The Sanford PLEDGE Study

Integration of General-population Screening into Routine Pediatric Care

Kurt J. Griffin PhD, MD

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



8th Symposium on General Population Screening for T1D
Barbara Davis Center
10 November 2025







Disclosures

Employed by Benaroya Research Institute at Virginia Mason Contracted with Sanford Health to direct PLEDGE

Sanford Health (Todd and Linda Broin Chair; PLEDGE)

Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust (PLEDGE)

Clinical Trial Funding (Paid to Institutions):

Diabetes TrialNet (TN 01 TN 22 TN 25 TN 28 TN 21 PPI Clinical Center HUP

- Diabetes TrialNet (TN-01, TN-22, TN-25, TN-28, TN-31, BRI Clinical Center, HUB)
- Immune Tolerance Network (DESIGNATE, T1DES)
- Sanofi (PROTECT, PROTECT Extension, Fabulinus, ßeta Preserve)
- SAB Biotherapeutics (Safeguard)

Unpaid Advisory Boards

- North Carolina Early Check
- CanScreen T1D

Past Screening for Early Stage T1D Misses Most People at Risk

Diabetes TrialNet

- Screens for autoantibodies in family members of people with T1D (15 x risk)
- ~250,000 people screened over 18 years

BUT:

- 90% who will get T1D have no family history
- Not eligible for TrialNet screening





Sanford PLEDGE: General Population Screening

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

Prevent initial diabetic ketoacidosis at time of diagnosis

- Improves glycemic control for decades
- Should have major impact on long term complications

Identify patients for possible intervention:

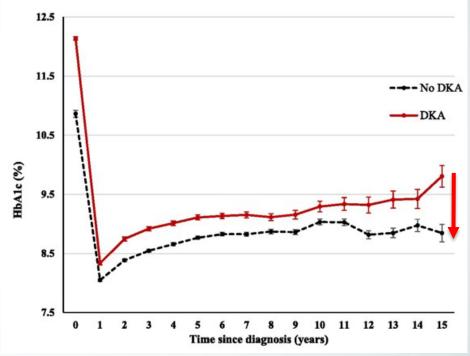
- Teplizumab when appropriate
- Stage 1 / 2 intervention trials

Generate evidence to support including T1D screening in standard care

- 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 in clinics

Diabetic Ketoacidosis at Diagnosis of Type 1 Diabetes Predicts Poor Long-term Glycemic Control Lindsey M. Duca, 1,2 Bing Wang, 1 Marian Rewers, 1 and Arleta Rewers

Diabetes Care 2017;40:1249-1255 | https://doi.org/10.2337/dc17-0558





PLEDGE Overview of Procedures

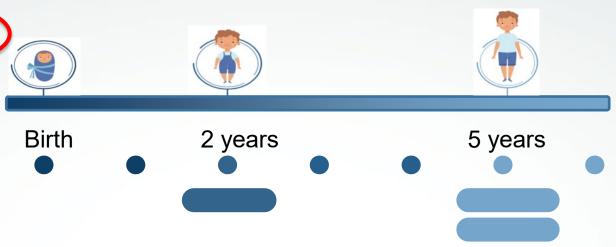
Entry before 6th birthday OR once 9 -16 y.

Genetic Risk Score
GRS2 Once at study entry
(blood spot; can be with Newborn Screening)

Anxiety Survey
Entry & Annually

T1D AutoAb

Celiac Testing







PLEDGE Overview of Procedures

Entry before 6th birthday OR once 11-16 y.

Genetic Risk Score
GRS2 Once at study entry
(blood spot; can be with Newborn Screening)

Anxiety Survey
Entry & Annually

T1D AutoAb

Celiac Testing

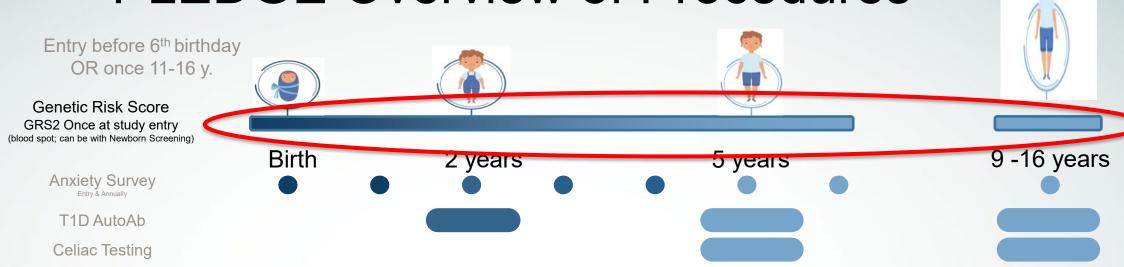
Birth 2 years 5 years



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



PLEDGE Overview of Procedures



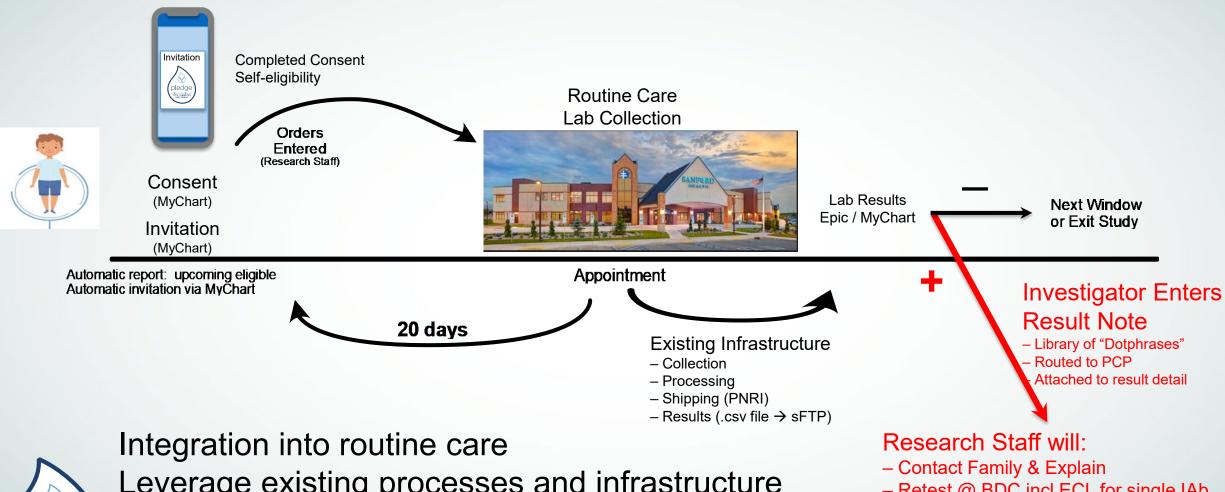
GRS2 at study entry

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

pledge
A SIMPLE SCREENING FOR
TYPE I DIABETES
AND CELLOC

How is this innovative?

How does PLEDGE Work?



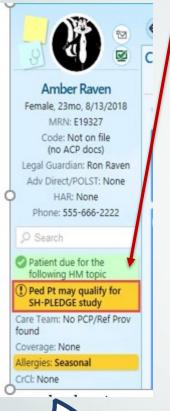
pledge

Leverage existing processes and infrastructure Automation of invitation, enrollment, and messaging

- Retest @ BDC incl ECL for single IAb
- If persistent:
 - Monitoring Protocol for T1D
 - Clinical referral to peds GI for celiac

What do Providers See?

"BPA" light in Storyboard Eligible to Enroll

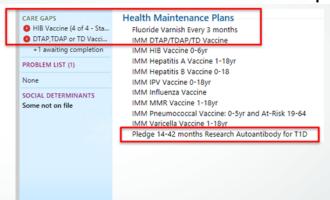




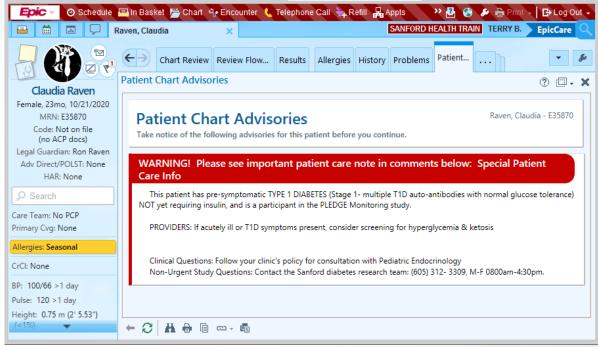
Enrolled



Due for Antibodies: Care Gaps



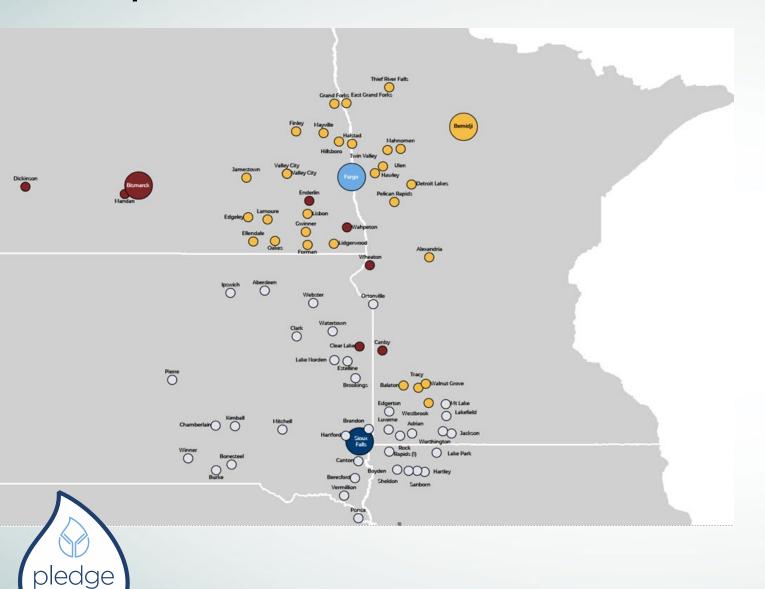
Early Stage T1D



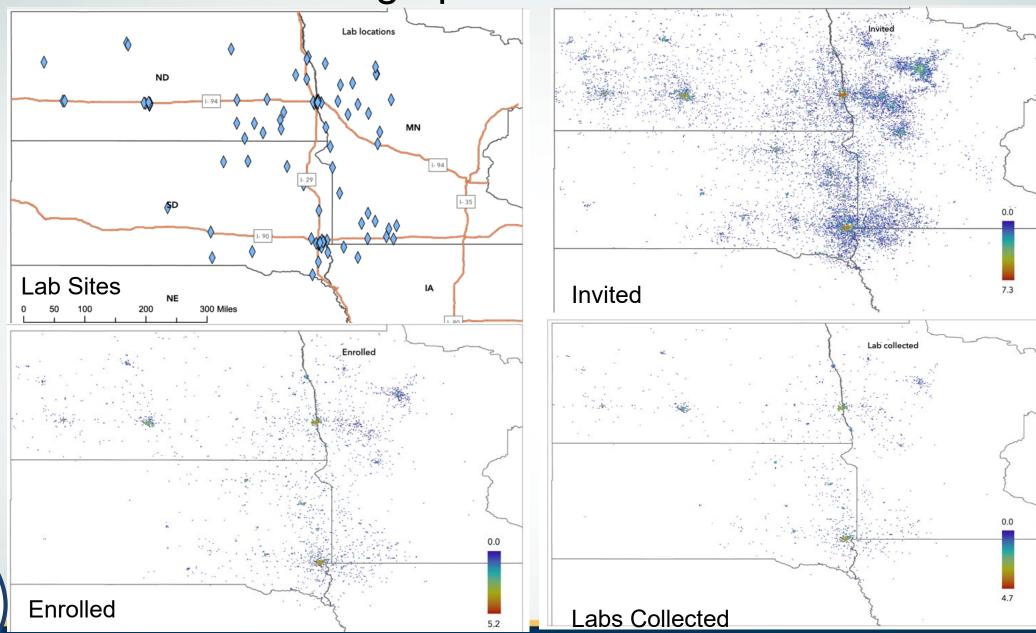
"Patient Chart Advisory"

- Appears on opening chart
- Reminder to consider T1D
- Provides guidance
- Does not slow work
- Less intrusive than BPA

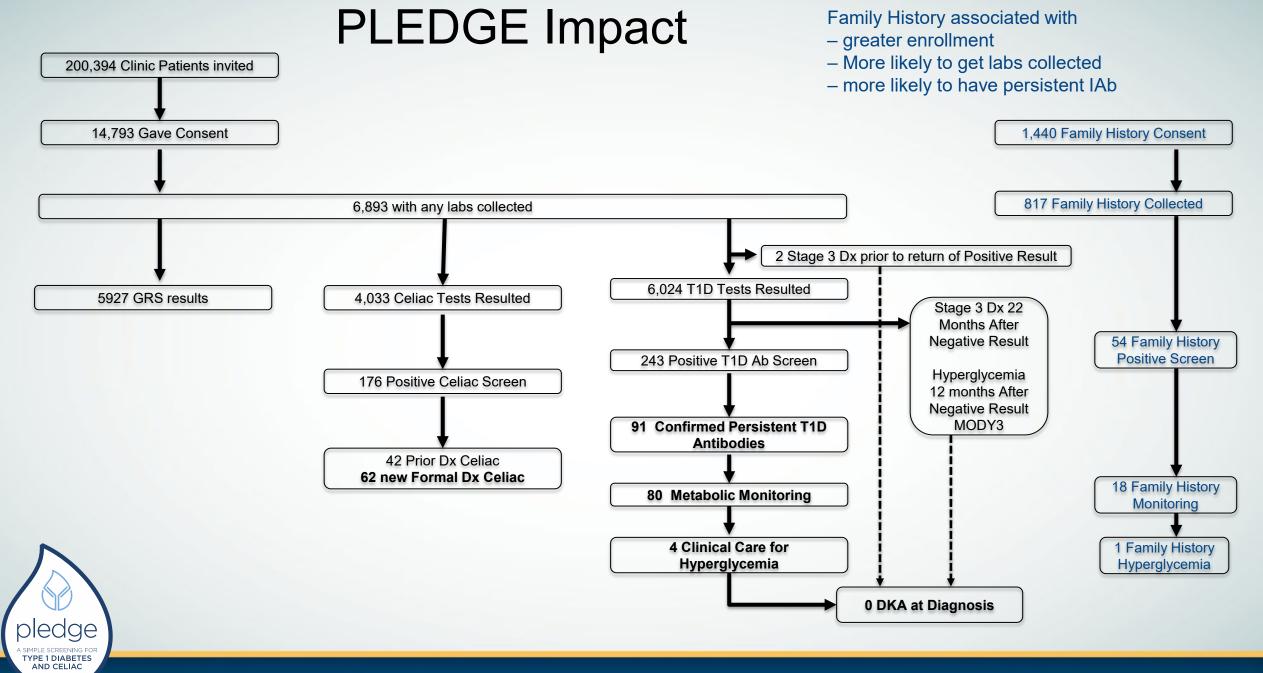
Expansion and Enrollment



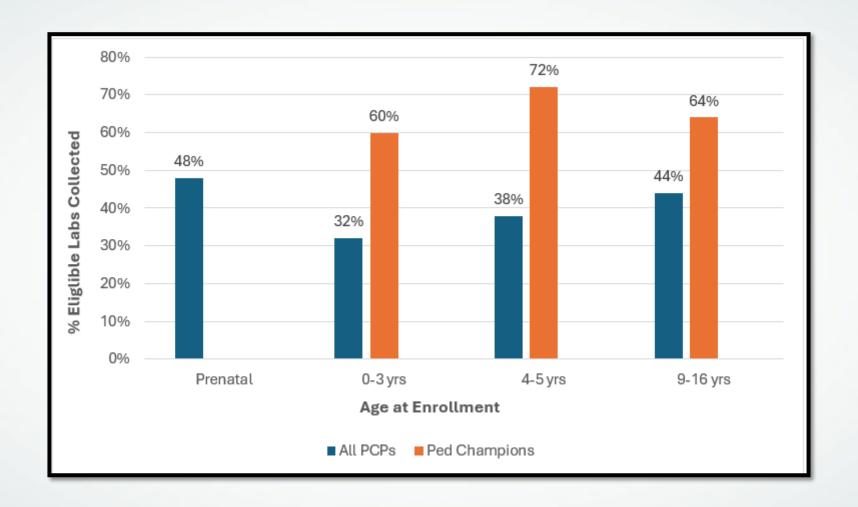
Geographic Distribution



pledge

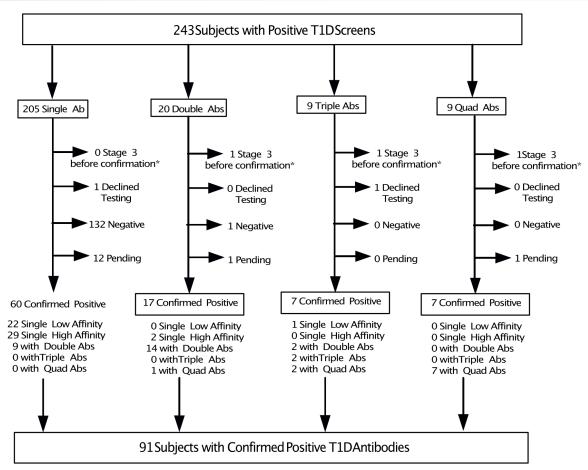


Physician Engagement Impacts Collection Rates





Confirmation of Initial Positive Screens



High uptake of confirmatory testing (2 declined)

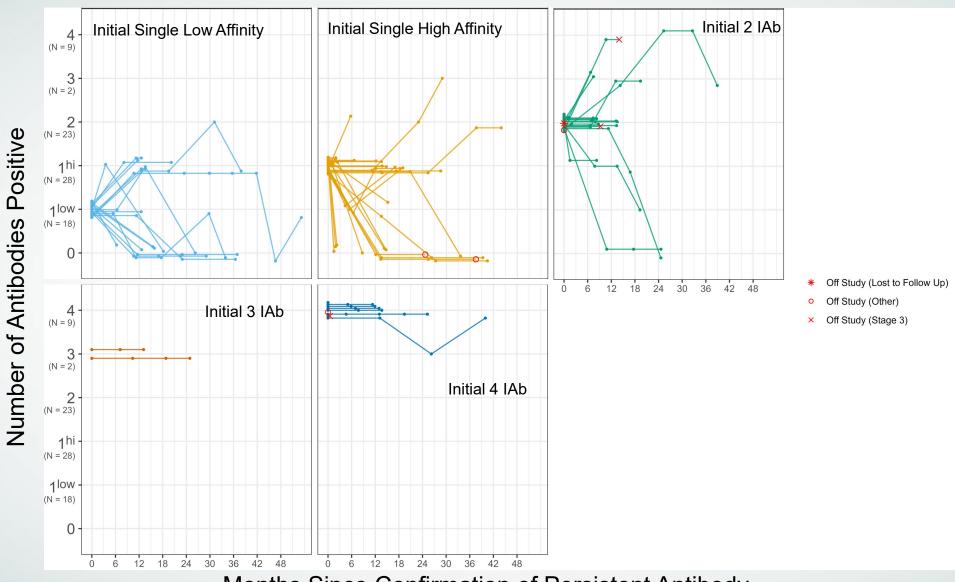
Single IAb Most common positive screening result

- But least likely to confirm (31% since inception)
 - Biology vs. Assay?
 - Updated thresholds improve specificity

Multiple IAb more likely to persist (97% since inception)

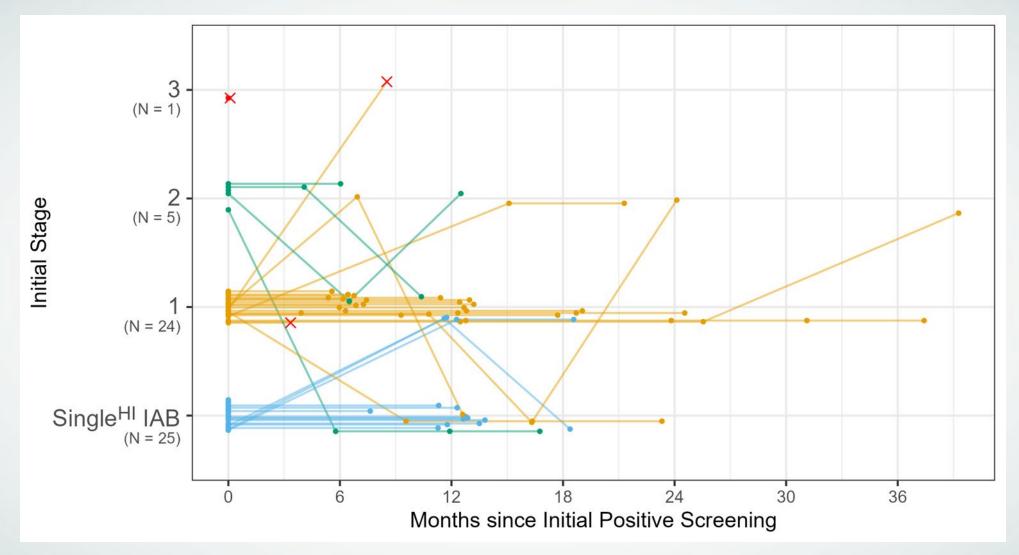


Number of IAb Can Fluctuate





Stage of T1D Over Time





Looking to the Future

Planning to transition screening from research to a clinical program across Sanford Health

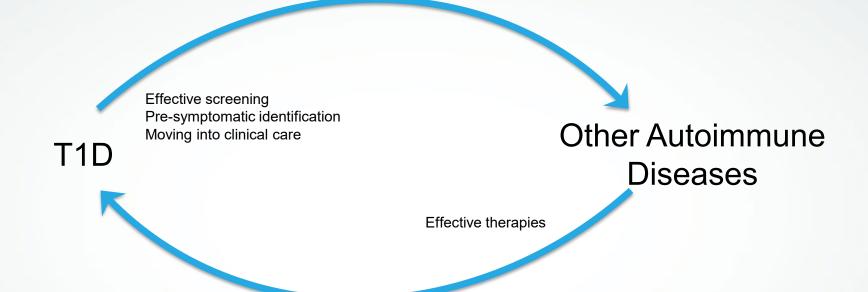
Shift from MyChart invitation to text—based "Hello World"

Stable population and clinical infrastructure will enable measures of PLEDGE impact for decades





Next Frontier in Screening and Prevention



 How can we use the knowledge from T1D to accelerate progress in prediction and prevention other autoimmune diseases?



LEADERS IN HUMAN IMMUNOLOGY RESEARCH

Predict, prevent, reverse, cure

At Benaroya Research Institute (BRI), we study the immune system and the wide range of diseases that affect it — including autoimmune diseases, allergies, asthma, and cancer. We create detailed pictures of the immune system, in health and disease, aiming to understand how disorders start and how to rebalance the immune system back to health. As a nonprofit research institute within Virginia Mason Franciscan Health, we collaborate with doctors and patients to accelerate the path from innovative lab discoveries to life-changing patient care. Learn more about our research.

Our mission: to advance the science to predict, prevent, reverse and cure diseases of the immune system

Our vision: a healthy immune system for everyone





- Nonprofit, biomedical research center with a focus on understanding autoimmune/immune diseases
- 29 Pls / labs
- 6-bed unit at Virginia Mason hospital
- Located on First Hill in Seattle
- Adult and pediatric clinical trials
- TrialNet Clinical Center for the Pacific Northwest
- TrialNet Clinical HUB

Pilot screening for multiple autoimmune diseases Completed this year by Sandie Lord





National NIH K12 DiabDocs Program

- NIDDK has established "DiabDocs" a National K12 program for mentored early-career physician research training in diabetes.
- Awards provide a group of early career physician-scientists the opportunity to be mentored in research-intensive settings to apply successfully for NIH K08/23 or similar Career Development Awards.
- Scholars can conduct research at <u>any</u> eligible US institution.
- Research must be relevant to diabetes: can be basic, translational, clinical, epi/statistics, informatics, health services, health policy, etc.
- Most funded scholars will focus on T1D research. Limited slots available for persons working in T2D.
- Awards will last 1-3 years (until external award obtained) with \$100,000 salary support and \$50,000 for research.
- *For program eligibility criteria, timelines and other questions, please email <u>diabdocsk12@stanford.edu</u> or visit the program website at https://stan.md/diabdocs

Thank you

BRI Center for Interventional Immunology

Carla Greenbaum Sandie Lord Cate Speak Alice Long

Benaroya Research Institute

All the families who participate

The Sanford Project Team

Ann Mays Magdalena Skon Lana Baerenwald Connie Hoffman

Parent Representatives

Kirstin Little Holly McMahon

Clinical Sub-investigators

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

Collaborators & Advisors

Bill Hagopian (PNRI, Seattle & Indianna University)

Richard Oram (Exeter)

Marian Rewers (Denver) R. Brett McQueen (Denver)

Providers and staff across all Sanford clinics and Labs

www.sanfordhealth.org/PLEDGE





Timing for Successful Enrollment

Age at study entry with successful collection

Newborn/Infants

Lipid Screen

