JDRF & the Type 1 Diabetes (T1D) Community

JDRF

- Patient organization
- Volunteers with personal connection to T1D comprise board & research committee
- Largest non-profit funder of T1D research worldwide
- Mission: accelerate breakthroughs to cure, treat, prevent T1D

CURRENT U.S. DIABETES ESTIMATES:

- 29M AMERICANS HAVE SOME FORM OF DIABETES
- ABOUT 5% OF AMERICANS WITH DIABETES HAVE T1D
- 1.25M AMERICANS HAVE TYPE 1 DIABETES

Less than one-third of people with T1D in the US are achieving target blood glucose control levels

T1D is associated with an estimated loss of the expectancy of up to 13 years

*2018 National Diabetes Statistics Report, CDC
*Prevalence as of 2016; Ji et al. 2015 JAMA 314:1880-1887
*2019 Endorsed by the American Diabetes Association
*T1D exchange.org
*American Diabetes Association
About Type 1 Diabetes (T1D)

- Life-threatening autoimmune disease requiring intensive insulin therapy and monitoring
- Intensive insulin therapy provides glycemic control
  - Adequate glycemic control delays or prevents onset of long term, serious complications (e.g., kidney failure, blindness, heart attacks, and stroke)
- Intensive insulin therapy creates risk and fear of hypoglycemia

How are We Doing? Most with T1D are Not at Goal

![Graph showing average current HbA1c by age](image)

- HbA1c Goal
- Average Current HbA1c by Age
- Mean HbA1c
- Age, years
- 6yo, 17yo, 30yo

*≤2 years old and ≥80 years old are pooled*
Challenges of Hypoglycemia & Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA) in Adults with T1D

• Severe Hypoglycemia is relatively common, regardless of A1c

• DKA risk increases dramatically with A1c, but persists at all A1c levels

Hypoglycemia is Problematic in All its Forms

- Severe hypoglycemia can cause seizures, comas, deaths
- Mild and moderate hypoglycemia can cause
  - Disorientation
  - Falls, accidents
  - Work, life disruptions
  - And can lead to severe episodes
- Fear of hypoglycemia can cause poor glucose control
Nocturnal Hypoglycemia is Especially Dangerous for Individuals with T1D

- Studies report that 55% of severe hypoglycemia episodes occur during sleep.
- An estimated 2-4% of deaths in individuals with T1D have been attributed to severe hypoglycemia.


Rates of Hypoglycemia are Too High

12-MONTH FREQUENCY OF SEVERE HYPOGLYCEMIA* BY AGE

* 1 or more events in 12 months; Severe hypoglycemia = seizure or loss of consciousness.

2014 T1D Exchange registry data on file through August 2014 N=14,163 (>70 sites in USA)
https://t1dexchange.org/
Key Decision Makers are Focused Narrowly on HbA1c

- Decision makers are not always aware of or know how to value other T1D outcomes such as hypoglycemia
- Impacts decision making related to diabetes therapies
- Impacts access to diabetes therapies
- Additionally, healthcare provider payments are increasingly tied to outcomes (e.g., HbA1c), which impacts clinical practice

T1D Outcomes Program

- Collaborative initiative of JDRF, patients, clinicians, researchers
- Recognition that more than HbA1c matters to patients
- Agree on definition and measurement of outcomes like hypoglycemia to:
  - Appreciate all types of hypoglycemia as meaningful
  - Ensure outcomes are measured as endpoints in clinical trials
  - Gain agreement from regulators on use of outcomes in regulatory decision-making
  - Expand diabetes outcomes accepted by US payers
T1D & HYPOGLYCEMIA
How Congress Can Help

- Continuous Glucose Monitors, an important tool for reducing hypoglycemia, are not covered by Medicare
  - 95% of commercial payers provide CGM coverage
  - Recommended by all diabetes clinical guidelines
- Cosponsor Medicare CGM Access Act (S 804 & HR 1427) to address gap

Support Medicare Coverage of Continuous Glucose Monitors (CGM)

We need YOUR help to help us advance this important legislative priority: Ask Congress to co-sponsor bills to ensure people over 65 have access to life-saving CGMs today!