



NEWSLETTER

Diabetes Related to Acute Pancreatitis and Its Mechanisms Study

Fall-Winter | ISSUE 2 | 2023-24

DREAM by the numbers*

13 Centers
515 Participants
1054 Visits
105 MRI scans

* Data reported through November 15th, 2023

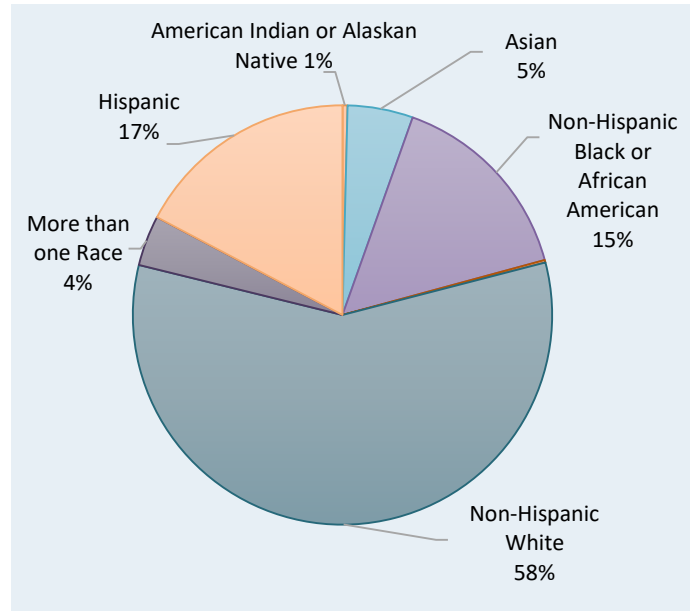


Figure 1. Race/ethnicity representation in DREAM*

DREAM Diversity

Pancreatitis could happen to any of us, regardless of race, ethnicity, gender or age. Thanks to your participation, our study has representation from a diverse population. Of note, 50% of our research participants are female, 17% are African American. (Figure 1) This means that our research findings will apply to a wide range of people affected by pancreatitis.

Want to learn more about your pancreas and pancreatitis?

The National Pancreas Foundation (NPF) (pancreasfoundation.org) is a resource for information, videos and support groups for patients and caregivers.

PARTICIPANTS – WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

WHAT CAUSES PANCREATITIS?

Acute pancreatitis is a condition of inflammation and damage of the pancreas, that causes abdominal pain and nausea. Risk factors of pancreatitis include, gallstones, heavy alcohol consumption, smoking, high triglyceride levels, family history of pancreatic disorders, and genetic factors, Less commonly, endoscopic procedures, trauma and certain medications also increase the risk.



HOW CAN I HELP AS A PARTICIPANT?

Understanding how your blood sugar and hormone levels change after your recovery from pancreatitis is an important part of our study. If you do develop diabetes, diagnosing it early can help to prevent complications. Stay in touch with us and ask questions! We will let you know when it is time to visit us and check your sugar and hormone levels.

***Want to learn more about
the DREAM study?***

Visit our website:
<http://t1dapc.net/dream.cfm>

KNOW YOUR STUDY PROCEDURES!

What is an abdominal MRI?

An abdominal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a procedure that uses magnetic field and radio waves to image the inside of the abdomen without exposure to radiation (x-rays). Compared to other imaging methods, MRI can detect finer details of the pancreatic tissue.

What to expect from an abdominal MRI?

Before an MRI procedure any metal object must be removed. A contrast agent is given by vein to improve the images. During the MRI, we will ask you to lie on your back on a table that slides into a tube-shaped machine. You will be asked to hold your breath for 10-20 seconds at a time when the image is taken.