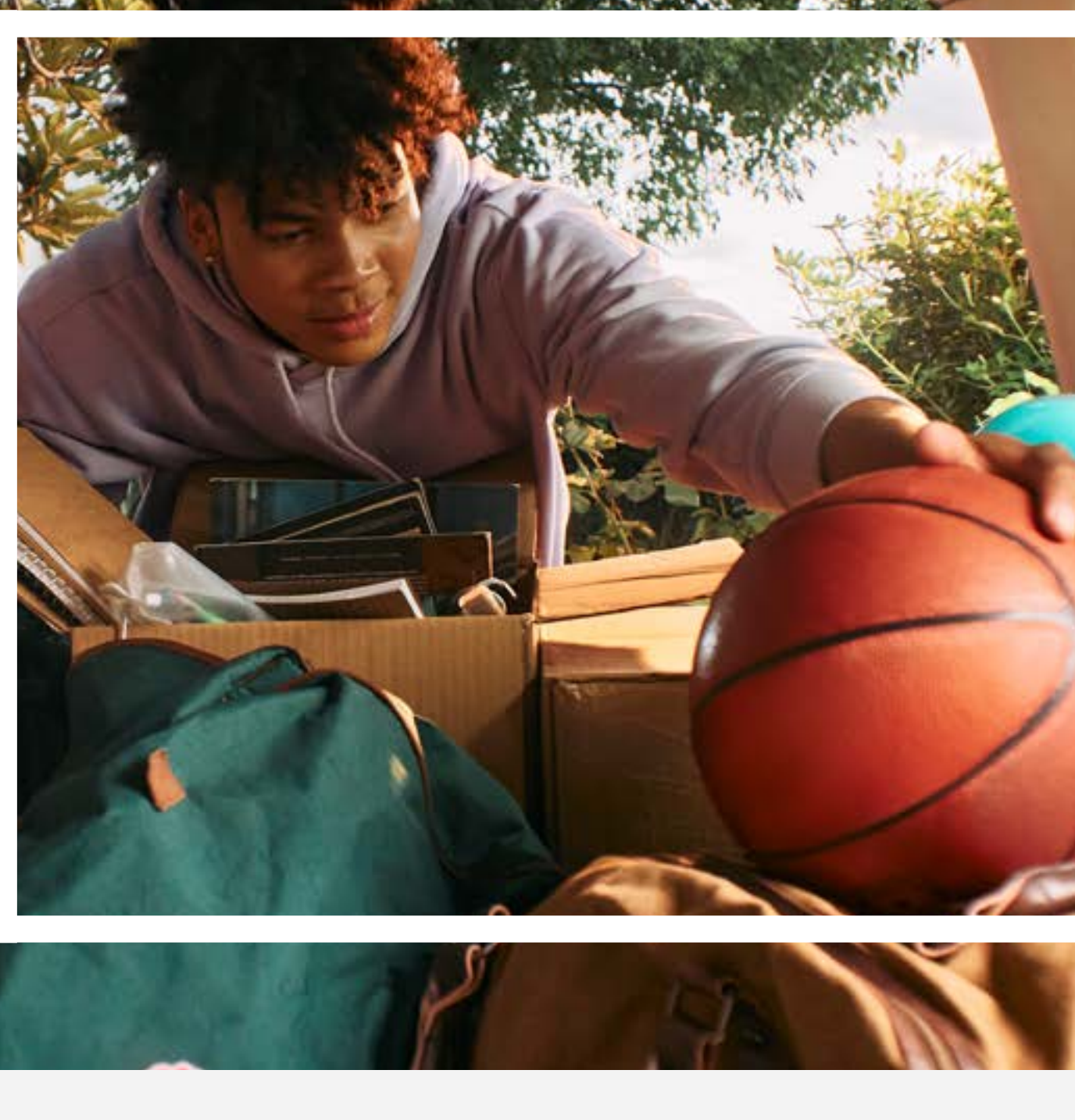


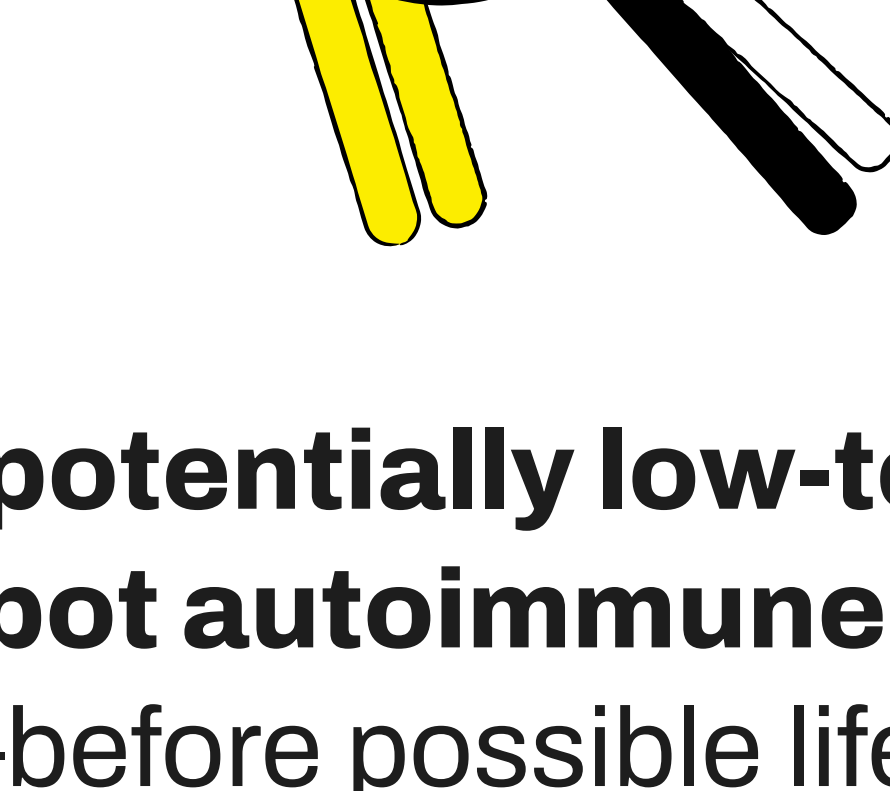
READY TO SCREEN IT LIKE YOU MEAN IT?



Here's how in 3 simple steps:

STEP 1

Get to know autoimmune type 1 diabetes



Autoantibody screening is a potentially low-to-no-cost blood test that can spot autoimmune type 1 diabetes (T1D) early—before possible life-threatening complications and the need for insulin. Screening looks for diabetes-related autoantibodies.

These autoantibodies are proteins that appear in the blood when the immune system mistakenly thinks healthy cells, called beta cells, are a harmful threat and attacks them. **Beta cells** make **insulin**—and people need insulin to convert blood sugar into energy.

Type 1 diabetes can affect anyone, regardless of age, family history, or lifestyle choices. However, if a family member has it, your risk increases up to 15 times. Additionally, the risk of developing T1D can be 2-3 times higher if you have another autoimmune condition, such as Hashimoto's, Graves', or celiac disease.

Did you know?

Type 1 diabetes occurs in 3 stages:

Stage 1

Stage 1 type 1 diabetes

- Immune system mistakenly starts to attack insulin-producing beta cells
- 2+ autoantibodies (out of 5) found in blood
- Blood sugar levels are within a normal range
- **No visible symptoms**

Stage 2

Stage 2 type 1 diabetes

- Immune system continues to attack beta cells
- 2+ autoantibodies (out of 5) found in blood
- Blood sugar levels are higher or lower than a normal range (dysglycemia)
- **Still no visible symptoms**

Stage 3

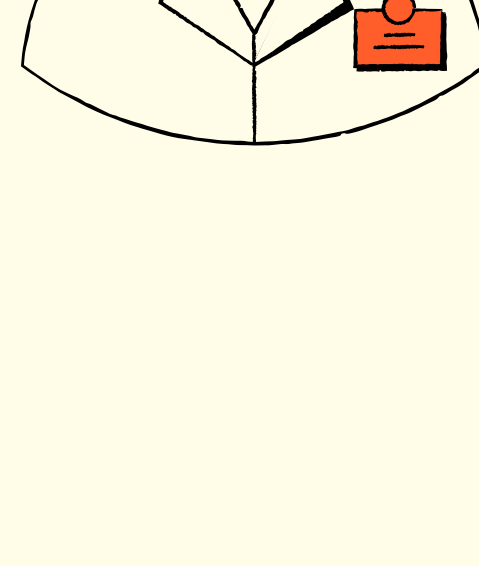
Stage 3 type 1 diabetes

- Too many beta cells are damaged and the body can't make enough insulin
- 2+ autoantibodies (out of 5) may be found in blood
- Blood sugar levels much higher than normal range
- **Symptoms of high blood sugar are obvious, potentially life-threatening complications may occur, and insulin dependence begins**

Early-Stage T1D

STEP 2 Choose how to screen for T1D autoantibodies

Screening can detect autoantibodies associated with type 1 diabetes before symptoms and potentially serious complications begin. There are many options for where to get screened — potentially at low or no cost.



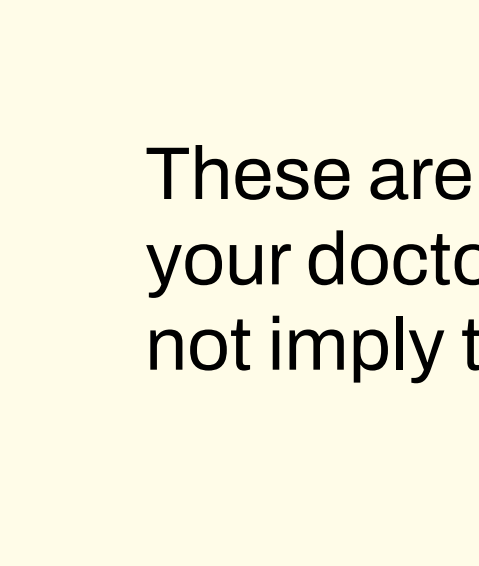
Talk to your doctor:

Starting with your doctor is an important step to getting screened for type 1 diabetes. Your doctor could help you get tested at a participating lab or using an in-office kit.



Screening Central:

Another option is Screening Central which offers a comprehensive and convenient solution to help with every step of screening for type 1 diabetes autoantibodies.



Explore Research Programs:

Options may be available for you or your loved ones with Autoimmunity Screening for Kids (ASK) or Type 1 Diabetes TrialNet.

These are not all of the screening options available. It's important to talk to your doctor about the best screening option for you. Inclusion on this list does not imply the endorsement of Sanofi.

STEP 3

Make a plan after you get your results

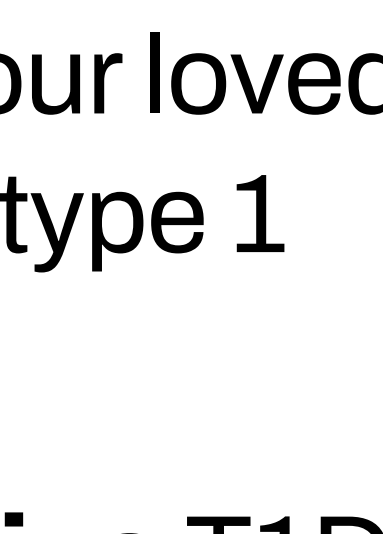
Your autoantibody test could find:

0 AUTOANTIBODIES

If the test finds no autoantibodies:

- Talk to your doctor about **rescreening every year** until the age of 18 if other people in your family have type 1 diabetes.

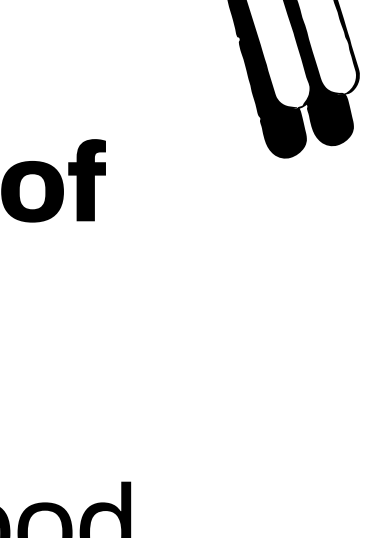
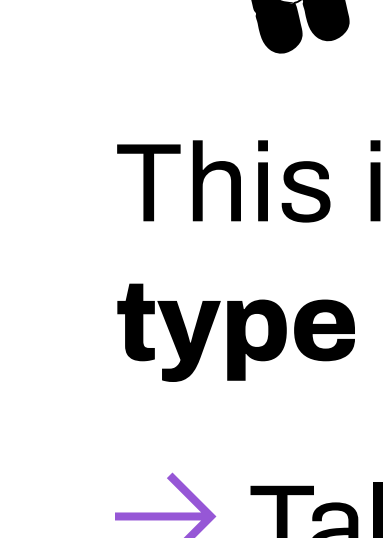
1 AUTOANTIBODY



If the test finds 1 autoantibody, you or your loved one are at a **higher risk** for developing type 1 diabetes. Talk to your doctor about:

- Ensuring that you are tested for **all five** T1D autoantibodies.
- **Rescreening every year** to see if more autoantibodies develop.

2+ AUTOANTIBODIES



This is a sign that **the earliest stages of type 1 diabetes may have begun**:

- Talk to your doctor about monitoring blood sugar and other next steps, so you can take charge of your health.

SCREEN AND KNOW SOONER

Screening for type 1 diabetes today can help spot type 1 diabetes early, before symptoms, and reduce the risk of dangerous complications at diagnosis.

Learn more about screening at screenfortype1.com