

Identifying Diabetes Subtypes: A Model for Genomic Medicine

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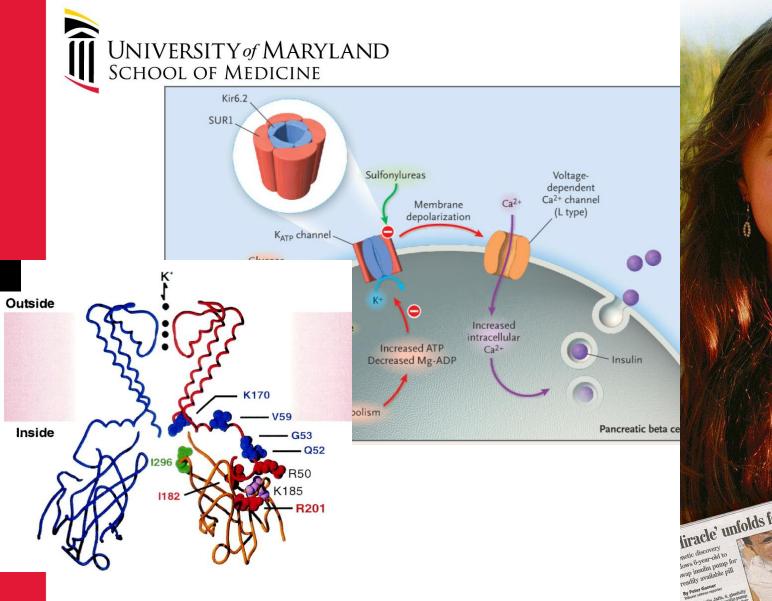
Program in Personalized and Genomic Medicine

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Molecular medicine comes to the rescue Targeted therapy turns life around for child with neonatal diabetes

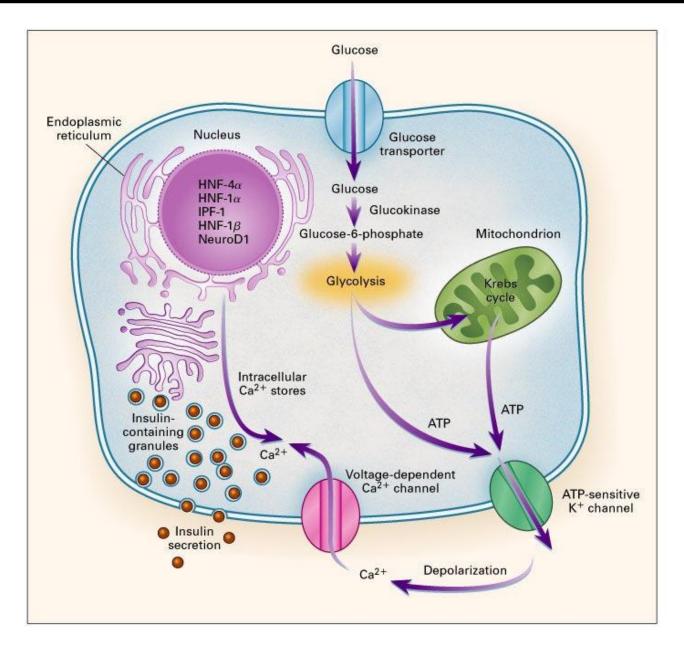


On Monday, August 14, Lilly Jaffe, a six-year-old North Shore suburban girl who had been diagnosed with type 1 diabetes when she was one month old, checked into the Clinical Research Center at the University of **Chicago Medical Center. On Friday,** August 18, she checked out, starting to make her own insulin, well on her way to insulin independence and ready to get in a few days of beach time in Michigan before starting first grade.

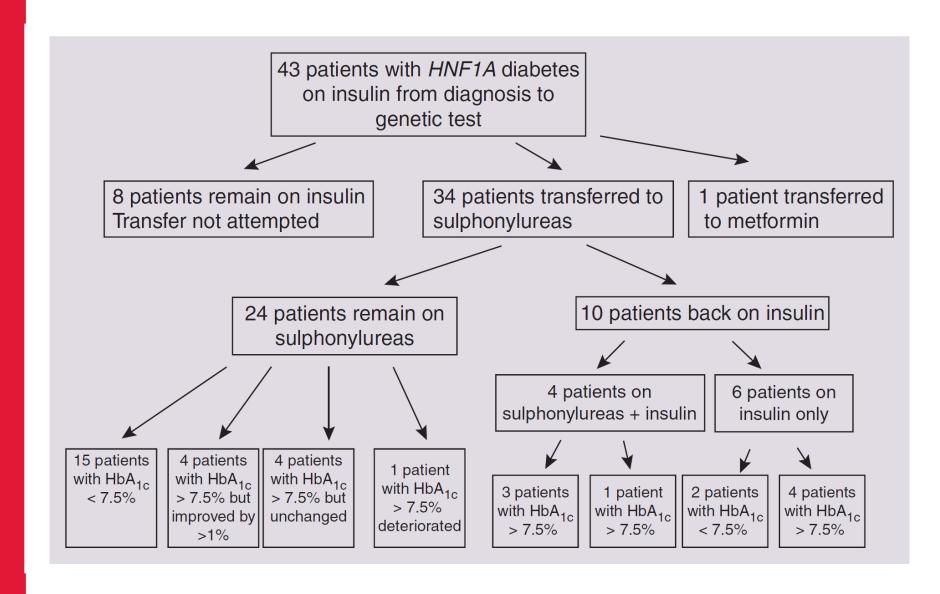


FOR LILLY firacle' unfolds for diabetic girl

NEJM 350:1838-49, 2004 **Diabetes 54:3065-72, 2005**



Fajans et al, NEJM 2001



'I don't feel like a diabetic any more': the impact of stopping insulin in patients with maturity onset diabetes of the young following genetic testing

Maggie Shepherd and Andrew T Hattersley

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Clin Med 2004;**4**:144–7

ABSTRACT – Hepatocyte nuclear factor- 1α (HNF- 1α) maturity onset diabetes of the young (MODY) is the commonest cause of monogenic diabetes but is frequently misdiagnosed as type 1 diabetes. The availability of genetic testing in MODY has improved diagnosis. Sulphonylurea sensitivity in HNF- 1α patients means that those on insulin from diagnosis can transfer to sulphonylureas and may improve glycaemic control. To gain insight into the implications for patients of stopping insulin, in-depth interviews were conducted with eight HNF- 1α patients transferred to sulphonylureas after a median of 20 years on insulin. Thematic content analysis highlighted four key themes:

 fear, anxiety and excitement regarding stopping insulin, particularly among those they no longer required injections as this conflicted with messages previously received from healthcare professionals.

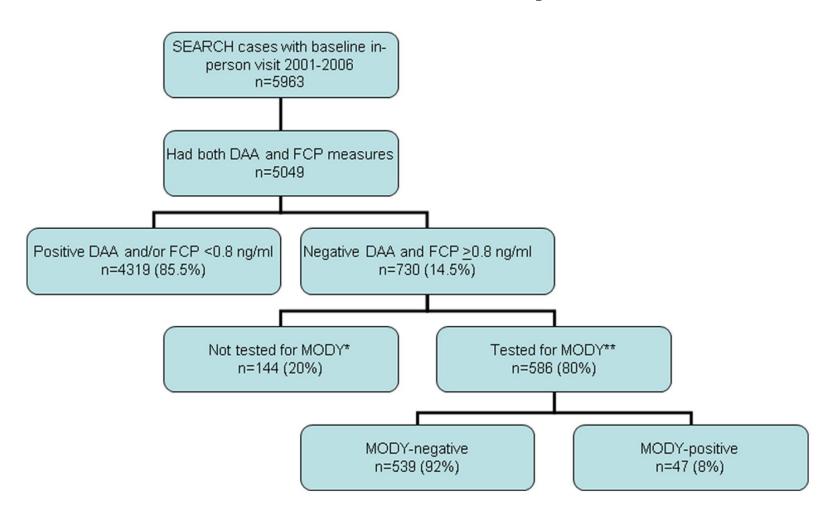
Transferring from insulin to sulphonylureas had a positive impact on lifestyle but support was needed for patients to adjust, many having grown up with the belief they would be on insulin for life.

KEY WORDS: genetic testing, hepatocyte nuclear factor- 1α (HNF- 1α), maturity onset diabetes of the young (MODY), sulphonylurea sensitivity

Background

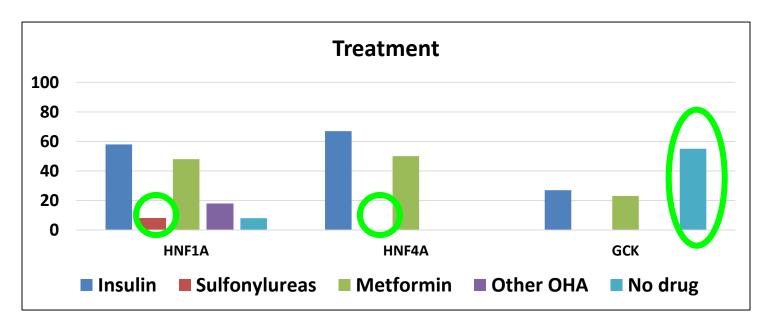
Maturity onset diabetes of the young (MODY) is an unusual genetic type of diabetes affecting 20,000 people in the UK. It is characterised by a young age of

Monogenic Diabetes is Underdiagnosed: The SEARCH Study



SEARCH Participants with MODY Mutations





Challenges

- Lack of provider/consumer/payer awareness
- Clinical overlap
- Notion that "rare means never"



- Life-changing vs. life-saving
- Expense/complexity of testing
- Limited professional society guidance

Components of the Personalized Diabetes Medicine Program

Patient completes questionnaire

- Diagnosed before 1 year?
- Diagnosed before 30 years?
- Age of diagnosis _____
- Hearing or visual impairment/birth defects/ kidney disease?
- Extremely overweight at diagnosis?
- Type 1 diabetes?
- Parent or child with type 1 diabetes?
- 2 or more people related by blood with diabetes?

If pathogenic variant found:

- Confirm and add to electronic health record and customize treatment
- Make genetic counseling and testing available to family members

Further workup as indicated

- C-peptide Positive?
- IA-2 Antibody negative?
- Consistent family/ medical history elicited by genetic counselor

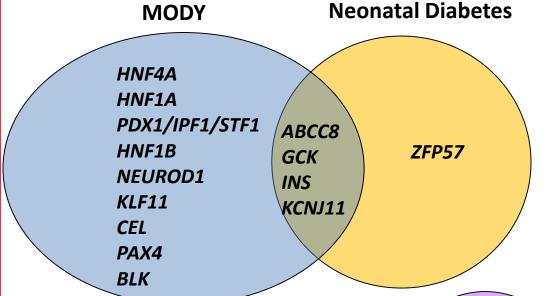
If indicated...

Sequence 40 monogenic diabetes genes for mutations

If variant of unknown Significance found:

- Segregation in family
- Functional studies

Next Generation Sequencing Panel





AGPAT2
BSCL2
CAV1
LMNA
PLIN1
PPARG
PPP1R3A

Severe Obesity

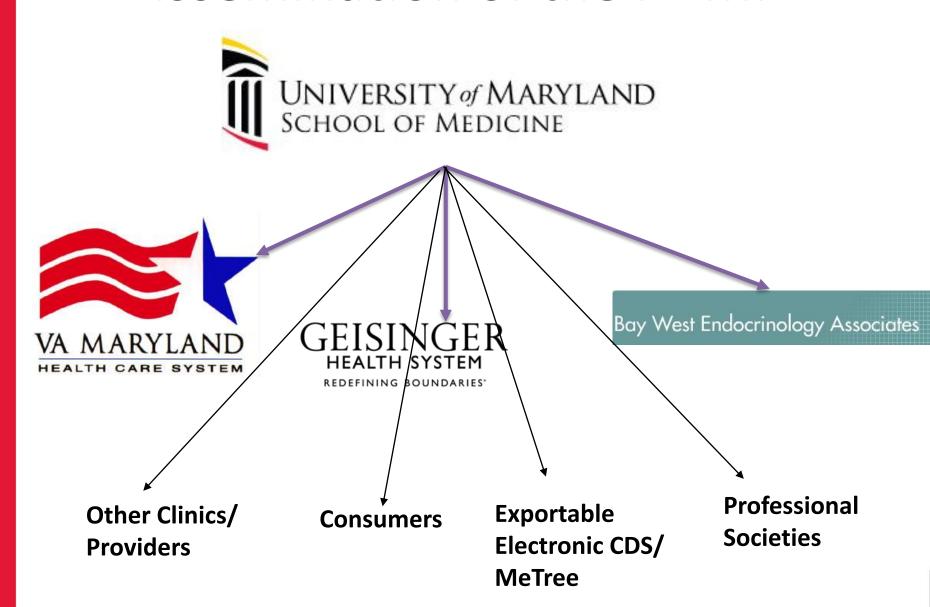
MC4R LEP LEPR SIM1 **Syndromes**

ALMS1
CISD2/WFS2
EIF2AK3
FOXP3
GATA6
GLIS3
INSR
PTF1A
RFX6
SLC19A2
SLC2A2
WFS1

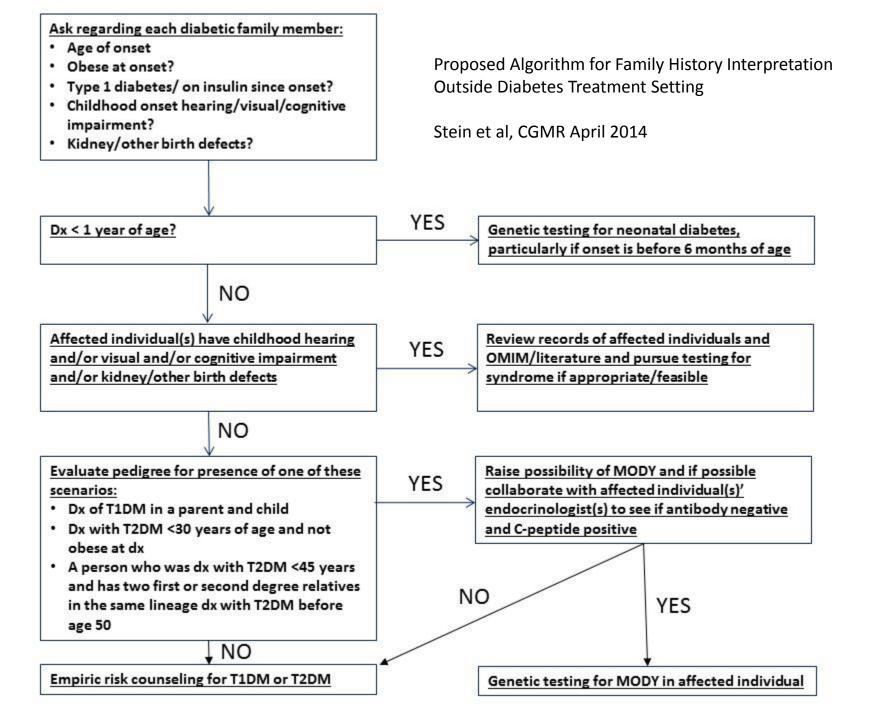
Hyperinsulinemia

GLUD1 HADH

Dissemination of the PDMP



- Aim 2: Conduct an impact evaluation of implementation of systematic screening and molecular diagnosis and treatment of highly penetrant forms of diabetes on clinical and patientreported outcomes, resource utilization, and barriers and facilitators of dissemination across diverse patient populations and healthcare delivery systems.
- Aim 3: Engage a Payer Advisory Panel in the development of the impact evaluation process to enhance our ability to collect meaningful evidence to inform clinical practice recommendations and guide insurance coverage decisions as a first step to enabling implementation of evidence-based PDMP to diagnose highly penetrant and inherited forms of diabetes across the United States.







- Alan Shuldiner
- Kathleen Palmer
- Mickaela Nicholson
- Tom Fitzgerald
- Tameka Alestock
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- Jeff Kleinberger
- Trevor Matthias
- Danielle Sewell
- Keith Tanner
- Yue Guan
- UM CDE Staff and Patients

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GEISINGER

- REDEFINING BOUNDARIES*
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- Jessica Goehringer
- Natacha Antunes
- Mallory Snyder

Bay West Endocrinology Associates

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- Karen Klein
- Lee Bromberger

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- Christie Newsome
- Christy Haakonsen
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Enrollment Information

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