## Transition to Clinical Care

Challenges of Monitoring Children with Stage 1 or Stage 2 T1D

7<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Screening for T1D November 15, 2024

Kimber Simmons, MD MS Associate Professor of Pediatrics

### Disclosures

- Research Funding Breakthrough T1D, Helmsley Charitable Trust, NIDDK, Provention Bio, Sanofi
- Advisory Board/Consultant Sanofi, Shoreline Biosciences

## Goals of Monitoring

#### Clinical Research

 To generate scientific knowledge about type 1 diabetes, including its natural history, risk factors, and the effectiveness of potential interventions or treatments.

#### **Clinical Care**

 To monitor and manage the individual's condition proactively to have shared decision making around treatment options and to optimize health outcomes.

# Our Clinical Insights





**Early T1D Clinic** 



Primary Care/GP

Progression to specialist diabetes care

Pediatric or adult endocrinologist

**Initial Screening** 

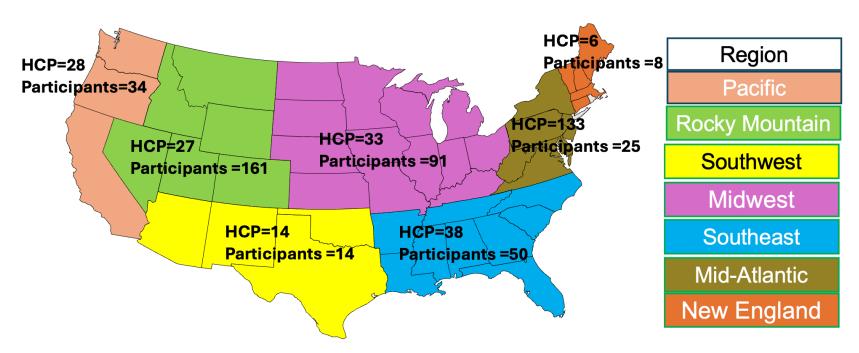
Single IAb+

Multiple IAb+ (Stage 1 T1D)

Stage 2 T1D St

Stage 3 T1D







Monitoring Plan	% (n=91)
Enrolled in ASK follow-up (located in CO)	42.9% (n=39)
Local Expert HCP	25.3% (n=23)
Local Expert HCP in partnership with EXPERTS	18.7% (n=17)
EXPERTS with home glucose testing and CGMs	9.9% (n=9)
TrialNet	2.2% (n=2)
Enrolled in other screening/monitoring program	1.1% (n=1)

n=20, monitoring plan TBD





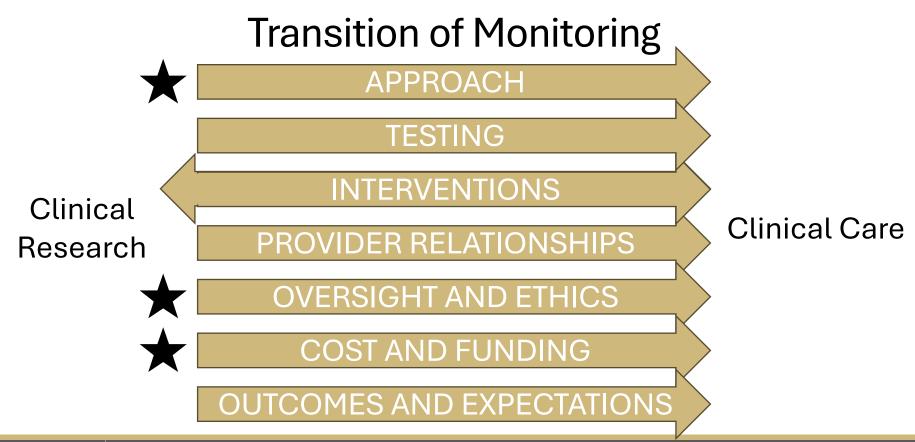
## Early T1D Clinic at Barbara Davis Center

- Early T1D Clinic opened 12/9/2022
- 109 referrals, 103 new patient clinical visits
- 71 patients completed full metabolic staging

42 youth

29 adults







### Clinical Research

### INTERVENTIONS

#### Clinical Care

#### **GOAL: TO PREVENT AND CURE T1D**



61%

of patients not invited to participate

A BMC Health Service survey showed that the main barrier to taking part in trials appeared to be a lack of awareness, with most patients (61%) not being invited to take part by their physicians.<sup>1</sup>



80%

of clinical trials fail to meet enrollment timelines

Roughly 80% of clinical trials fail to meet enrollment timelines according to a study by the Center for Information and Study on Clinical Research Participation.<sup>2</sup>



20-25%

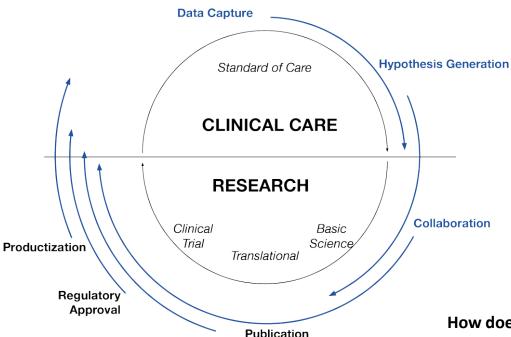
of clinical studies fail to meet enrollment targets

Approximately 20-25% of all clinical studies close because they fail to meet enrollment targets.<sup>3</sup>

DashMahapatra P, et al., BMC Health Serv Res, 2017; Brøgger-Mikkelsen M et al., J Med Internet Res, 2020; Summer M, WCG Insights, 2019



## Transition is Cyclical



### Diabetes Care.



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

Moshe Phillip, Peter Achenbach, Ananta Addala, Anastasia Albanese-O'Neill, Tadej Battelino, Kirstine J. Bell, Rachel E.J. Besser, Ezio Bonifacio, Helen M. Colhoun, Jennifer J. Couper, María E. Craig, Thomas Danne, Carine de Beaufort, Klemen Dovc, Kimberly A. Driscoll, Sanjoy Dutta, Osagie Ebekozien, Helena Elding Larsson, Daniel J. Feiten, Brigitte I. Frohnert, Robert A. Gabbay, Mary P. Gallagher, Carla J. Greenbaum, Kurt J. Griffin, William Hagopian, Michael J. Haller, Christel Hendrieckx, Emile Hendriks, Richard I.G. Holt, Lucille Hughes, Heba M. Ismail, Laura M. Jacobsen, Suzanne B. Johnson, Leslie E. Kolb, Olga Kordonouri, Karin Lange, Robert W. Lash, Åke Lemmark, Ingrid Libman, Markus Lundgren, David M. Maahs, M. Loredana Marcovecchio, Chantal Mathieu, Kellee M. Miller, Holly K. O'Donnell, Tal Oron, Shivajirao P. Patil, Rodica Pop-Busui, Marian J. Revers, Stephen S. Rich Desmond A. Schatz, Riffa Schulman-Rosenbaum, Kimber M. Simmons, Emily K. Sims, Jay S. Skyler, Laura B. Smith, Cate Speake, Andrea K. Steck, Nicholas P.B. Thomas, Ksenia N. Tonyushkina, Riitta Veijola, John M. Wentworth, Diane K. Wherrett, Jamie R. Wood, Anette-Gabriel Zieoler, and Linda A. DiMediio

Diabetes Care 2024;47(8);1276-1298 | https://doi.org/10.2337/dci24-0042

Goal: Strengthen "E" level of evidence

How does metabolic monitoring in early stage 2 T1D affect risk for disordered eating?





## Approach to Monitoring

#### Clinical Research

- Care follows a strict research protocol designed to minimize variability and collect reliable data.
- Interventions may include experimental treatments or placebo to assess efficacy and safety.
- Limited flexibility; patient needs must align with the study's predefined procedures.

#### Clinical Care

- Care is patient-centered, focusing on the individual's specific health needs and preferences.
- Uses proven and evidence-based strategies for monitoring and risk reduction.
- Flexible and adaptive to changing clinical circumstances.

## In Clinical Care, We Have to Adapt.

Misdiagnosed Adults



Early T1D: 32% of early T1D IAb+ adults had previously or were currently taking metformin, empagliflozin or semaglutide

Individuals Unlikely to Comply with Protocol



Early T1D: parent(s) not home during day, denial around diagnosis, family with many medical issues (lack of time)

# Oversight and Ethics of Monitoring

#### Clinical Research

- Governed by strict ethical guidelines, including informed consent, IRB oversight, and data protection.
- Patients must meet strict inclusion/exclusion criteria to participate.

#### **Clinical Care**

- Governed by clinical practice guidelines, medical ethics, and patient consent.
- Care is provided to all individuals regardless of specific eligibility criteria.

## In Clinical Care, We Monitor Everyone.

Individuals with Other Autoimmune Conditions



Early T1D: 26yo with psoriatic arthritis and psoriasis on ustemkinumab EXPERTS: 13yo with dermatomyositis and lymphocytic colitis on MMF Individuals Diagnosed by ADA Criteria Early



Early T1D and EXPERTS: patients with 2-hour OGTT glucose >200 mg/dl x 2 but no symptoms, normal HbA1c, and normal fasting glucose.

# Cost and Funding of Monitoring

#### Clinical Research

- Costs are typically covered by research grants or sponsors.
- Participants are not charged for study-related procedures or medications.

#### Clinical Care

- Costs are borne by patients and their insurance plans.
- Coverage depends on the insurance policy and the clinical necessity of tests or interventions.

### Costs During Monitoring in Routine Clinical Care







 Coverage of laboratory diagnostic testing, procedures, diabetes education, HCP E/M per insurance plan benefits



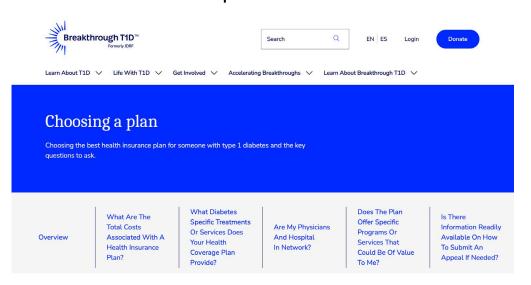
- Prescription coverage
  - Glucometer (100%)
  - Continuous glucose monitor (tracking coverage)



Teplizumab (BDC clinic 96%)

### Practical Tips for Patient Transition to Clinical Care

Pay attention to open enrollment. Low deductible plans are best with T1D.



Access to unblinded CGMs is more clinically practical.

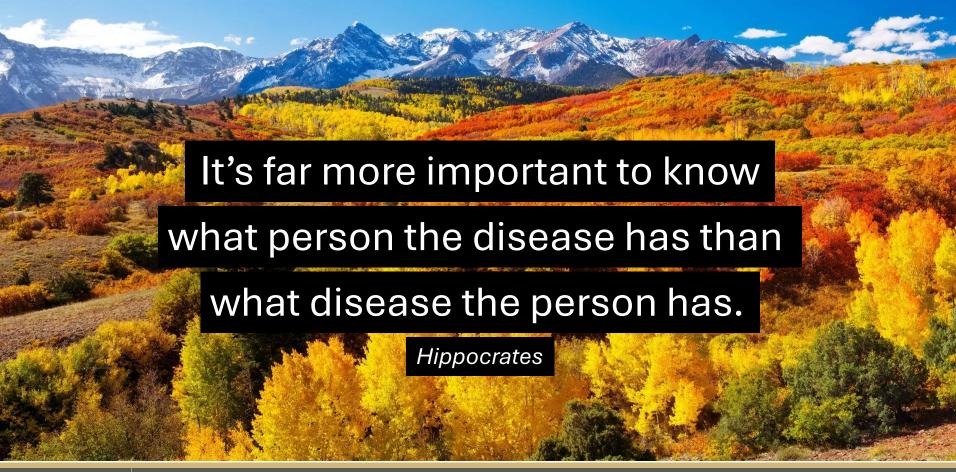
CGMs are available without a RX.



\$89/month

### Conclusions

- The transition from research to clinical care is a cyclical and bidirectional process.
- Guidelines for monitoring may need to be adjusted for individuals in a real-world setting.
- Insurance policies dictate coverage; therefore, guidance on choosing a plan is important.







## Acknowledgements

### **Study Teams**

Ask the EXPERTS, ASK, BDC Prevention Team

Kim Bautista
Judy Baxter
Fran Dong
Daniel Felipe-Morales
Brigitte Frohnert
Cristy Geno Rasmussen
Tricia Gesauldo
Michelle Hoffman
Xiofan Jia
Rachel Karban
Marciela Munoz

Marciela Munoz Holly O'Donnell Meghan Pauley Marian Rewers Flor Sepulveda Crystal Silva Andrea Steck Iman Taki Kathy Waugh Joey Wong Liping Yu

### **Clinical Team**

Early T1D Clinic and Clinical Immunotherapy Program

Michelle Akey
Todd Alonso
Emily Boranian
Calvin Byrd
Lexie Chesshir
Cody Dorman
Ashlee Ernst
Brigitte Frohnert
Alisha Gainey
Peter Gottlieb

Joshua Kalina
Holly O'Donnell
Tyler Reznik-Lepina
Anne Rottler
Andrea Steck
Bailey Tanner
Taylor Triolo
Debbie Trujillo
Paul Wadwa
Sonya Walker

Our study participants, patients, and their families!

### **Sponsors:**









Rachel Karban

