MEDICAL BREAKTHROUGHS
RESEARCH SUMMARY

TOPIC: GROUNDBREAKING IMMUNOTHERAPY DELAYS DIABETES FOR TWO YEARS
REPORT: **MB #4647**

BACKGROUND: Type 1 diabetes is thought to be caused by an immune reaction (the body attacks itself by mistake). Risk factors for type 1 diabetes are not as clear as for prediabetes and type 2 diabetes. Known risk factors include family history: having a parent, brother, or sister with type 1 diabetes, age: you can get type 1 diabetes at any age, but it's more likely to develop when you're a child, teen, or young adult. In the United States, whites are more likely to develop type 1 diabetes than African Americans and Hispanic/Latino Americans.
(Source: https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/basics/risk-factors.html)

TREATMENT: Type 1 diabetes is managed through use of a variety of insulins. People with T1D must work closely with their medical team to find the right insulin treatment for their condition. Insulin can be delivered via syringes or pens, pumps or new artificial pancreas systems. Though the administration method, frequency and type of insulin dosage vary on a case-by-case basis, injections may be needed multiple times per day. Combined with insulin, diet and exercise, type 2 diabetes (T2D) drug metformin is sometimes prescribed to people with T1D to help treat their diabetes. Metformin helps control the body's blood-sugar levels and how the liver processes sugar.
(Source: https://www.jdrf.org/t1d-resources/about/treatment/)

NEW RESEARCH: Jane Bucker, MD, President of Benaroya Research Institute at Virginia Mason talked about the trial, "In this study, we will continue to follow these patients, but those who have not developed diabetes yet may go on to develop diabetes and then we would have been able to say we delayed it. Some of them may never develop diabetes and then our hope is that we actually prevented them from ever getting it. That's our ultimate goal, is to give a therapy that prevents disease. We can't make that bold statement based on this, but this is certainly the first time looking at people at very high risk of getting diabetes who don't yet have it that we've been able to prove that we could delay disease with this treatment."
(Source: Jane Bucker, MD)

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THIS REPORT, PLEASE CONTACT:

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If this story or any other Ivanhoe story has impacted your life or prompted you or someone you know to seek or change treatments, please let us know by contacting Marjorie Bekaert Thomas at mthomas@ivanhoe.com