**GPPAD** - The Global Platform for the Prevention of Autoimmune Diabetes



# WE RESEARCH. WITH PASSION.

For a world without type 1 diabetes.

Supported by











# **WHO ARE WE**

The **G**lobal **P**latform for the **P**revention of Autoimmune Diabetes (GPPAD) was initiated in 2015. It is an association of several renowned European research institutions providing an international infrastructure that enables type 1 diabetes primary prevention trials.

# **OUR VISION**

Our long-term vision is to stop the trend of an increasing incidence of childhood type 1 diabetes. There must be global action built around a platform that coordinates controlled prevention trials. Our vision requires the participation and engagement of clinicians, scientists, government, laypersons, and the public at large to prevent a lifelong disease that affects 4 in every 1000 children.

to type 1 diabetes. Any intervention aiming to prevent type 1 diabetes has to start in infancy or earlier to avert the autoimmunity that often presents at 9 to 24 months of age. We facilitate this by establishing screening programs for the early detection of an increased genetic risk of type 1 diabetes in newborns, such as the Freder1k study in Germany (Bavaria, Lower Saxony and Saxony) and Belgium, the ASTR1D study in Sweden (Skåne region), the INGR1D study in the UK (Newcastle and Oxford region) and the newborn screening in Poland (Voivodship Mazowieckie). The screening program includes a genetic risk score that can identify newborns whose risk of developing the early signs of type 1 diabetes by age 6 years is 1 in 10 or higher.

# **PREVENTION INITIATIVE: SINT1A and POINT**

We are working on developing new treatment approaches in the early stages

that aim to prevent type 1 diabetes or at

least delay its onset. With POInT (**P**rimary

**O**ral **In**sulin **T**rial, ClinicalTrials.gov

Identifier: NCT03364868) we are testing

# WHAT WE DO

Our effort is focused on prevention of the autoimmunity that precedes and destroys the insulin-producing beta cells in the pancreas, eventually leading

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whether daily administration of oral insulin can prevent the autoimmunity that leads to type 1 diabetes in children with an increased genetic risk for this disease. Recruiting for POInT was completed March 2021. First results are expected in 2024. With SINT1A (**S**upplementation

with B. INfantis for Mitigation of Type 1 Diabetes Autoimmunity, ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT04769037) we are testing whether daily supplementation of B. infantis can reduce the incidence of islet autoimmunity. Recruiting for SINT1A is ongoing.

## **GPPAD SITES IN EUROPE**

