Get to know the autoantibody test

Discover the risk factors for type 1 diabetes.
Explore the benefits of screening.

Early-stage (or pre–insulin-dependent) type 1 diabetes is when the attack on beta cells has begun, but the body can still make enough insulin to keep blood sugar in a healthy range.

Ready to screen it like you mean it?

It’s a blood test that can spot type 1 diabetes early—before you need insulin. And it’s easier than you might think.

It’s called an autoantibody test because it looks for diabetes-related autoantibodies. These are proteins that appear in the blood when type 1 diabetes begins, even in early stages before there are any symptoms.

What’s an autoantibody test?

Want more info?

Type 1 diabetes happens when the immune system attacks healthy beta cells—which are the cells that produce insulin.

When this happens, it becomes harder for your body to:
- produce insulin,
- keep your blood sugars in a healthy range.

Did you know type 1 diabetes happens in stages?

Type 1 diabetes happens when the immune system attacks healthy beta cells—which are the cells that produce insulin, and keep your blood sugars in a healthy range.

Want to know more about when insulin dependence begins?

This attack starts early—before insulin dependence.

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Did you know type 1 diabetes happens in stages?

Type 1 diabetes happens when the immune system attacks healthy beta cells—which are the cells that produce insulin, and keep your blood sugars in a healthy range.

Learn more about the different autoantibodies.

Here’s how.

This guide will help you work together with your doctor to screen for type 1 diabetes. Follow along through the steps to see what to do before, during, and after screening.

GET TO KNOW THE AUTOANTIBODY TEST

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- produce insulin,
- keep your blood sugars in a healthy range.

Early-stage (or pre–insulin-dependent) type 1 diabetes is when the attack on beta cells has begun, but the body can still make enough insulin to keep blood sugar in a healthy range.

Learn more about the different autoantibodies.
There are many options for how to get screened.

Ask your doctor for an appointment for a blood test at their office. Or they can give you a referral to get tested at a participating lab in your area, like Labcorp® or Quest Diagnostics®.

You can order a test online.

There are 2 options that involve a finger prick you can perform in the privacy of your own home.

DECIDE HOW AND WHERE TO SCREEN

Start the conversation by ASKING YOUR DOCTOR:

Where's the nearest lab to me?

How can I get a referral?

Will my insurance cover it?

If you'd rather take the test at home:

If you prefer a doctor's office or lab:

Learn more about at-home tests

Order a test kit

Start the conversation by ASKING YOUR DOCTOR:

How can I perform the test myself?

How long do results take?

Is any follow-up testing required?

Is there help with the costs?

Autoimmunity Screening for Kids (ASK)

Learn more about at-home tests

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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 in this list does not imply the endorsement of Sanofi.

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How can I perform the test myself?

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Step 3
MAKE A PLAN AFTER YOU GET YOUR RESULTS

The 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 child are at a higher risk for developing type 1 diabetes. You can talk to your doctor about:
Rescreening first to confirm that there are no additional autoantibodies
Rescreening every year to see if more autoantibodies develop

2

AUTOANTIBODIES

If the test finds 2 or more autoantibodies, this is a sign that the earliest stages of type 1 diabetes may have begun. Talk to your doctor about monitoring blood sugars and other next steps, so you can take charge of your health.

Work with your doctor to MAKE A TYPE 1 DIABETES PLAN

Here are some questions to help you start the conversation about what to do next:

What treatment options are available?

Are there any clinical trials that I or my child might be eligible for?

How can I monitor my or my child’s blood sugar?

The more you know, the more you can do.

SCREEN IT LIKE YOU MEAN IT

Sanofi does not provide medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment—information is provided for educational purposes only. Your doctor is the best source of health information. Talk to your doctor if you have any questions about your health or treatment.

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