adapted from: Rewers A et al. JAMA 2015 Alonso T et al. Diabetes Care 2020 Autoimmunity Screening for Kids Slide courtesy M Rewers

Colorado T1D Prospective and Screening Studies

Began 1992



General population cohort





Colorado: 31,881 newborns screened 2,547 general population and first-degree relatives followed

Began 2004



Multinational: 424,000 newborns screened 8,677 high-risk children intensively followed 'omics studies

Began 2004



Multinational:

> 220,000 relatives screened Free screening for:

- family members of those with T1D (ages 2.5-45 years)
- anyone found Ab+ outside of TrialNet (2.5-45 years)
 Monitoring for relatives with positive Abs
 Participation in studies that may

stop or slow the progression of T1D (both GP and relatives)

Began 2014



Colorado and the US: 33,000+ general population children ages 1-17 years screened islet autoantibody positive individuals followed and monitored through ASK or Ask the Experts national monitoring program



Autoantibody Assays in ASK



ASK Protocol



Age distribution

Race/ethnicity



ASK Results: Islet Autoimmunity and Diabetes



Autoimmunity Screening for Kids

ASK Results: Celiac Autoimmunity and Disease



Initial screening

Confirmation

(persistently positive)

Clinical diagnosis

Data as of 10/1/2023

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Autoimmunity Screening for Kids

Autoimmunity Screening for Kids (ASK), 2017-2023

- Screened >33,000 Colorado children 1-17 y old
- Prevalence of pre-symptomatic T1D 1.0% (95%CI: 0.9- 1.1%)
- Prevalence of celiac disease/autoimmunity 2.1% (1.9- 2.3%)
- DKA at diagnosis of diabetes <5% vs 62% in screened vs not screened</p>
- Evidence of cost-effectiveness of the screening
- Increased community awareness of T1D and CD

1. McQueen RB, Geno Rasmussen C, Waugh K, et al. Cost and Cost-effectiveness of Large-scale Screening for Type 1 Diabetes in Colorado. *Diabetes Care.* 2020;43(7):1496-1503.

12 2. Stahl MG, Geno Rasmussen C, Dong F, et al. Mass Screening for Celiac Disease: The Autoimmunity Screening for Kids Study. *Am J Gastroenterol.* 2021;116(1):180-187.



Tips from ASK for general population screening

- The <u>initial screening</u> test has to be sensitive to avoid false negatives and disease-specific to avoid false-positives
- <u>Confirmation</u> at another time point is needed and using the most specific assay is essential
- Multiple IAbs confirmed in 90%; single high-affinity in 77%
- Single autoantibody positive children do progress to T1D and cannot be ignored
- Multiplex assays can overcome barriers to screening (specificity, sensitivity, cost, throughput)



Future Directions

- Further expansion nationally, including targeted efforts within hospital and provider networks
- Screening of adults and children to identify all who are at risk
- Develop and test sustainability plan utilizing electronic medical record systems and telehealth options to enhance reach
- Work towards adoption of universal screening at the state government, payor, and healthcare provider levels



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