

Moving Towards Insulin Free Type 1 Diabetes

If you would like to learn more or discuss whether a study might be suitable for your child, please contact:

Your Local Paediatric Diabetes Team



Cardiff & Vale:
Paed.diabetes@wales.nhs.uk

OR

Children and Young Adults' Research Unit:



CYARU.CAV@wales.nhs.uk

02921847816

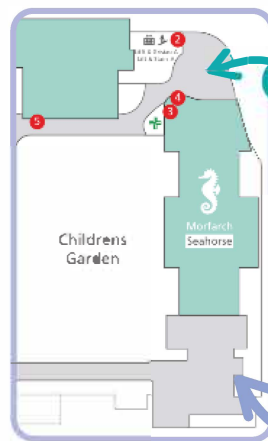


Where is the Research Unit?



Entrance to Research Unit

What3words:
///herb.tidy.shunts



Main Entrance
to Noah's Ark

Entrance
to Research Unit

When facing the main entrance to Noah's Ark, do **not** enter and instead turn **left** and walk under the blue canopy walkway. The research unit is the first door on the **right**.



CHILDREN & YOUNG ADULTS' RESEARCH IN DIABETES

Why Get Involved in Research?

By taking part in research, you could play an important role in helping to prevent progression of diabetes, to develop new & better treatments, or to find a potential cure.

Finding the Cause



Aim: Understand why immune cells travel to the pancreas in type 1 diabetes (T1D) and whether we can stop this process in future treatments.

Who:

- Age 3–13 years **and**
- T1D diagnosed within 5 years **or**
- Sibling/child of person with T1D.

Involves: A single blood test (can be done with diabetes annual review bloods).

Contact: Dr Georgia Morgan (Clinical Research Fellow)
Georgia.Morgan4@wales.nhs.uk

Networks



UK-wide network helping people with T1D (or at risk) learn about research opportunities & screening programmes.

<https://type1diabetesresearch.org.uk/>



UK islet autoantibody registry.

Who:

- Age 6 months - 70 years, not on insulin **and** positive markers in blood (islet autoantibodies) that show risk of developing T1D.

<https://www.ukiab.org/>

Screening & Monitoring

To find out more, contact the research unit:
CYARU.CAV@wales.nhs.uk, 02921847816
or your local diabetes team.



Aim: Screening children/young adults aged 2–17 years for T1D.

Involves:

- Finger-prick blood test.
- Confirmatory venous blood test.
- Venous blood test for staging.
- Education session.
- Interviews for feedback.

Find out more:

<https://www.elsadiabetes.nhs.uk/taking-part>



Aim: Identify people at risk of developing T1D and monitor for 2 years.

Who:

- Age 1–45 years **and**
- 1st degree relative T1D or at risk.

Find out more:

<https://www.innodia.org/early-t1d-navigator-tool>

Capillary OGTT Study

Aim: Find out whether finger-prick capillary testing can replace hospital oral glucose tolerance testing.

Who:

- Age under 18 years **and**
- Two islet autoantibodies or type 2 diabetes.

Involves:

- 10-day continuous glucose monitor.
- Hospital oral glucose tolerance test.
- At home liquid meal and food diary.

Treatment Studies

To find out more, contact the research unit:
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or your local diabetes team.

BARICADE-DELAY

Aim: Find out whether an oral drug, Baricitinib, can delay the onset of clinical (stage 3) T1D.

Who:

- Age 1–36 years **and**
- Stage 1b or stage 2 T1D.

Commitment: Follow up to 5 years.

Find out more:

<https://trials.lilly.com/en-US/trial/662883>

SafeGUARD

Aim: Find out whether a drug given via a cannula, SAB-142, can slow the progression of newly diagnosed T1D.

Who:

- Age 5–40 years **and**
- New T1D diagnosis within 100 days.

Involves: Two daily treatments at the start of the study and repeated at 6 months.

Commitment: Follow up to 15 months.

The Protect Extension Study

Aim: Follow up of participants with newly diagnosed T1D who completed phase 3 trial of Teplizumab, monitoring long-term safety and disease progression.

Closed to new participants.