



NEWSLETTER

Diabetes Related to Acute Pancreatitis
and Its Mechanisms Study

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DREAM by the numbers*

13 Centers
726 Participants
1660 Visits
180 MRI scans

* Data reported through June 18th, 2024

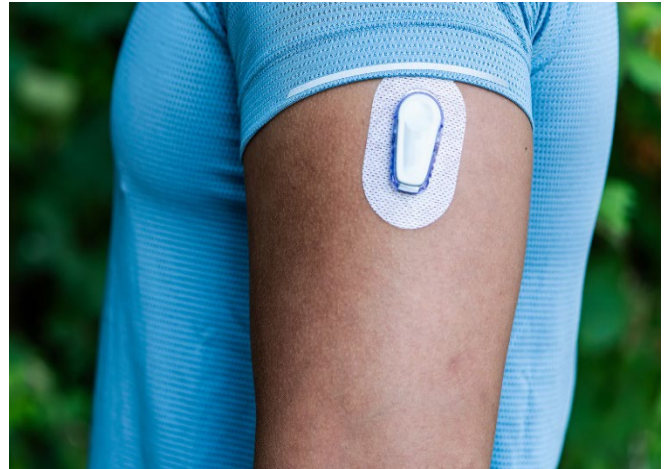


Figure 1. Continuous Glucose Monitoring sensor

DREAM-ON study

We are launching a new sub-study titled, 'DREAM: Metabolic Outcomes Using Novel CGM Metrics (DREAM-ON)' to study if continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) is helpful for predicting diabetes. The CGM sensor is placed on your body to continuously measure glucose levels for up to 10 days. The data on glucose levels will be captured and stored by the sensor. Once mailed-in, the sensor containing anonymous data will be studied to determine if patterns of glucose changes are related to future diagnosis of diabetes.

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:

CAN PANCREATITIS HAPPEN AGAIN?

Although a majority of patients who experience acute pancreatitis for the first time do not encounter another episode of acute pancreatitis, about 1 in 5 patients may experience it again. Factors associated with recurrence include a history of smoking, continued drinking and having family history of pancreatitis. Recurrence of acute pancreatitis in persons with gallstone-related acute pancreatitis is low after the gallbladder is removed.



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?

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

KNOW YOUR STUDY PROCEDURES!

What is the frequently sampled intravenous glucose tolerance test [FSIGTT]?

FSIGTT is a multi-timepoint blood sampling test, that evaluates the changes in beta cell function. FSIGTT measures insulin secretion in response to a glucose challenge and provides a more accurate measurement of insulin sensitivity compared to the oral glucose tolerance test [OGTT].

The FSIGTT requires fasting for ≥ 8 hours, and an intravenous (IV) line for injection of dextrose, a simple form of sugar; and insulin, a hormone that disposes glucose. The IV line is also used to collect blood for measurement of glucose and insulin at different times: -5, -1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 19, 22, 25, 27, 30, 40, 60, 90, 120, 160, and 180 minutes.

The total procedure takes up to 3.5 hours. You will be compensated \$200 for this study.