The Sanford PLEDGE Study

T1D and Celiac Screening Integrated into Routine Pediatric Care Across a Health System

Kurt J. Griffin PhD, MD

Associate Member Benaroya Research Institute Seattle, WA Research Director Sanford Research Sioux Falls, SD

7th Childhood Diabetes Prevention Symposium Barbara Davis Center 14 November 2024



pledae

TYPE 1 DIABETES AND CELIAC





Disclosures

Clinical Trial Funding Paid to Institutions:

- Sanford Health (Todd and Linda Broin Chair; PLEDGE)
- Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust (PLEDGE)
- Diabetes TrialNet (TN-01, TN-22, TN-25, TN-28, TN-31)
- Immune Tolerance Network (DESIGNATE, T1DES)
- Sanofi (PROTECT, PROTECT Extension)

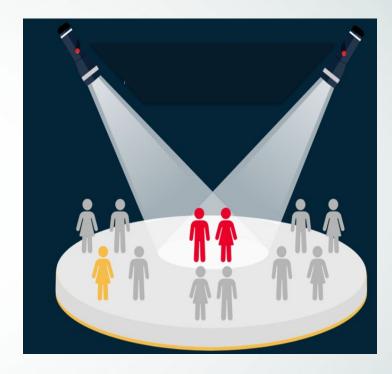
Advisory Boards

- North Carolina Early Check
- CanScreen T1D



Integrating General Population Screening Into Routine Pediatric Care

- Need a Novel, Pragmatic Design:
- Minimize burden on:
 - Providers & Staff Families Research Coordinators
- Integrated into routine clinic visits
- Leverage existing Epic electronic record system and
- MyChart patient messaging for enrollment & questionnaires
- Economic analyses and modeling
- No cost to families

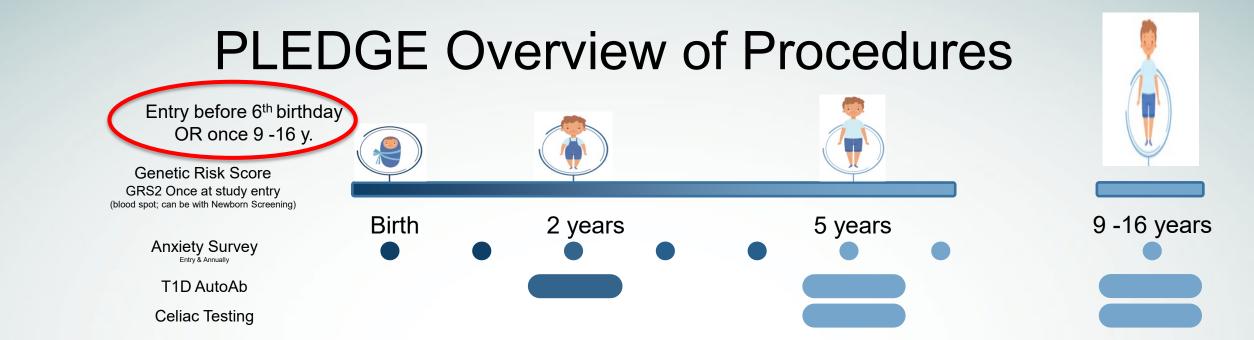




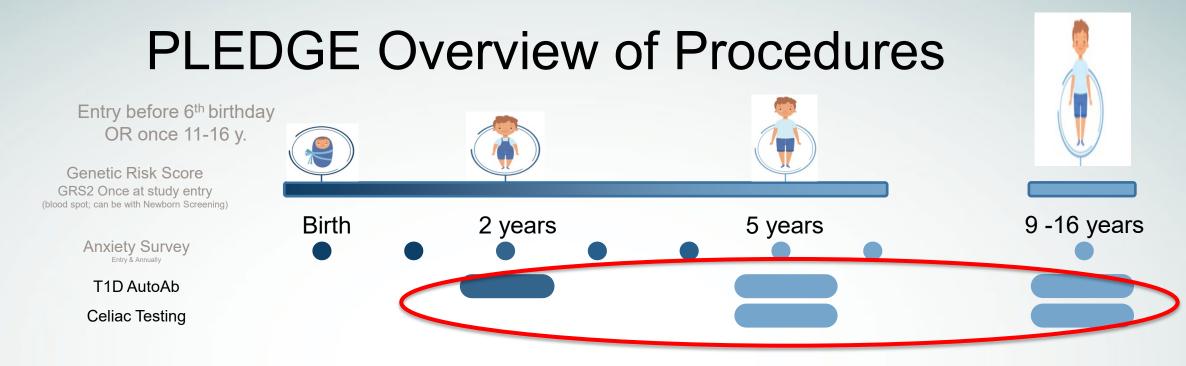
Goals of PLEDGE Screening

- Prevent initial diabetic ketoacidosis
- Identify patients for possible intervention:
 - Teplizumab when appropriate and available
 - Offer enrollment in intervention trials to delay progression
- Generate evidence to support including T1D screening
 - Demonstrate feasibility of *integration* into *routine pediatric care*
 - Prospective validation of GRS and assessment of utility to focus screening
 - Assess cost effectiveness of general population screening



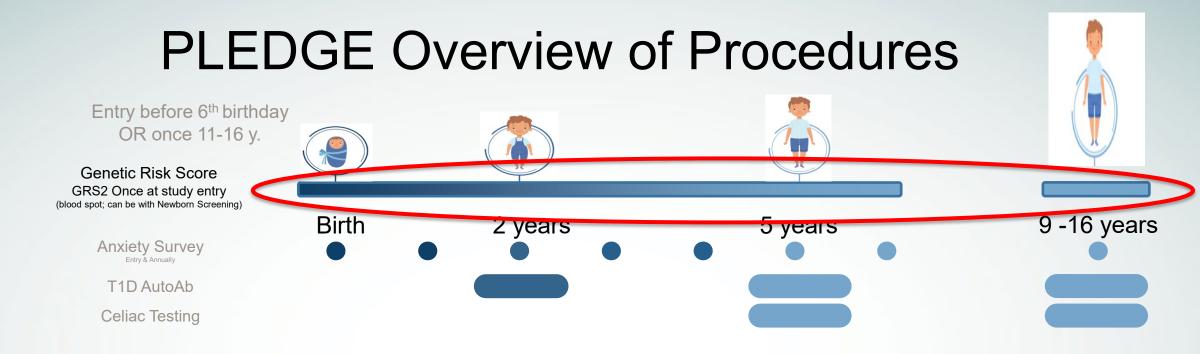






Antibody Screening at ~ 2 , ~ 5 , and 9-16 years of age



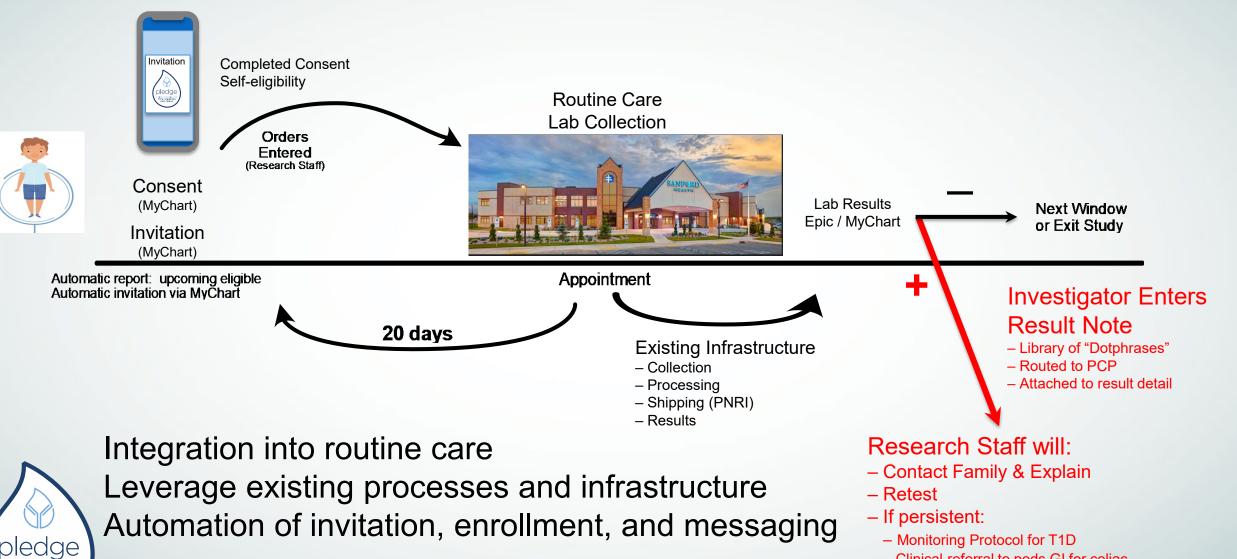


GRS2 at study entry

- SNP-based risk score for T1D and Celiac autoimmunity
- Can enroll before birth and collect with newborn screens



Innovation and Infrastructure



TYPE 1 DIABETES AND CELIAC

- Clinical referral to peds GI for celiac

Epic Notifications



edae

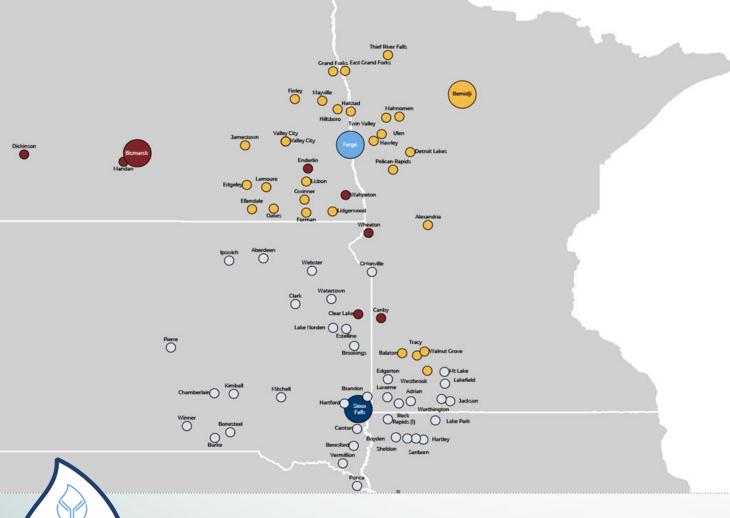
TYPE 1 DIABETES AND CELIAC



"Patient Chart Advisory"

- Appears on opening chart
- Reminder to consider T1D
- Provides guidance
- Does not slow work
- Less intrusive than a "Best Practice Advisory"

Expansion and Enrollment





Characteristics at Entry

Age at study entry with successful collection

Newborn/Infants Lipid Screen

5623
5223

<u>Race</u>

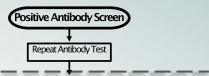
Caucasian	9,763
African American	370
Native American	389
Asian	186
HI/Pacific Island	24

Ethnicity

Not Hispanic	10,087
Hispanic	623
Unknown	130



PLEDGE Screening





PLEDGE Screening

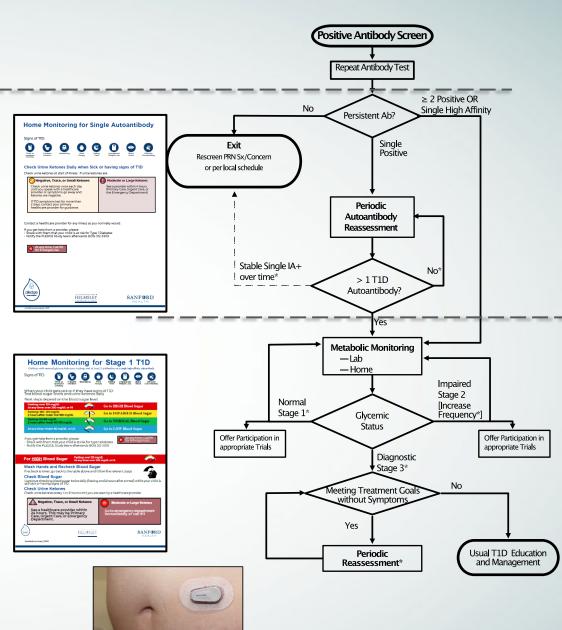
PLEDGE Monitoring

- Separate Protocol and Consent after confirmation of persistent antibody.
- Tailor extent and frequency to expected risk (Home and clinic)
- Results & Result Notes copied to Primary Care Provider

- Consensus guidance published 24 June 2024

 Diabetes Care 2024;47(8):1–23 |
 <u>https://doi.org/10.2337/dci24-0042</u>
 - Diabetalogia https://doi.org/10.1007/s00125-024-06205-5





Enrollment

7 % over 95th percentile in UK Biobank 12 % over 90th percentile in UK Biobank 23 % over 80th percentile in UK Biobank



Celiac Disease Screening and Confirmation



Feedback from families and GI providers has been very positive

T1D Screening and Confirmation



Monitoring those with T1D Antibodies

X = off study

Current Status of PLEDGE Participants

in Monitoring (N=63)`

U	/
Negative Ab	7
	(one now off study after 3 y)
Single Low-Affinity Ab	10
Single Hi-Affinity Ab with Normal OGTT	16
Early Stage T1D:	
Staging Pending	1
Stage 1	18
Stage 2 (3 single high affinity)	7
Transition to Clinical Care: (Off study)	
Stage 2* (off-study)	1
Stage 3 (off-study)	3



Presentations at Transition to Clinical Care

edae

TYPE 1 DIABETES AND CELIAC

	Age	Time from positive screen	Time since last study visit	Most Recent Stage	Symptoms	Stage 3 Diagnosis Criteria	A1C	Fasting Glucose	2-hr OGTT Glucose	Insulin Initiation
A	Зу	1.2 y	< 3 months	Stage 2	None	Clinical provider based on home testing	5.7	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	At diagnosis
B*	5 y	2.3 у	3-6 months	Stage 2	None	Outside Study Labs • A1C • 2-hour glucose	6.6	101	346	Within 3-6 months of diagnosis
С	14 y	NA	Initial Visit	NA	Fatigue	PLEDGE Monitoring Study Labs • 2-hour glucose	5.4	90	252	Within 3-6 months of diagnosis
D	4 y	0.7 y	6-12 months	Stage 1	Increased urination	PLEDGE Monitoring Study Labs • 2-hour glucose	5.7	89	286	Within 1-3 months of diagnosis
E*	3у	NA	Initial Visit	NA	None	PLEDGE Monitoring Study Labs • 2-hour glucose	4.9	90	168	N/A

None had DKA or required inpatient admission.

Looking to the Future

How can we transition screening from research to clinical care?

Demonstrate clinical impact

Measure economic costs and benefits

Sanford leadership looking at how to make this transition in within that health system

Eventual adoption will require incorporation into standards of care, e.g.:

- ADA & ISPAD
- AAP Bright Futures
- USPSTF

Programa DeteKtA: Detectando diabetes tipo 1 y previniendo Ketoacidosis Diabética (DKA)

Sanford World Clinics & Hospital Metropolitano, San José, Costa Rica Launching February 2025





Thank you

All the families who participate

The Sanford Project Team Ann Mays

Magdalena Skon Lana Baerenwald **Connie Hoffman**

Parent Representatives Kirstin Little Holly McMahon

Collaborators & Advisors Bill Hagopian (Seattle) **Richard Oram (Exeter)** Marian Rewers (Denver) R. Brett McQueen (Denver)

Benaroya Research Institute Center for Interventional Immmunology

Clinical Sub-investigators

Luis Casas Carolyn Gilbertson Stephanie Hanson Benjamin Hoag Sharon Hunt Rashmi Jain Candice Nelson John Shelso

Sanford Health Plan **Emily Griese**

Providers and staff across all Sanford clinics and Labs



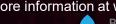
SANF ()RD

RESEARCH





We are looking for Outstanding immunologists using experimental or computational approaches to study immune-mediated diseases



More information at www.benaroyaresearch.org/careers

