

Language matters: the Type 1 diabetes Lexicon,

*adapted from Vercauteren, on behalf of the EDENT1FI consortium**

Terminology	Explanation	Comments
T1D	type 1 diabetes	Describes full disease spectrum, from early autoimmunity to clinical diagnosis
person or individual living with	Should be used to describe an individual at any stage of T1D	Aims to reduce stigmatisation
disease	description of T1D	T1D is a chronic autoimmune disease, defined by a persistent immune attack on pancreatic β cells, which leads to progressive and irreversible β -cell-loss, even in early stages of disease
Early-stage T1D (stage 1)	the presence of two or more islet autoantibodies and normoglycaemia	when using early-stage T1D, it is recommended to include 'stage 1 and 2' in parentheses to reinforce the use of stages
Early-stage T1D (stage 2)	the presence of two or more islet autoantibodies and dysglycaemia	See above
Stage 3 T1D	confirmed hyperglycaemia, with or without symptoms	marks clinical disease (<i>avoid "symptomatic"</i>)
At increased risk of developing T1D	Presence of a single islet autoantibody, or relative risk based on genetic signatures	Genetic testing may be with genetic risk score or HLA haplotype
Staging	stage 1, 2, or 3 T1D based on metabolic dysregulation	after detecting the presence of multiple autoantibodies and confirmation in a second test, individuals are classified into stage 1, 2, or 3 T1D based on metabolic dysregulation.
Monitoring	disease progression over time with metabolic assessments	frequency depends on the predicted progression speed towards stage 3 T1D (eg, based on stage, age, type, and level of autoantibodies and other biomarkers).

* Vercauteren J; EDENT1FI consortium. Harmonising terminology for type 1 diabetes: the EDENT1FI lexicon initiative. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol.* 2025 Nov;13(11):905-907. doi: 10.1016/S2213-8587(25)00284-0. Epub 2025 Sep 12. PMID: 40953574.