Autoimmunity Screening for Kids (ASK)

Patricia Gesualdo, RN, MSPH Senior Research Scientist, ASK Study Manager



Disclosure Information

♦ NO DISCLOSURES

Autoimmunity Screening for Kids (ASK) 2017-2025





303-724-1ASK | ASKhealth.org





ASK Eligibility

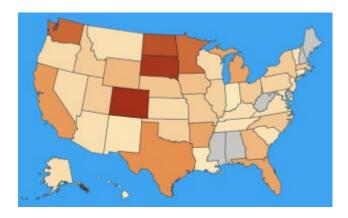
2017-2021

- Children 1-17 years old
- Reside in Colorado
- Not diagnosed with T1D
- Parent/guardian consent



2022-present

- Children & adults
- Reside in the US
- Not diagnosed with T1D
- Parent/guardian consent



As of 11/25:

~38, 000 children screened 3311 adults screened

ASK Protocol

SCREENING

5-plex ECL:

IAA, GAD, IA-2, ZnT8 & tTG

Reflex RBA confirmation of positives

Negative



CONFIRMATION

Repeat 5-plex ECL

RBAs: IAA, GAD, IA-2, ZnT8



- multiple
- single by 2 methods (high-affinity)



MONITORING

- HbA1c, CGM, OGTT
- 5-plex ECL

Education:

- symptoms
- Self Monitoring BG



- DKA

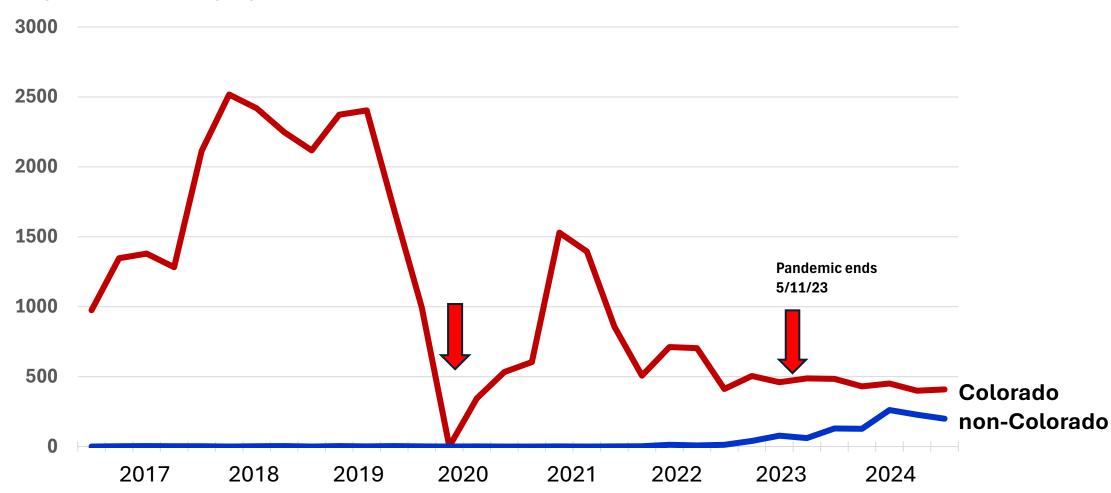
- diabetes





ASK screening Colorado & non-Colorado children



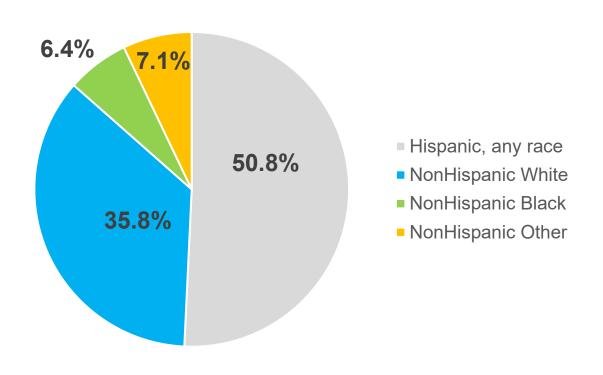


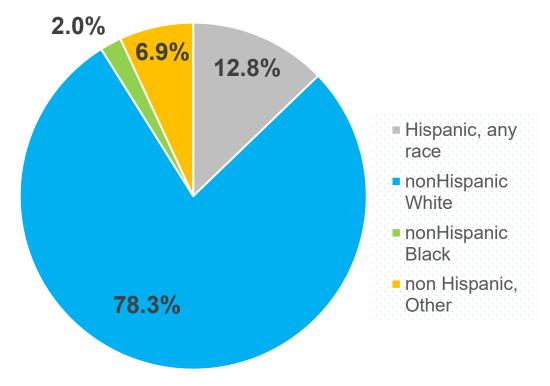


Colorado vs non-Colorado Children: Race and Ethnicity

Colorado Children n= 36282

non Colorado Children n=1865



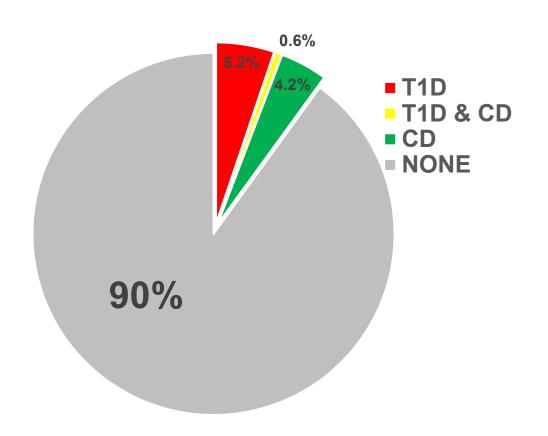


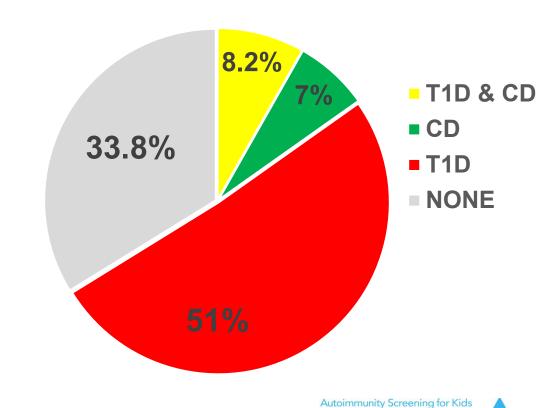


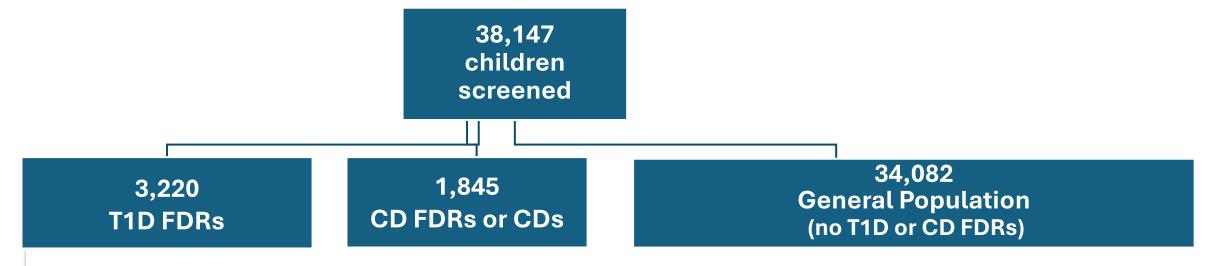
Colorado vs non-Colorado Children: Presence of 1st Degree Relatives with T1D or Celiac Disease

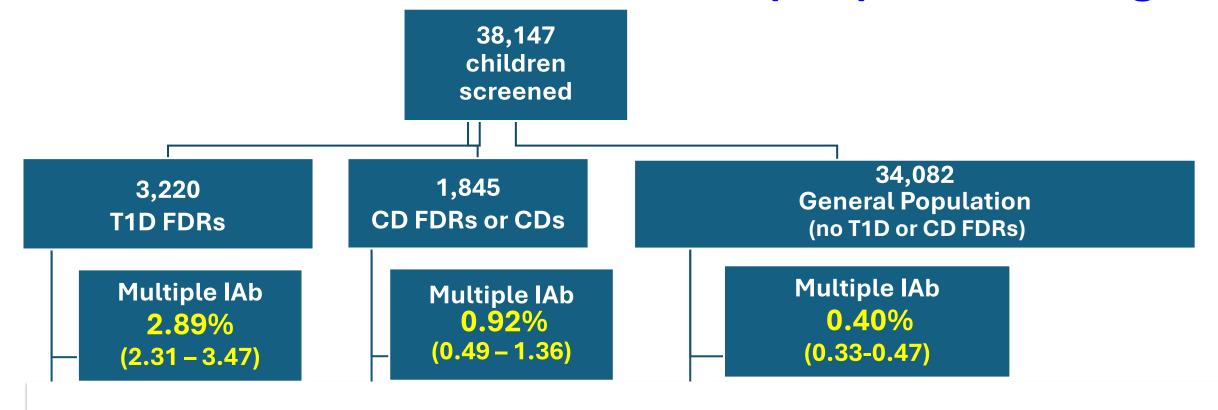
Colorado Children n= 36282

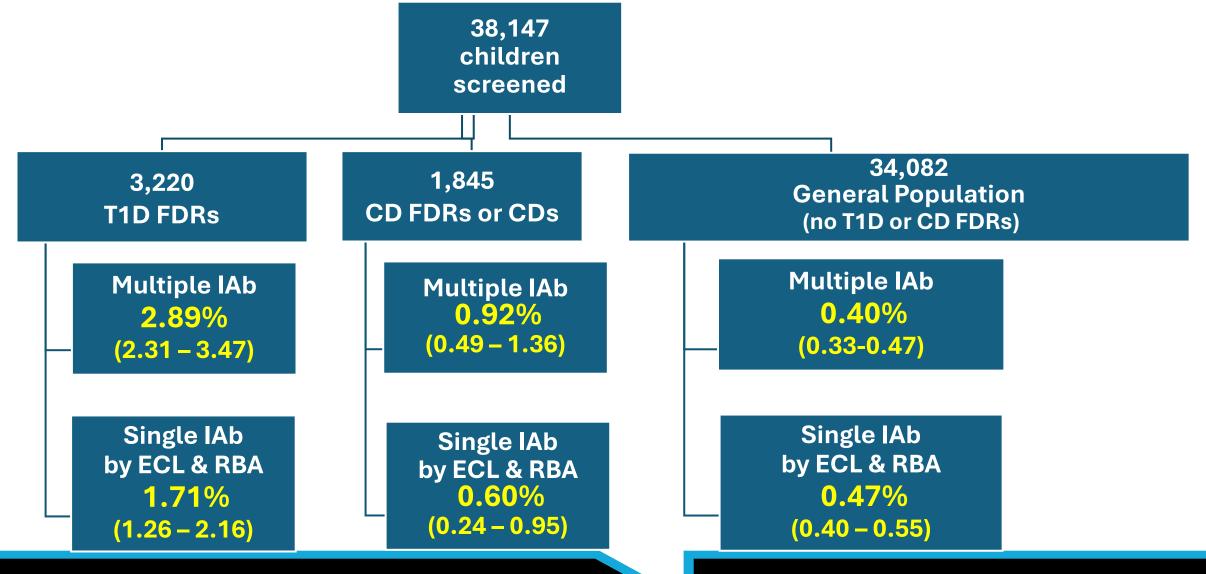
non-Colorado Children n=1865

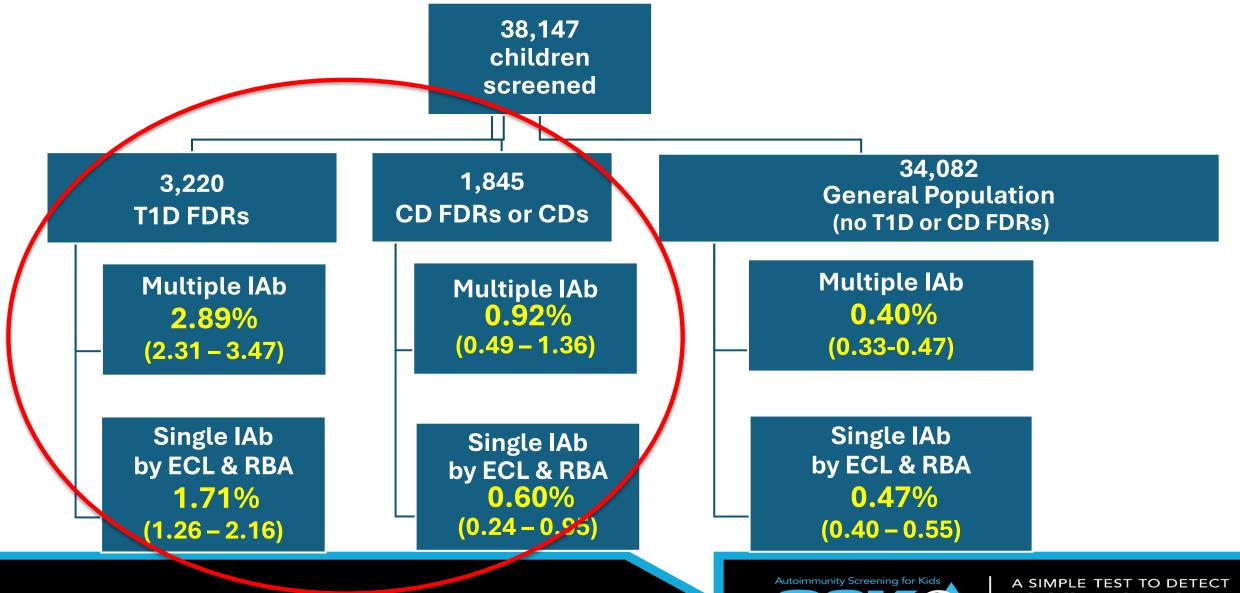


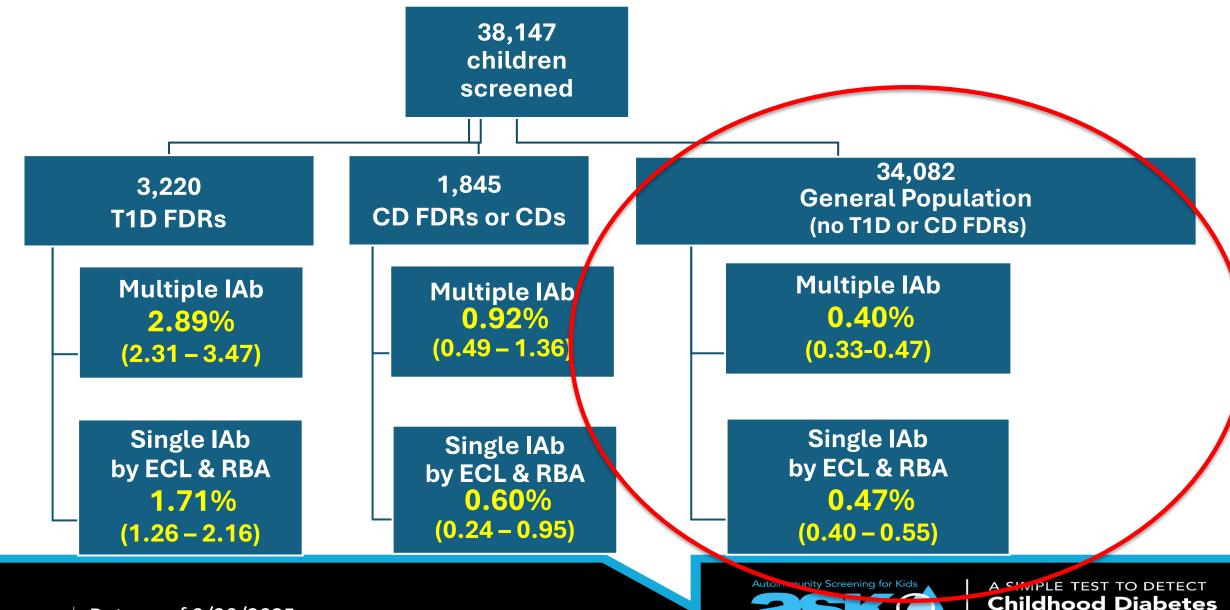












+ Celiac Disease

ASK Protocol

SCREENING

5-plex ECL:

IAA, GAD, IA-2, ZnT8 & tTG

Reflex RBA confirmation of positives



CONFIRMATION

Repeat 5-plex ECL

RBAs: IAA, GAD, IA-2, ZnT8

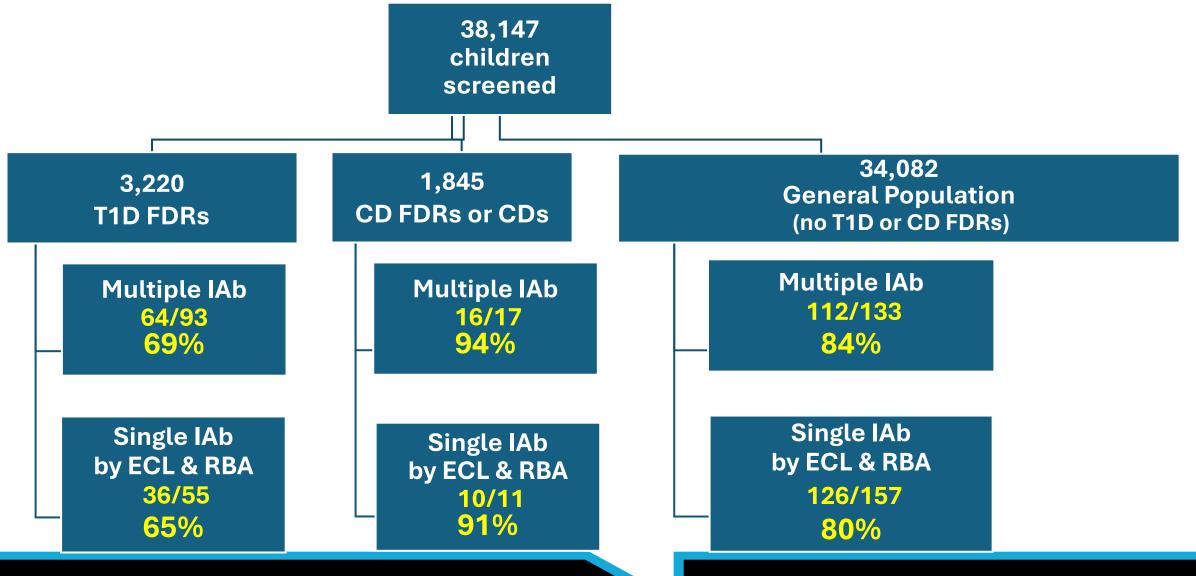
Islet autoantibodies:

- multiple
- single by 2 methods (high-affinity)

Negative



Participation in Confirmation Visit



Predictors of Non-Participation in Confirmation Visit



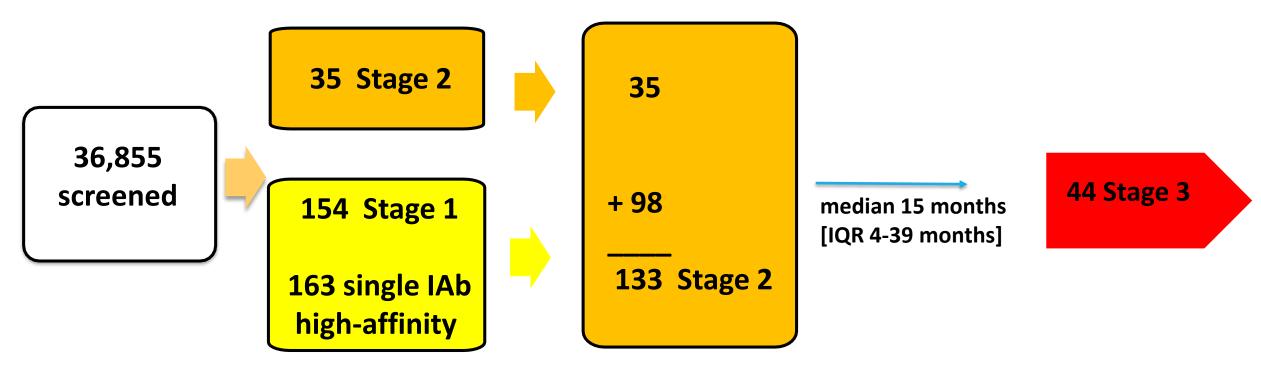
3,220 T1D FDRs 1,845
CD FDRs or CDs

34,082 General Population (no T1D or CD FDRs)

- Age >10 years
- non-Colorado Children

- Ethnic minority
- Single vs multiple IAb

Progression from Stage 2 to Stage 3 T1D



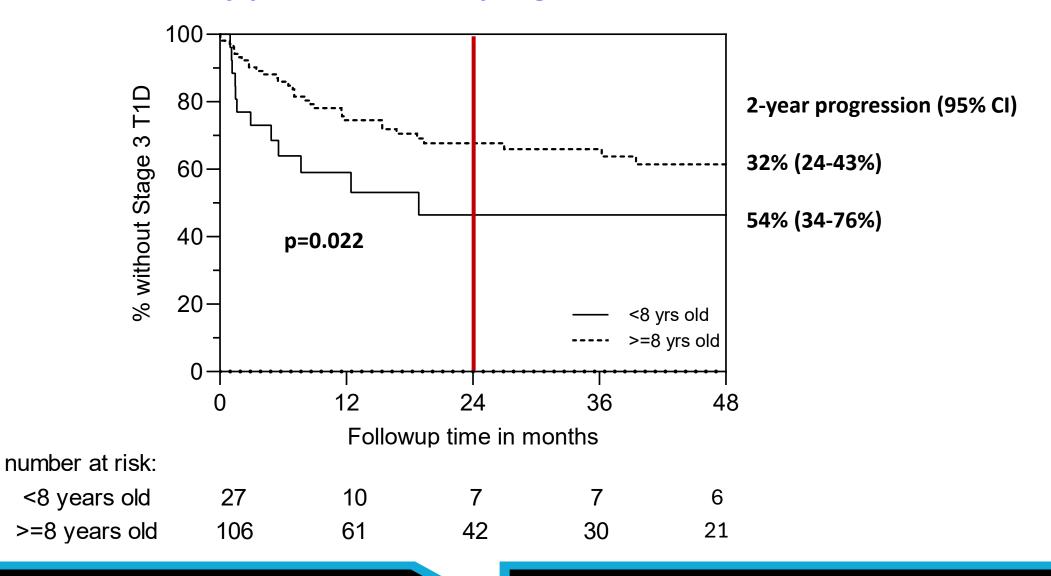
Initial screening & confirmation

Follow-up

Clinical T1D 2/44 (4.5%) DKA



Age younger than 8 vs ≥8 y predicts faster progression



Predictors of progression from stage 2 to stage 3 T1D

- Age younger than 8 vs ≥8 y
- Multiple vs single islet autoantibodies
- Higher HbA1c

Family history of T1D, race/ethnicity or sex of the child did not influence the rate of progression from stage 2 to stage 3.

Progression to Stage 3 T1D (N=83)



3,220 T1D FDRs 1,845 CD FDRs or CDs 34,082 General Population

Multiple IAb 18 (82%)

Multiple IAb 5 (71%)

Single IAb by ECL & RBA 4 Single IAb by ECL & RBA 1

Single by one method

Single by one method

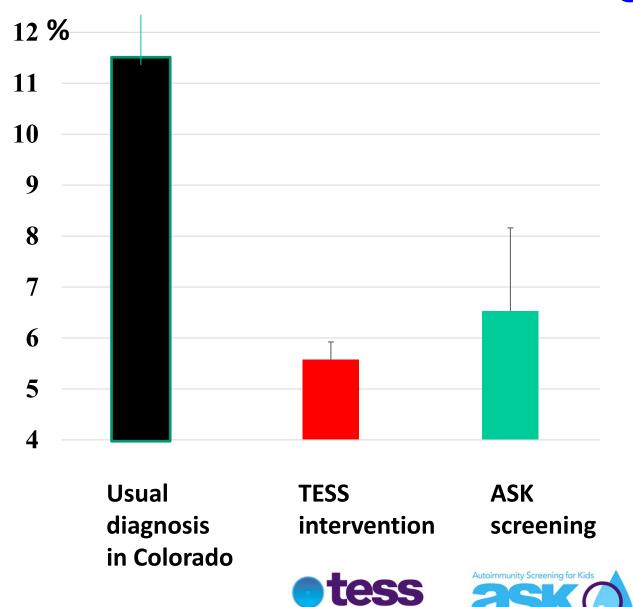
Multiple IAb 43 (80%) *5 DKAs*

Single IAb by ECL & RBA 9

Single by one method 2



HbA1c at Diagnosis



Intervention (6 months):

Unblinded CGM-guided education

3 planned educational visits

Monthly check-in to review CGM

CGM-guided insulin start

Screening, monitoring and education can prevent DKA at onset

Study	Frequency of DKA	Reference
Children identified through general population screening programs		
Autoimmunity Screening for Kids (Colorado)	4.5%	(2017-2024) Rewers M. EASD 2024
Children diagnosed without prior screening		
USA (SEARCH)	41%	(2010-2016) Jensen E. Diabetes Care 2021
Colorado	46% 59%	(2012) Rewers A. JAMA 2015 (2017) Alonso G. Diabetes Care 2020

Cost-effectiveness analysis

- Current rate of DKA at diagnosis in Colorado
 46% (2012) → 59% (2017) → 62% (2020) <5% in ASK
- The screening is cost-effective, if it:
 - decreases the rate of DKA by 1/5, e.g., from 50% to 40%; and
 - subsequently decrease the HbA1c by 1%
- ASK screening cost:
 - per case detected = \$4,700 (vs. \sim20,000$ cost of DKA)

Anxiety and Risk Perception in Parents of Children Identified by Population Screening as High Risk for Type 1 Diabetes

Parents of children with one or more islet autoantibodies (IAs) are very anxious about their child's risk for type 1 diabetes.

Approximately half of parents view their child as being at increased risk for type 1 diabetes.



Parents with fewer years of education and children who identify as racial/ethnic minorities have higher anxiety about child's diabetes risk.

Family history of type 1 diabetes and multiple IAs⁺ are strongly associated with perceiving one's child at increased risk.

Intervention to reduce anxiety and support parents' understanding of their child's risk for developing type 1 diabetes is critical to screening and monitoring programs.



Autoimmunity Screening for Kids (ASK), 2017-2025

- Screened >38,000 unique children 1-17 y old
- Prevalence of early T1D:
 - T1D FDRs : 4.6%
 - CD FDRs/CD : 1.5%
 - General population : 1.0%
- DKA at diagnosis of diabetes 6% vs 59% in screened vs not screened
- HbA1C is lower at diagnosis in ASK compared to Colorado childen

Acknowledgements

Marian Rewers, PI
Tricia Gesualdo, Manager
Kimberly Bautista
Zia Clark
Fran Dong
Matthew Espinosa
Daniel Felipe-Morales
Theodore Fleury
Brigitte Frohnert
Clarissa Jamie Gonzalez

Xiaofan Jia
Rachel Karban
Jamie Katchen
Brett McQueen
Maricela Munoz
Jill Norris
Kristen Olivas
Leah Ortowski
Holly O'Donnell
Meghan Pauley
Flor Sepulveda

Kimber Simmons Andrea Steck Iman Taki Jessica Venditti Kathleen Waugh Joey Wong Liping Yu

Judy Baxter Cristy Geno Michelle Hoffman Crystal Silva Laura Pyle

Sponsors



Our ASK
participants,
families, and
ASK provider
partners



Edwin Liu, Marisa Stahl Monique Germone, Pooja Mehta, Erin Sandene, Aneesa Syed, David Higgins



Dan Feiten Tracy Brekken



Stephanie Roehm Emily Swant Caitlin Jones-Bauman Martha Middlemist



Rick Bacher

Honora Burnett Tom Gray Yami Mendoza Sonja O'Leary Holly Frost Yael Gottlieb









