

SCREEN IT LIKE YOU MEAN IT



your risk multiplies by up to **15X**

Autoimmune type 1 diabetes (T1D) starts in the body long before there are any visible signs or

body long before there are any visible signs or **symptoms**. Typically, T1D is only diagnosed after symptoms appear, when a person is unable to make enough insulin and potentially life-threatening complications, like diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), can happen without warning.

the immune system mistakenly attacks

insulin-making cells called **beta cells**.
The attack on beta cells starts long before

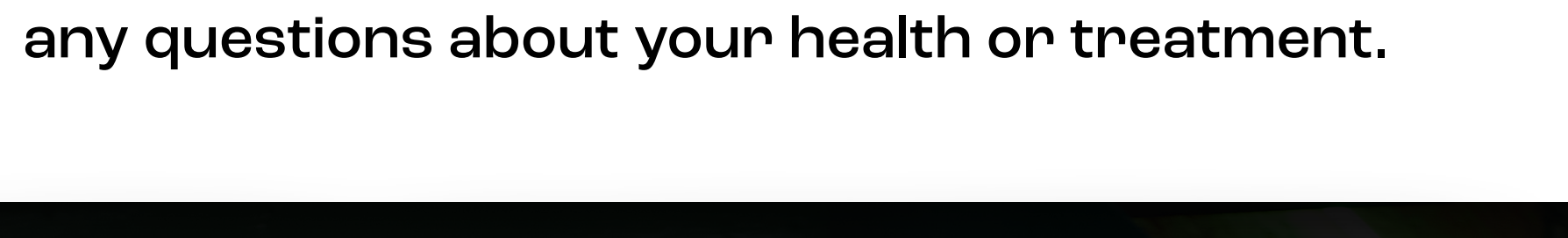
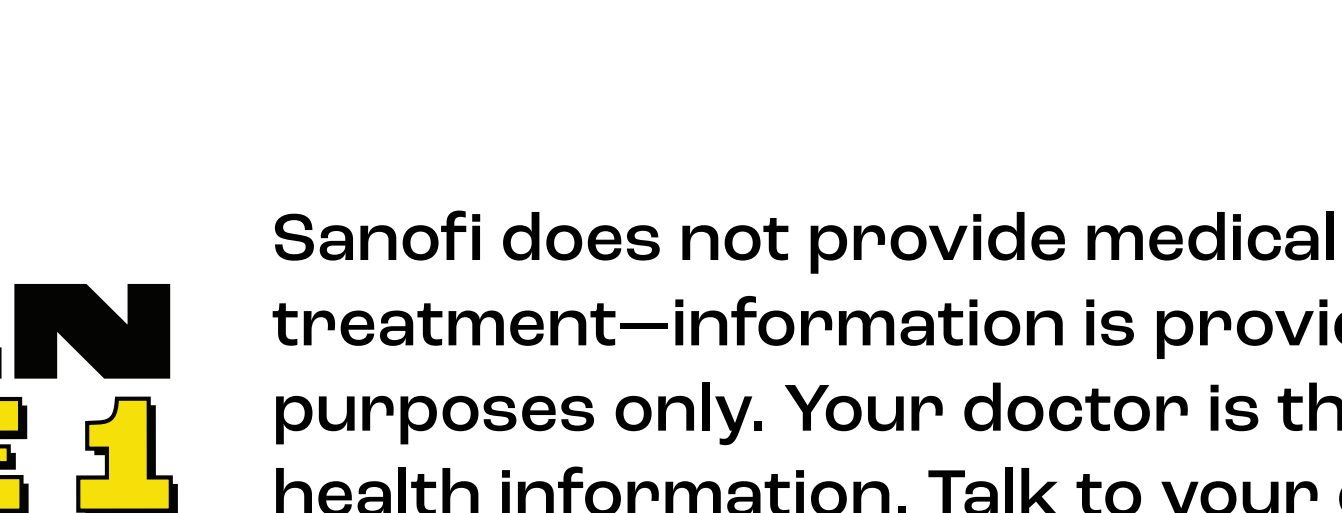
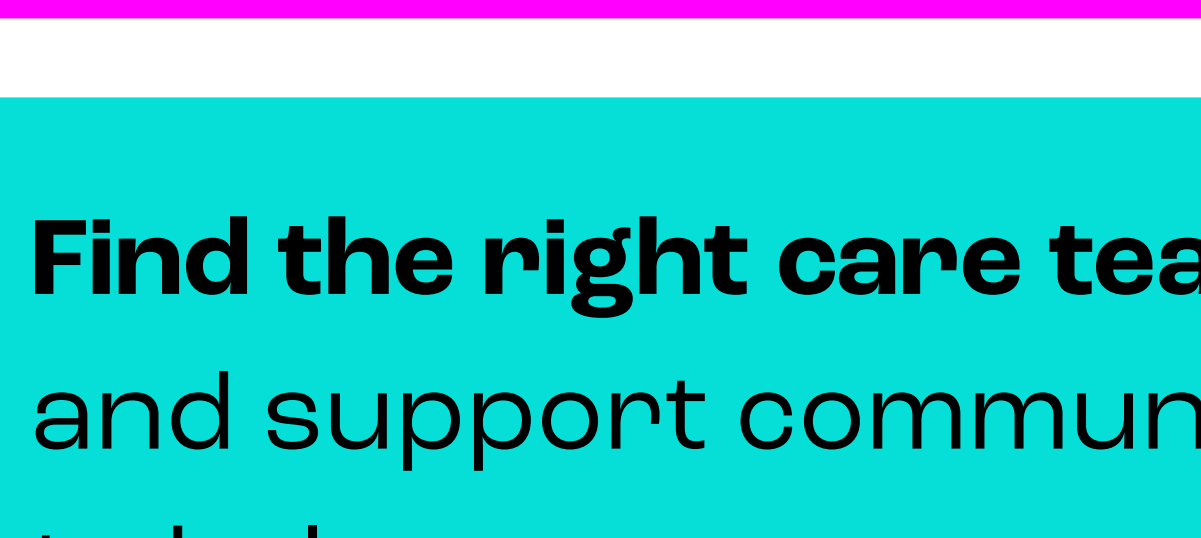
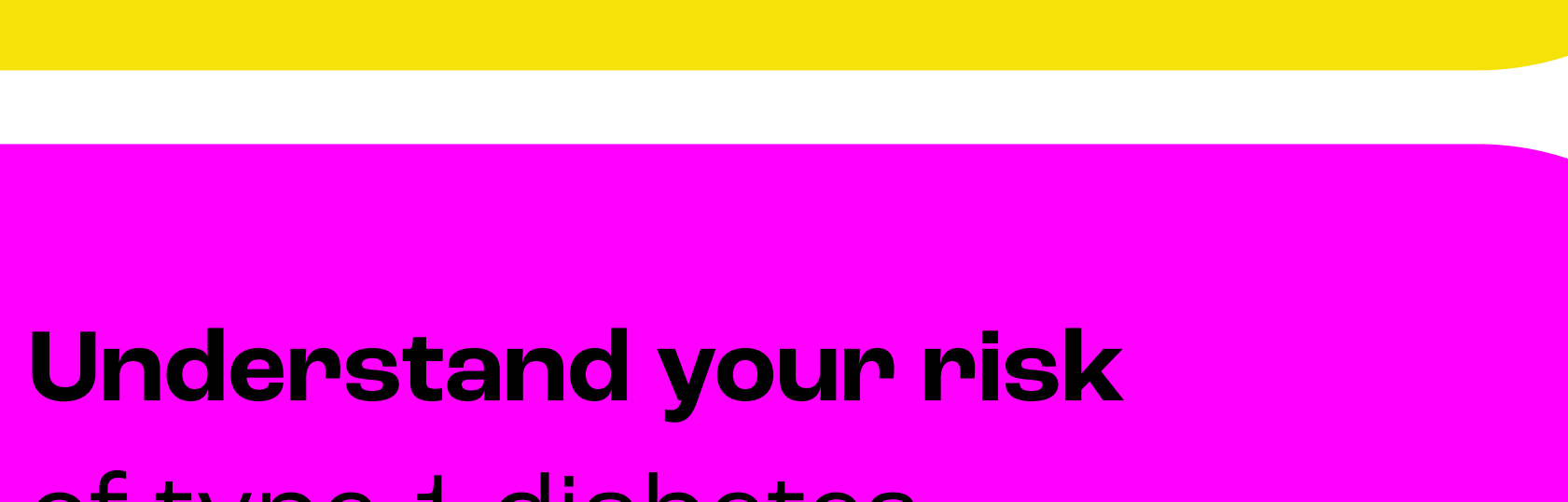
people develop symptoms and need

injections. **The early (or pre-insulin dependent) stages of type 1 diabetes** are when 2 or more diabetes-related **autoantibodies** are found in the blood. Concerning with a blood test using

the blood. Screening with a blood test using a finger stick or blood draw can help detect autoimmune type 1 diabetes early.

When you screen, you can

Know your options and keep up with advances in treatment



Talk to your doctor about the best way for you or a loved one to screen.

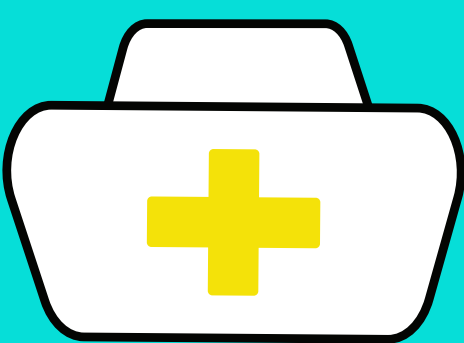
to talk to your doctor about the best screening option for you. Inclusion on this list does not imply the endorsement of Sanofi.

*Selection of autoantibody assays are at the HCP's sole discretion.

†Autoimmunity Screening for Kids.

*TrialNet will initially test for 2 autoantibodies. If 1 or more autoantibodies are found in the first test, additional testing may be done for other autoantibodies as indicated by the white circles.

§For ages 2.5–45 years old with a first-degree relative and 2.5–20 years old with a second-degree relative.



Talk to your doctor about which early screening option is best for you and your loved ones.



type 1 diabetes

The1Pledge.com