

WORKSHOP DDG 2024

AID und Schwangerschaft





CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Dr. med. Sandra Schlüter, selbständig
Die Diabetespraxis Northeim, Mühlenstraße 26 in 37154 Northeim

Mitgliedschaften

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Diabetes & Technologie der Deutschen Diabetes Gesellschaft e.V. (AGDT),
Bundesverband Niedergelassener Diabetologen e.V. (BVND),
Deutsche Diabetes Gesellschaft e.V. (DDG),
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Innere Medizin (DGIM),
Verband der niedergelassenen Diabetologen Niedersachsens e.V. (VNDN),
VfL Wolfsburg

Vorstand

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Diabetes & Technologie der Deutschen Diabetes Gesellschaft e.V. (AGDT),
Verband der niedergelassenen Diabetologen Niedersachsens e.V. (VNDN)

Vortragstätigkeiten und Advisory Boards

Abbott, Ascensia, Berlin-Chemie, Dexcom, Diabeloop, Glooko, Lilly, Insulet, Medtronic, Menarini,
Novo Nordisk, Roche, Sanofi, Ypsomed



Offenlegung von möglichen Interessenkonflikten

Hiermit legen wir offen, dass wir von folgenden Firmen finanzielle Unterstützung erhalten haben, die sich auf Vorträge, die Teilnahme an Advisory Boards, allgemeine Beratung, ungebundene Forschungsunterstützung oder sonstige medizinisch-wissenschaftliche Leistungen bezieht:

Dr. Stefan Götz:

- Abbott
- Amgen
- Ascensia
- Astra
- Berlin Chemie - Menarini
- Daichii
- Dexcom
- Evivamed
- Johnson & Johnson
- Medtronic
- MSD
- Novo Nordisk
- Roche
- Sanofi
- VitalAire
- Ypsomed
- InsuLet

Unentgeltliche Aktivitäten:

2. Vorstand der Arbeitsgemeinschaft
Diabetologie Baden-Württemberg

Mitglied in Kommissionen der DDG

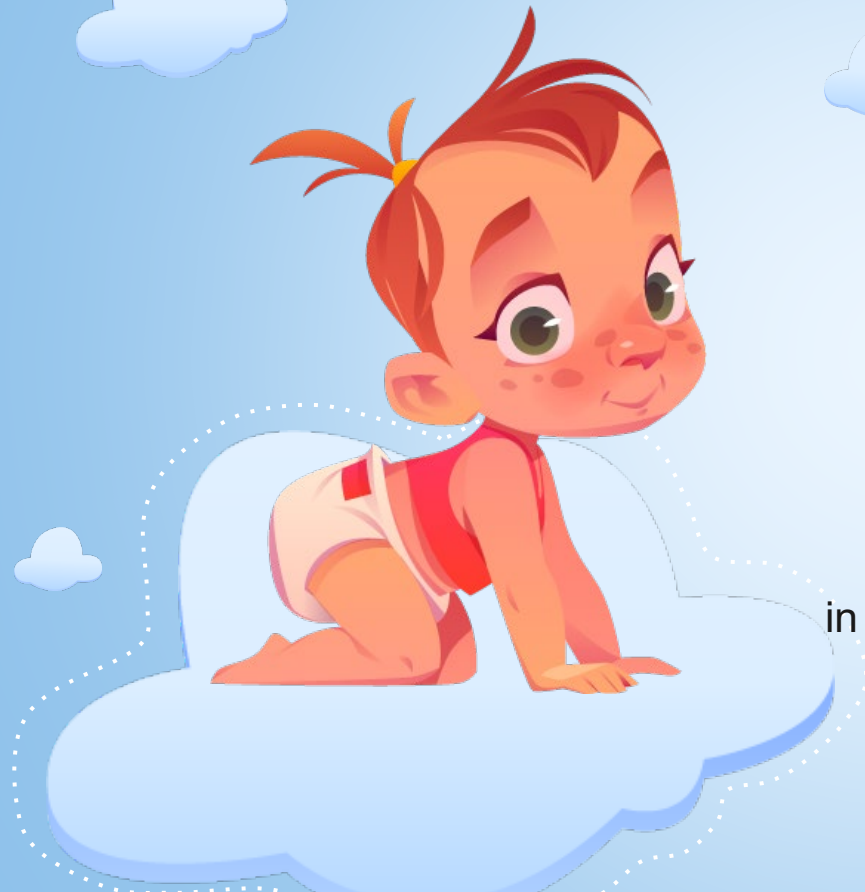
Sonstige Interessen, die den folgenden Vortrag unangemessen beeinflussen könnten:

- keine



BASICS 1

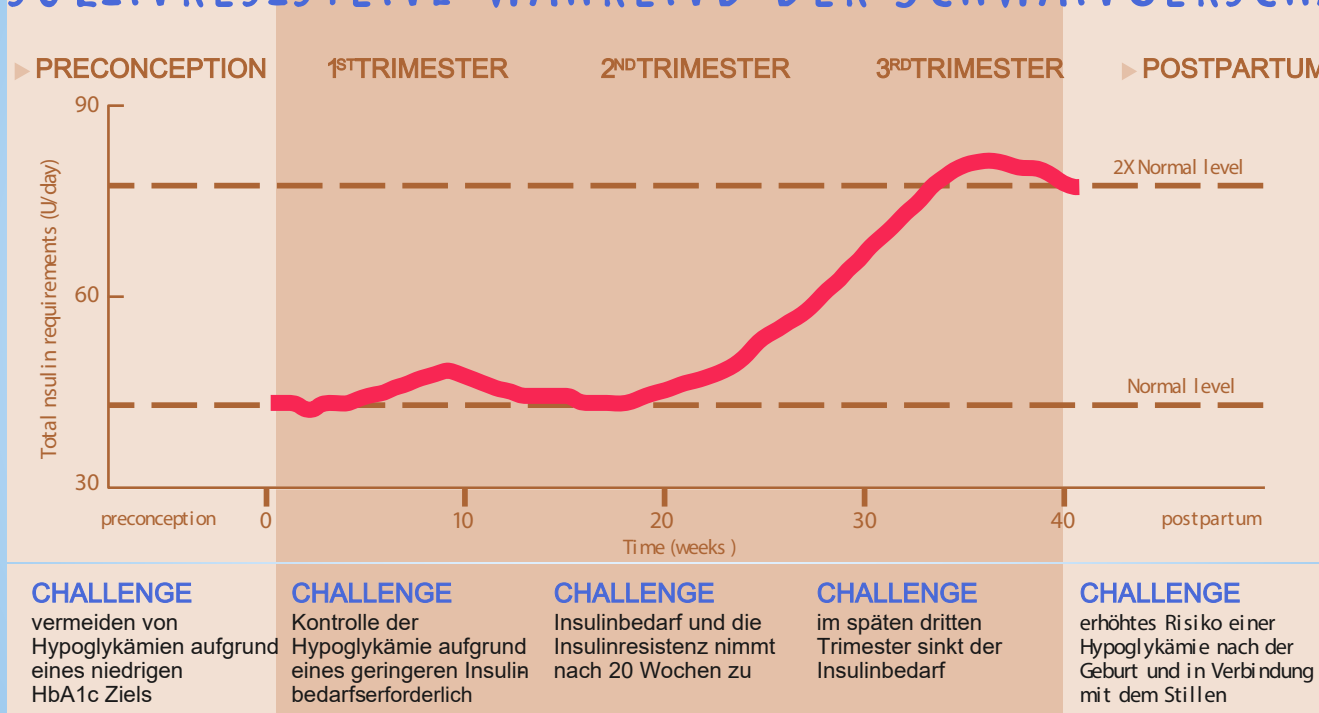




EINLEITUNG

Die Typ 1 Schwangerschaft ist eine
Hochrisiko Schwangerschaft
und bedarf einer **gemeinsamen** Betreuung
durch spezialisierte Diabetologen,
Geburtsmediziner und Neonatologen
in enger Kooperation mit anderen Fachgebieten

INSULINRESISTENZ WÄHREND DER SCHWANGERSCHAFT



De Valk, H. W. & Visser, G. H. A. Insulin during pregnancy, labour and delivery. Best Pract. Res. Clin. Obstet. Gynaecol. 25, 65–76 (2011).

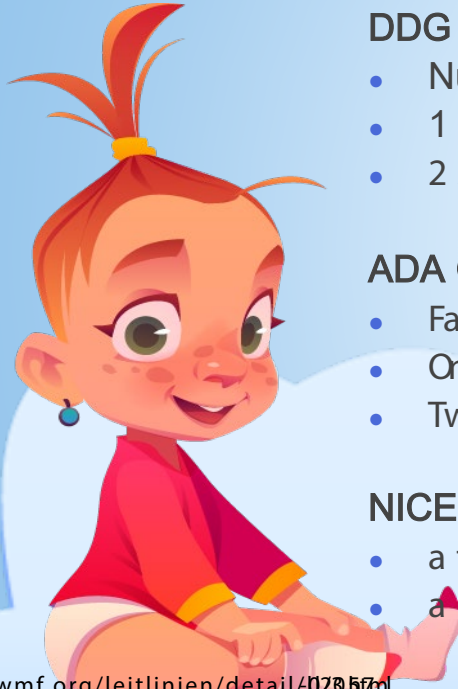
García-Patterson, A. et al. Insulin requirements throughout pregnancy in women with type 1 diabetes mellitus: Three changes of direction. Diabetologia 53, 446–451 (2010)

Schwangerschaft und Typ-1-Diabetes erhöht das Risiko für ...



Outcome	Prävalenz	Relatives Risiko	Risikofaktor
angeborene Fehlbildungen	5%	2.4	erhöhte HbA1c-Werte
LGA	54%	4.5	erhöhte HbA1c-Werte exzessive Gewichtszunahme
Präeklampsie	17%	5.5	erhöhte HbA1c-Werte Mikroalbuminurie Diabetische Retinopathie art. Hypertonie
Frühgeburt	25%	4.2	erhöhte HbA1c-Werte Präeklampsie

ZIELWERTE FÜR BGM UND SCHWANGERSCHAFT



DDG Leitlinie

- Nüchtern und präprandial **65 - 95 mg/dl** (3,85,3 mmol/l)
- 1 Stunde nach Beginn der Mahlzeit **≤ 140 mg/dl** (7,8 mmol/l)
- 2 Stunden nach Beginn der Mahlzeit **≤ 120 mg/dl** (6,7 mmol/l)

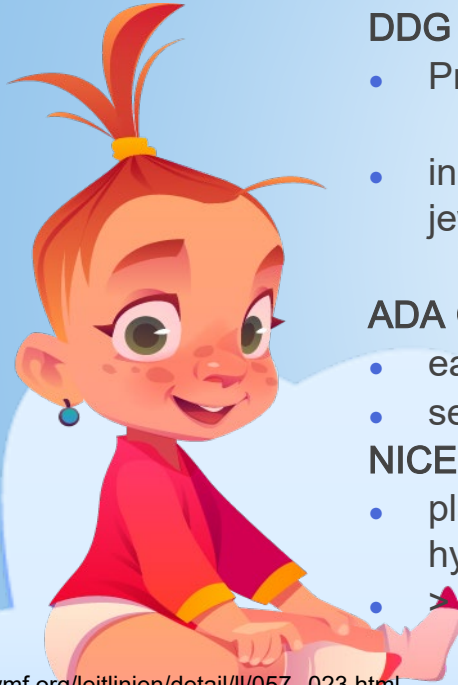
ADA Guidelines

- Fasting glucose **70–95 mg/dL** (3.9 – 5.3 mmol/L)
- One-hour postprandial glucose **110–140 mg/dL** (6.1 – 7.8 mmol/L)
- Two-hour postprandial glucose **100–120 mg/dL** (5.6 – 6.7 mmol/L)

NICE Guidelines

- a fasting plasma glucose level of **5 mmol/L to 7 mmol/L** on waking
- a plasma glucose level of **4 mmol/L to 7 mmol/L** before meals at other times of the day

ZIELWERTE FÜR HbA1c UND SCHWANGERSCHAFT



DDG Leitlinie

- Präkonzeptionell normnahe Stoffwechseleinstellung HbA1c < 7%
 - normnahe Einstellung ohne Hypoglykämie-Risiko, dann präkonzeptionell < 6,5%
- in der Schwangerschaft HbA1c-Messwert nach Möglichkeit im Referenzbereich für Gesunde jeweils lokal verwendeten Labormethode
 - mindestens < 7%, idealerweise < 6,5%

ADA Guidelines

- early in gestation < 6–6.5% (42–48 mmol/mol)
- second and third trimesters < 6% (42 mmol/mol)

NICE Guidelines

- planning a pregnancy < 48 mmol/mol (6.5%), if this is achievable without problematic hypoglycaemia
- > 86 mmol/mol (10%) not to get pregnant until their HbA1c level is lower

ZIELWERTE FÜR CGM UND SCHWANGERSCHAFT

DDG Leitlinie

- bei Hypoglykämie neigung oder instabiler Stoffwechsellaage Einsatz eines CGM-Systems
- TIR 63- 140 mg/dl(3,5 - 7,8 mmol/l) von mindestens > 70% ~~soll~~ angestrebt werden

ADA Guidelines

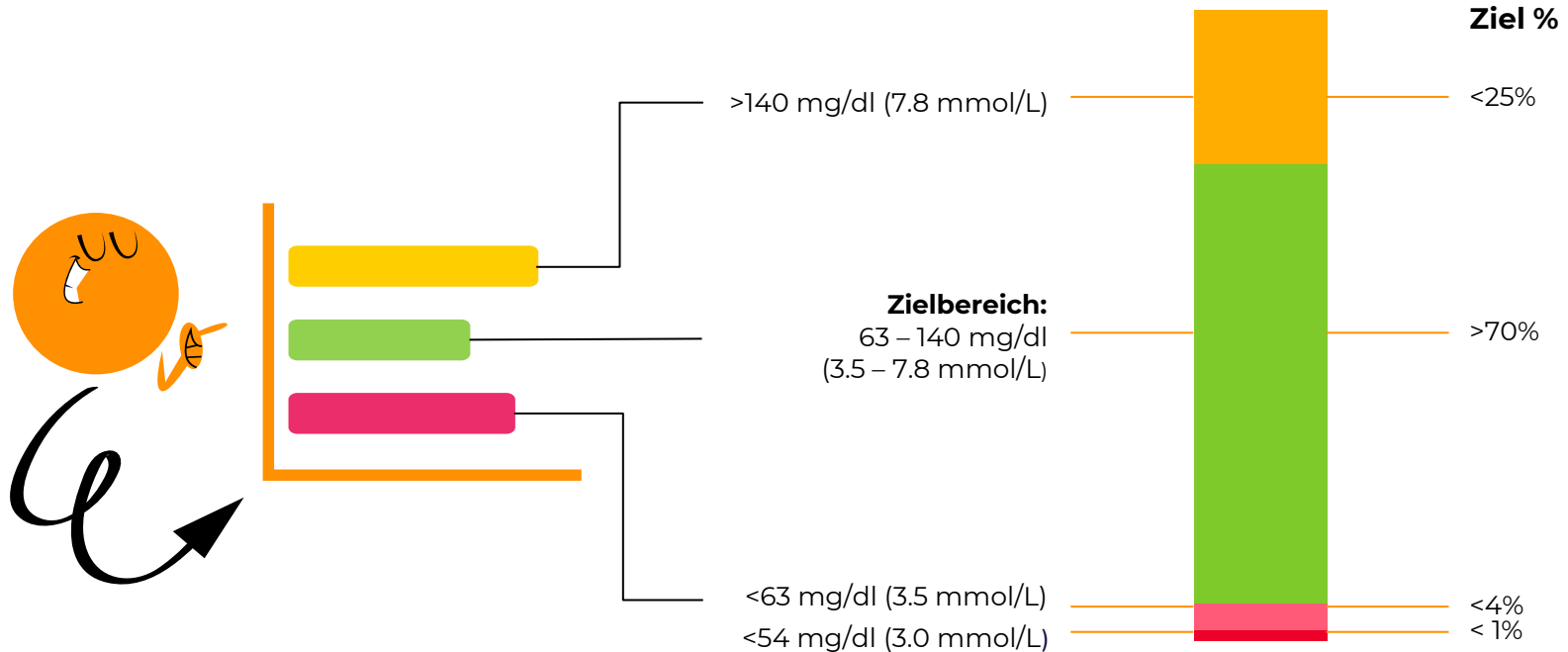
- Target range 63– 140 mg/dL(3.5 – 7.8 mmol/L): TIR, goal > 70%
- Time below range (< 63 mg/dL [3.5 mmol/L]), goal < 4%
- Time below range (< 54 mg/dL [3.0 mmol/L]), goal < 1%
- Time above range (> 140 mg/dL [7.8 mmol/L]), goal < 25%

NICE Guidelines

- keine Angaben

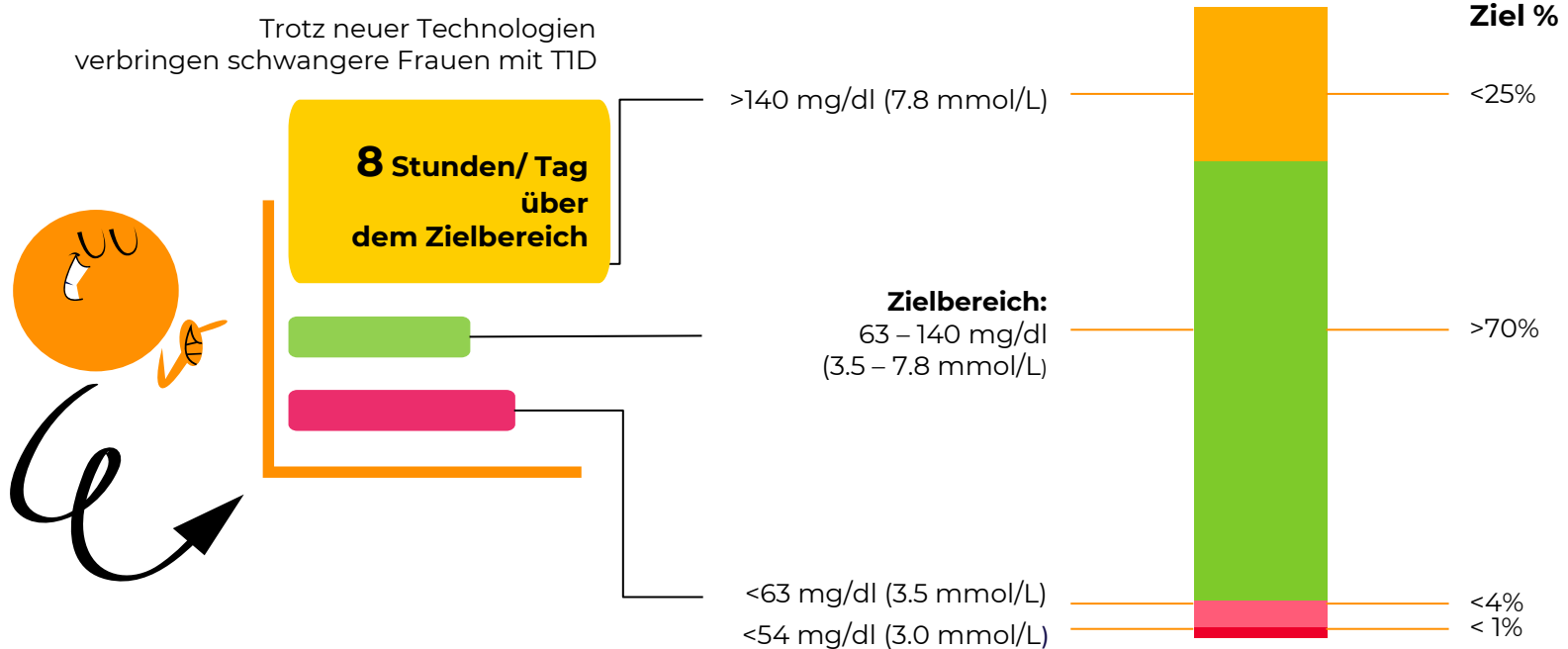


Erreichen der Ziele in der Schwangerschaft bei Typ 1 Diabetes



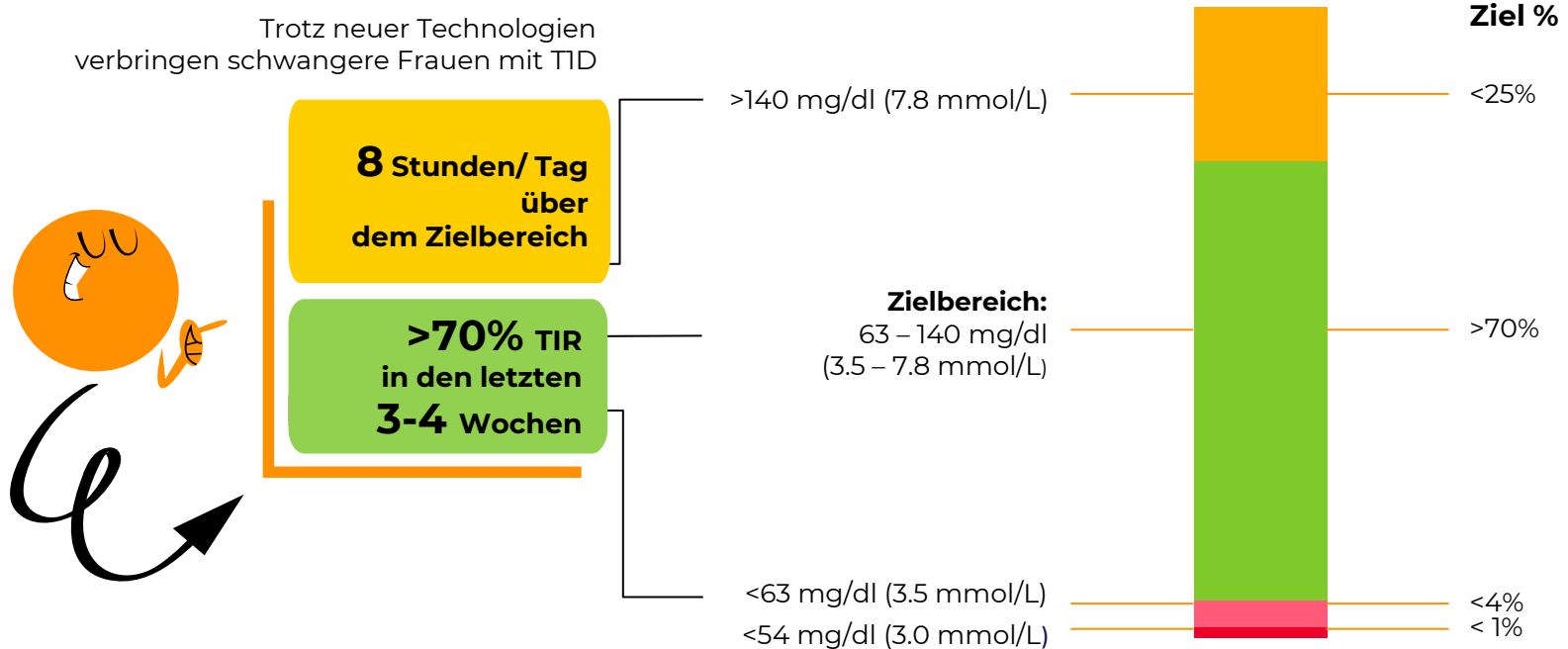
Erreichen der Ziele in der Schwangerschaft bei Typ 1 Diabetes

Trotz neuer Technologien verbringen schwangere Frauen mit T1D



Erreichen der Ziele in der Schwangerschaft bei Typ 1 Diabetes

Trotz neuer Technologien verbringen schwangere Frauen mit T1D



Medizinische Herausforderungen in der Schwangerschaft bei Typ 1 Diabetes

Herausforderungen

1

1. Trimenon

- Hohe glykämische Variabilität
- Risiko für (schwere) Hypoglykämie

2

2. Trimenon

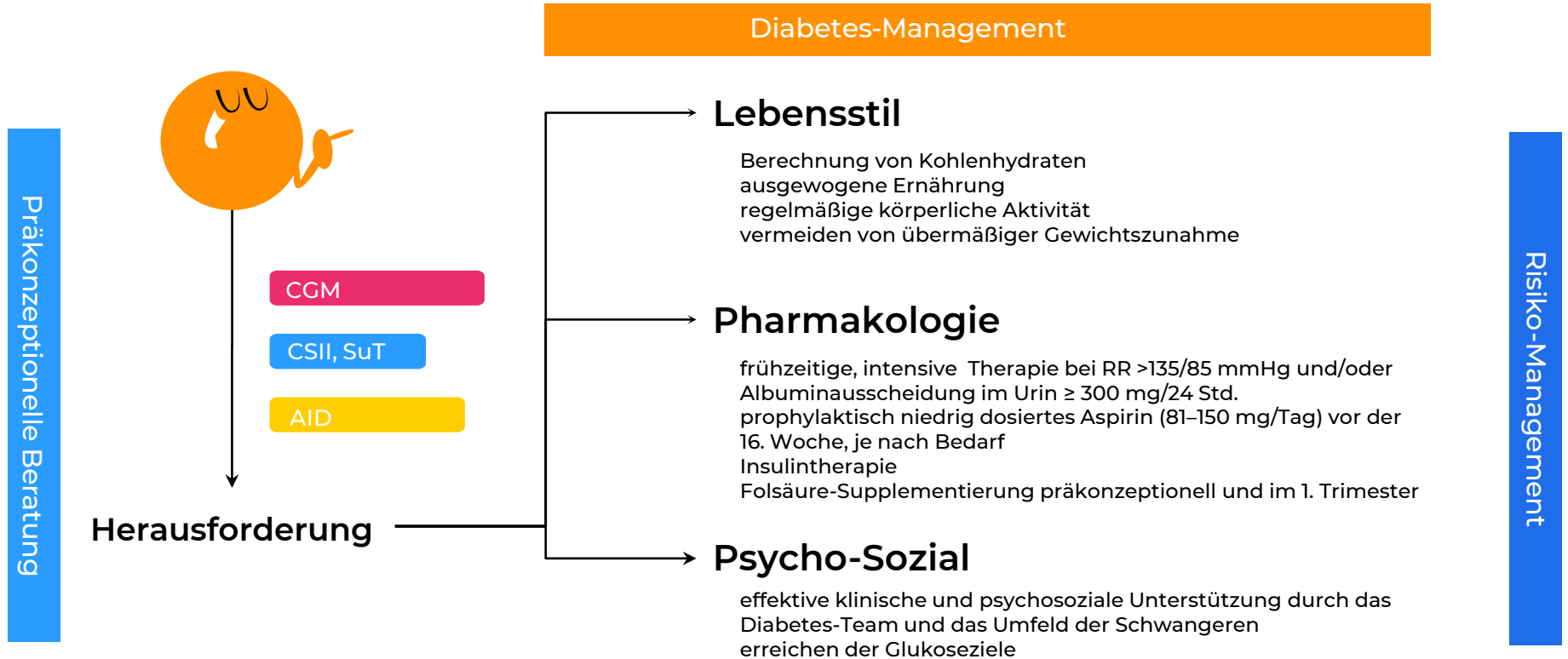
3

3. Trimenon

- strenge glykämische Kontrolle mit dem Ziel von >70% TIR (63 - 140 mg/dl/ 3,5 – 7,8 mmol/l), HbA1c <6,0%
- Risiko für übermäßige Gewichtszunahme während der Schwangerschaft
- Risiko für DKA, z.B. aufgrund technischer Probleme oder Okklusion des Insulinpumpen-Infusionssets
- Notwendigkeit einer physiologischeren Insulinabgabe
- tägliche Gesamtaufnahme von mindestens 175 g Kohlenhydraten (limitierte Evidenz)
- effektive klinische und psychosoziale Unterstützung

- höherer Insulinbedarf durch zunehmende Insulinresistenz
- veränderte und verzögerte Resorption von Insulin (>20 Wochen)
- postprandiale Hyperglykämie

Alltägliche Herausforderungen in der Schwangerschaft bei Typ 1 Diabetes

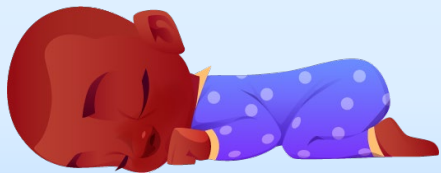




BASICS 2

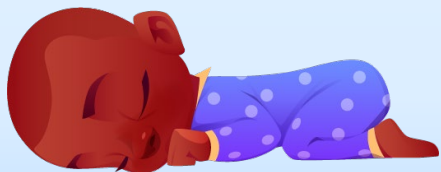


IMMER WAS LOS!



IMMER WAS LOS!

1. Zur Strukturierung Terminblock vergeben.
2. Therapie-Inhalte besprechen.
3. Arzt/ Beratung im Wechsel
4. Wird in den Mutterpass gelegt.



Die Diabetespraxis Northeim

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Terminvereinbarungen

\$5018\$ \$1050\$, geb. am \$1077\$, \$1051\$, \$1052\$

SSW- Woche	Datum	Bitte bringen Sie Ihren Mutterpass zu den Terminen mit!				
		Termininhalt				
4.			alle 4 Wochen HbA1c	Miab.	Labor Profil 1 mit SD Werten	1. Augenarzttermin!
5.						
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12.						2. Augenarzttermin!
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18.					Labor Profil 1 mit SD Werten	
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22.						Brief für Gyn-Klinik, Partner-Schulung
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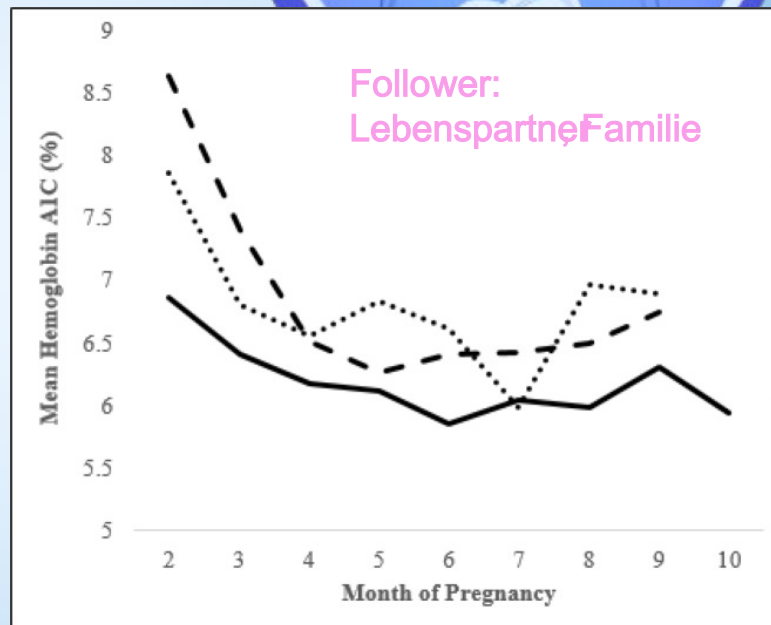
Ärztin und Apotheker Bank
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 IBAN: DE 28 3006 0001 0105 1166 50
 BIC: DABED333XXX



FAKTEN-CHECK HbA1c

HbA1c während der Schwangerschaft

- durchgezogene Linie e CGM Share
- gestrichelte Linie CGM Alone
- gepunktete Linie kein CGM



Review

Techniques/Device
Diabetes Metab 1 (2015) 151-177
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dmet.2015.01.007
ISSN: 2208-4079 - eISSN: 2231-4867

Current Advances of Artificial Pancreas Systems: A Comprehensive Review of the Clinical Evidence

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Since the first and first insulin pump in the 1970s, diabetic progress has been made in the treatment of type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM). However, these systems and insulin injections to maintain optimal glycemic control are often challenging for T1DM patients and their families because they require frequent blood glucose checks. In recent years, technological advances in insulin pumps and continuous glucose monitoring systems (CGM). Numerous studies that demonstrate the efficacy of closed-loop systems for T1DM have already begun. These data suggest that the use of artificial pancreas systems (APS) may be a useful practice for T1DM patients. However, the use of APS is still limited by the lack of long-term data and the need for further research on both patient and medical staff. Therefore, we explore the clinical evidence and current state of APS, focusing on various development progress and the communication status. We also discuss APS development in group outside the world T1DM patients and the advantages of advanced systems, such as artificial pancreas systems, in APS.

Keywords: Blood glucose with monitoring; Diabetes mellitus; Wearable electronic device

INTRODUCTION

Type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) is a chronic disease in which the pancreas produces little or no insulin. The disease is characterized by hyperglycemia, which can lead to long-term complications such as retinopathy, nephropathy, and neuropathy. The current standard of care for T1DM involves frequent blood glucose monitoring and insulin injections. However, this approach is often challenging for patients and their families. Artificial pancreas systems (APS) have emerged as a promising alternative to current T1DM management. APS aim to mimic the function of the pancreas by automatically adjusting insulin delivery based on real-time blood glucose levels. This review discusses the current advances in APS, focusing on the clinical evidence and the challenges that remain.

Closed-Loop Insulin Delivery During Labor and Delivery: A Secondary Analysis of Data from Two Randomized Trials in Type 1 Diabetes Pregnancy

Zoe A. Stewart, M.D., Malgorzata E. Wilinska, Ph.D., David R. Owens, M.D., Corey K. Rattan, M.D., Katherine P. Stanley, M.D., Benjamin C. Temple, M.D., Graham R. Lane, Ph.D., Eleanor M. Scott, M.D., David Somerville, M.D., Graham R. Lane, Ph.D., and Helen R. Murphy, M.D.

Abstract
This study evaluated closed-loop insulin delivery (CLID) in women with type 1 diabetes (T1D) during labor and delivery. The study was a secondary analysis of data from two randomized trials. The primary outcome was the percentage of time in the target range (70-180 mg/dL) during labor and delivery. The secondary outcome was the percentage of time in the target range (70-180 mg/dL) during the postpartum period. The results showed that CLID significantly improved glycemic control during labor and delivery compared to standard care. The percentage of time in the target range was significantly higher in the CLID group than in the standard care group. These findings suggest that CLID may be a useful tool for managing T1D during labor and delivery.

Using the Novel Approach of an Artificial Pancreas to Manage Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus in Pregnancy

Yael Lefkowitz,^{1,2} Zohar Stewart,¹ Helen Murphy,¹ Monash University, Melbourne, Australia
² University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK
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The authors have declared no conflict of interest.

Artificial pancreas (AP), closed-loop insulin delivery, continuous glucose monitoring (CGM), continuous subcutaneous insulin (CSII), diabetes, pregnancy.
BMJ. 2019;421(T0-17).

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a chronic disease characterized by hyperglycemia. The current standard of care for DM involves frequent blood glucose monitoring and insulin injections. However, this approach is often challenging for patients and their families. Artificial pancreas systems (APS) have emerged as a promising alternative to current DM management. APS aim to mimic the function of the pancreas by automatically adjusting insulin delivery based on real-time blood glucose levels. This review discusses the current advances in APS, focusing on the clinical evidence and the challenges that remain.

Women are to improve their glycemic control, thereby improving maternal fetal outcomes.¹ The physiological state of pregnancy is a catabolic state and therefore the additional catabolic state of T1DM can have significant effects.² The decreased response to insulin during pregnancy has often been

STUDIEN ZU AID

Closed-Loop Insulin Delivery During Pregnancy Complicated by Type 1 Diabetes

David R. Owens, M.D., Malgorzata E. Wilinska, Ph.D., Corey K. Rattan, M.D., Katherine P. Stanley, M.D., Benjamin C. Temple, M.D., Graham R. Lane, Ph.D., Eleanor M. Scott, M.D., David Somerville, M.D., Graham R. Lane, Ph.D., and Helen R. Murphy, M.D.

Abstract
This study evaluated closed-loop insulin delivery (CLID) in women with type 1 diabetes (T1D) during pregnancy. The study was a randomized controlled trial. The primary outcome was the percentage of time in the target range (70-180 mg/dL) during pregnancy. The secondary outcome was the percentage of time in the target range (70-180 mg/dL) during the postpartum period. The results showed that CLID significantly improved glycemic control during pregnancy compared to standard care. The percentage of time in the target range was significantly higher in the CLID group than in the standard care group. These findings suggest that CLID may be a useful tool for managing T1D during pregnancy.

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CONCLUSIONS
Closed-loop insulin delivery (CLID) is a promising alternative to current T1DM management. CLID aims to mimic the function of the pancreas by automatically adjusting insulin delivery based on real-time blood glucose levels. This review discusses the current advances in CLID, focusing on the clinical evidence and the challenges that remain.

Closed-Loop Insulin Delivery during Pregnancy in Women with Type 1 Diabetes

Zoe A. Stewart, M.D., Malgorzata E. Wilinska, Ph.D., David R. Owens, M.D., Corey K. Rattan, M.D., Katherine P. Stanley, M.D., Benjamin C. Temple, M.D., Graham R. Lane, Ph.D., Eleanor M. Scott, M.D., David Somerville, M.D., Graham R. Lane, Ph.D., and Helen R. Murphy, M.D.

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STUDIE ZU AID: AIDAPT

A multicentre, open label, randomized, controlled trial of pregnant women with type 1 diabetes and a HbA1c of ≥ 48 mmol/mol (6.5%) at pregnancy confirmation and ≤ 86 mmol/mol (10%) at randomization. Participants who provide written informed consent before 13 weeks 6 days gestation will be entered into a run-in phase to collect 96 h (24 h overnight) of CGM glucose values. Eligible participants will be randomized on a 1:1 basis to **CGM (Dexcom G6)** with usual insulin delivery (control) or closed-loop (intervention). The closed-loop system includes **model predictive control algorithm CamAPS X application** hosted on an android smartphone that communicates wirelessly with the **insulin pump (Dana Diabecare RS)** and CGM transmitter. Research visits and device training will be provided virtually or face-to-face in conjunction with 4 weekly antenatal clinic visits where possible. Randomization will stratify for clinic site. One hundred twenty-four participants will be recruited. This takes into account 10% attrition and 10% who experience miscarriage or pregnancy loss. Analyses will be performed according to intention to treat. The primary analysis will evaluate the change in the time spent in the target glucose range (3.5-7.8 mmol/l) between the intervention and control group from 16 weeks gestation until delivery. Secondary outcomes include overnight time in target, time above target (> 7.8 mmol/l), standard CGM metrics, HbA1c and psychosocial functioning and health economic measures. Safety outcomes include the number and severity of ketoacidosis, severe hypoglycaemia and adverse device events.

AUSGANGSSITUATION

Table 1. Baseline Characteristics of Participants.*

Characteristic	Closed Loop (N=61)	Standard Care (N=63)
Age —yr		
Mean	32.0±5.0	30.2±5.5
Range	19.9–42.7	19.7–44.7
White race — no. (%)†	58 (95)	57 (90)
Duration of diabetes — yr		
Mean	18±8	16±7
Range	2–31	2–33
Body-mass index‡		
Mean	27.9±5.9	26.9±4.8
Range	18.0–48.9	19.9–41.2
Bachelor's degree or equivalent — no. (%)	36 (59)	33 (52)
Week of gestation at recruitment		
Median (IQR)	10.3 (8.0–11.7)	10.0 (8.4–11.3)
Range	6.7–13.7	6.1–14.3
Week of gestation at randomization		
Median (IQR)	11.3 (9.6–13.0)	11.0 (9.6–12.4)
Range	7.7–15.0	7.7–16.3

Table 1. Baseline Characteristics of Participants.*

Characteristic	Closed Loop (N=61)	Standard Care (N=63)
Medical history		
Diabetes complications — no. (%)	35 (57)	35 (56)
Retinopathy	35 (57)	34 (54)
Nephropathy	4 (7)	5 (8)
Neuropathy	4 (7)	2 (3)
Previous diabetic ketoacidosis — no. (%)§	1 (2)	10 (16)
Previous severe hypoglycemia — no. (%)¶	4 (7)	5 (8)
Chronic hypertension — no. (%)	4 (7)	2 (3)
Systolic blood pressure	117.8±11.9	117.3±12.9
Diastolic blood pressure	69.4±9.3	68.3±9.4
Pregnancy history		
No previous births — no. (%)	21 (34)	38 (60)
Previous pregnancy loss — no. (%)	21 (34)	20 (32)
Prepregnancy factors — no. (%)		
Folic acid supplementation	38 (62)	34 (54)
Alcohol consumption	36 (59)	36 (57)
Cigarette smoking	10 (16)	14 (22)
Glycated hemoglobin level during early pregnancy**		
6.0 to <7.0% — no. (%)	23 (38)	13 (21)
7.0 to <8.0% — no. (%)	21 (34)	24 (38)
≥8.0% — no. (%)	17 (28)	26 (41)
Mean	7.6±1.1	7.9±1.3
Range	6.0–11.6	6.5–14.0

Lee TTM, Collett C, Bergford S, Hartnell S, Scott EM, Lindsay RS, Hunt KF, McCance DR, Barnard-Kelly K, Rankin D, Lawton J, Reynolds RM, Flanagan E, Hammond M, Shepstone L, Wilinska ME, Sibayan J, Kollman C, Beck R, Hovorka R, Murphy HR; AiDAPT Collaborative Group. Automated Insulin Delivery in Women with Pregnancy Complicated by Type 1 Diabetes. N Engl J Med. 2023 Oct 26;389(17):1566–1578. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2303911. Epub 2023 Oct 5. PMID: 37796241.

Table 2. Primary and Secondary Maternal Glucose Outcomes.*

Outcomes	Baseline†		Antenatal Intervention Phase‡		
	Closed Loop (N=59)	Standard Care (N=59)	Closed Loop (N=59)	Standard Care (N=61)	Adjusted Treatment Difference (95% CI)§
Primary outcome					
Percentage of time with glucose level in range 63–140 mg/dl	47.8±16.4	44.5±14.4	68.2±10.5	55.6±12.5	10.5 (7.0 to 14.0)¶
Key secondary outcomes					
Percentage of time with glucose level >140 mg/dl	48.7±18.0	51.8±16.2	29.2±10.6	41.4±13.2	-10.2 (-13.8 to -6.6)
Percentage of overnight time with glucose level in range 63–140 mg/dl (11 p.m. to 7 a.m.)†	47.4±20.8	44.5±16.6	70.8±11.2	56.7±13.6	12.3 (8.3 to 16.2)
Other secondary outcomes					
Percentage of time with glucose level in range 63–180 mg/dl	71±16	68±15	87±9	80±10	6 (3 to 9)
Percentage of time with glucose level >180 mg/dl	26±17	28±16	11±9	17±11	-5 (-8 to -3)
Glucose area under the curve >120 mg/dl	39.5±23.7	41.3±19.7	19.3±12.2	27.9±12.9	-7.4 (-11.1 to -3.7)
Mean glucose level — mg/dl	149±28	151±24	125±14	136±16	-9.2 (-13.7 to -4.7)
Glycated hemoglobin level — %	7.6±1.1	7.9±1.3	6.0±0.5	6.4±0.5	-0.3 (-0.5 to -0.1)
Glucose SD — mg/dl**	54±14	55±12	42±11	47±10	-4.5 (-7.3 to -1.6)
Glucose coefficient of variation — %	36±5	37±6	33±5	34±5	-1.1 (-2.5 to 0.3)
Hypoglycemia					
Median percentage of time with glucose level <63 mg/dl (IQR)	2.75 (0.86 to 4.87)	2.22 (0.72 to 6.00)	2.26 (1.54 to 3.11)	2.02 (1.25 to 4.37)	-0.43 (-1.04 to 0.19)
Median percentage of time with glucose level <54 mg/dl (IQR)	1.05 (0.07 to 2.37)	0.79 (0.18 to 2.28)	0.71 (0.49 to 1.19)	0.73 (0.36 to 1.67)	-0.23 (-0.55 to 0.09)
Median no. of mild hypoglycemia events (IQR)††	6.4 (2.2 to 11.5)	5.5 (2.4 to 11.1)	6.7 (4.6 to 9.4)	5.7 (3.1 to 9.4)	0.1 (-1.1 to 1.3)
Median no. of moderate hypoglycemia events (IQR)††	2.2 (0.0 to 5.7)	2.2 (0.0 to 5.9)	2.3 (1.6 to 3.8)	2.1 (1.1 to 4.4)	0.0 (-0.7 to 0.7)

Lee TTM, Collett C, Bergford S, Hartnell S, Scott EM, Lindsay RS, Hunt KF, McCance DR, Barnard-Kelly K, Rankin D, Lawton J, Reynolds RM, Flanagan E, Hammond M, Shepstone L, Wilinska ME, Sibayan J, Kollman C, Beck R, Hovorka R, Murphy HR; AiDAPT Collaborative Group. Automated Insulin Delivery in Women with Pregnancy Complicated by Type 1 Diabetes. *N Engl J Med*. 2023 Oct 26;389(17):1566-1578. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2303911. Epub 2023 Oct 5. PMID: 37796241.

OUTCOME ÜBER NACHT

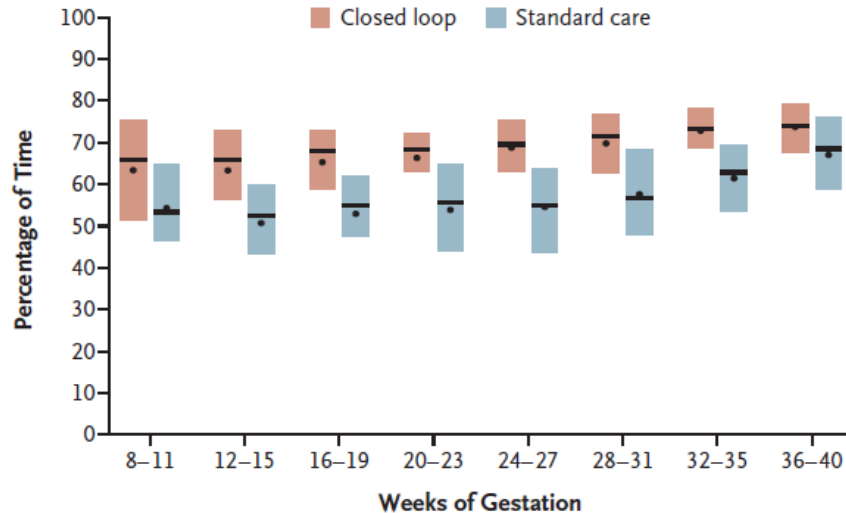
Table 2. Primary and Secondary Maternal Glucose Outcomes.*

Outcomes	Baseline†		Antenatal Intervention Phase‡			Adjusted Treatment Difference (95% CI)§
	Closed Loop (N=59)	Standard Care (N=59)	Closed Loop (N=59)	Standard Care (N=61)		
Overnight outcomes (11 p.m. to 7 a.m.)						
Mean glucose level — mg/dl	149±33	150±26	125±14	135±17	–8.9 (–13.6 to –4.2)	
Percentage of time with glucose level >140 mg/dl	49±22	52±18	27±11	40±14	–11 (–15 to –7)	
Median percentage of time with glucose level <63 mg/dl (IQR)	1.40 (0.00 to 5.27)	2.33 (0.51 to 5.67)	1.56 (1.10 to 2.51)	2.57 (1.04 to 4.41)	–1.37 (–2.13 to –0.60)	
Glucose SD — mg/dl	52±17	54±14	40±12	47±12	–5.8 (–9.3 to –2.3)	
Glucose coefficient of variation — %	35±8	36±8	32±5	35±6	–2.4 (–4.2 to –0.5)	
Median no. of hypoglycemia events (IQR)††						
Mild	3.5 (0.0 to 10.2)	6.4 (0.0 to 11.9)	4.3 (2.9 to 5.5)	5.3 (2.8 to 8.7)	–1.7 (–3.0 to –0.5)	
Moderate	0.0 (0.0 to 4.7)	0.0 (0.0 to 6.9)	1.7 (1.0 to 2.5)	2.1 (0.8 to 4.3)	–0.7 (–1.4 to –0.0)	

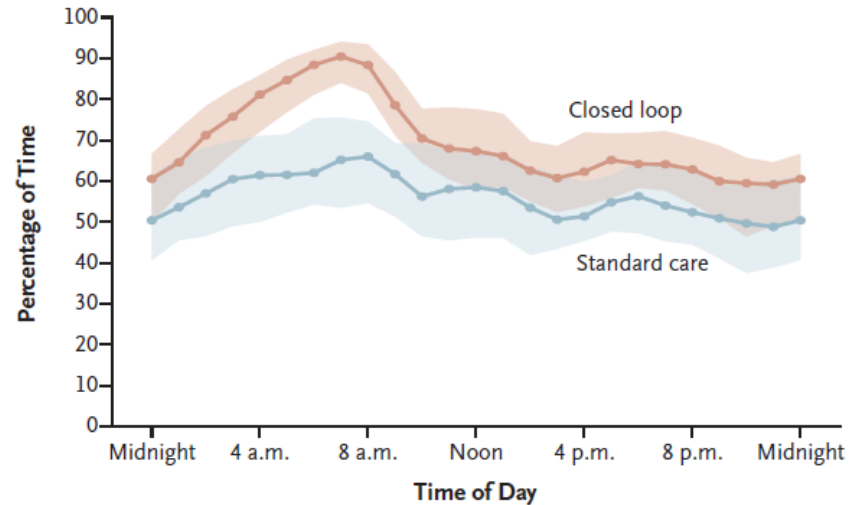
Lee TTM, Collett C, Bergford S, Hartnell S, Scott EM, Lindsay RS, Hunt KF, McCance DR, Barnard-Kelly K, Rankin D, Lawton J, Reynolds RM, Flanagan E, Hammond M, Shepstone L, Wilinska ME, Sibayan J, Kollman C, Beck R, Hovorka R, Murphy HR; AiDAPT Collaborative Group. Automated Insulin Delivery in Women with Pregnancy Complicated by Type 1 Diabetes. N Engl J Med. 2023 Oct 26;389(17):1566-1578. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2303911. Epub 2023 Oct 5. PMID: 37796241.

STUDIEN ZU AID: AIDAPT

A Time in Target Glucose Range According to Weeks of Gestation



B Time in Target Glucose Range According to Time of Day



Lee TTM, Collett C, Bergford S, Hartnell S, Scott EM, Lindsay RS, Hunt KF, McCance DR, Barnard-Kelly K, Rankin D, Lawton J, Reynolds RM, Flanagan E, Hammond M, Shepstone L, Wlinska ME, Sibayan J, Kollman C, Beck R, Hovorka R, Murphy HR; AiDAPT Collaborative Group. Automated Insulin Delivery in Women with Pregnancy Complicated by Type 1 Diabetes. N Engl J Med. 2023 Oct 26;389(17):1566-1578. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2303911. Epub 2023 Oct 5. PMID: 37796241.

Table 3. Maternal and Neonatal Outcomes.*

Outcome	Closed Loop (N = 59)	Standard Care (N = 60)
Maternal outcomes		
Any hypertensive disorder — no. (%)	12 (20)	25 (42)
Worsening of existing hypertension	4 (7)	2 (3)
New onset hypertension	6 (10)	19 (32)
Preeclampsia	4 (7)	12 (20)
Mode of delivery — no. (%)†		
Vaginal	10 (17)	15 (25)
Primary cesarean section	24 (41)	34 (57)
Repeat cesarean section	25 (42)	11 (18)
Cesarean type — no./total no. (%)		
Planned or elective	27/49 (55)	22/45 (49)
Unplanned or emergency	22/49 (45)	23/45 (51)
Maternal weight gain — kg	11.1±6.1	14.1±6.1
Median length of hospital stay (IQR) — days	6 (4–9)	6 (4–8)
Fetal and neonatal outcomes		
Pregnancy loss at <20 wk — no.‡	1	3
Neonatal death — no.§	0	1
Baby alive at discharge — no./total no. (%)¶	59/60 (98)	59/63 (94)
Gestational age at delivery	36 wk 3 days (±2 wk)	37 wk 1 day (±1 wk)
Preterm birth, at <37 wk — no./total no. (%)	27/60 (45)	14/63 (22)
Birth weight**		
Mean — kg	3.3±0.6	3.5±0.5
Median customized percentile (IQR)	80.7 (53–97)	90.1 (71–99)
Small for gestational age — no. (%)	3 (5)	1 (2)
Large for gestational age — no. (%)	23 (39)	30 (50)
Extremely large for gestational age — no. (%)	13 (22)	19 (32)
Macrosomia >4.0 kg — no. (%)	4 (7)	9 (15)
Neonatal complications		
Serious birth injury — no. (%)††	1 (2)	4 (7)
Respiratory distress — no. (%)	5 (8)	8 (13)
Hypoglycemia treated with intravenous or oral glucose — no. (%)	26 (44)	25 (42)
Hyperbilirubinemia — no. (%)	40 (68)	37 (62)
Readmission within 7 days — no. (%)	8 (14)	3 (5)
Neonatal intensive care unit stay ≥1 day — no. (%)	13 (22)	15 (25)
Median length of hospital stay (IQR) — days	6 (3–10)	5 (3–7)

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Lee TTM, Collett Bergford S, Hartnell S, Scott EM, Lindsay RS, Hunt KF, McCance DR, Barnard-Kelly K, Rankin D, Lawton J, Reynolds RM, Flanagan E, Hammond M, Shepstone L, Wilinska ME, Sibayan J, Kollman C, Beck R, Hovorka R, Murphy HR; AIDAPT Collaborative Group. Automated Insulin Delivery in Women with Pregnancy Complicated by Type 1 Diabetes. *N Engl J Med*. 2023 Oct 26;389(17):1566-1578. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2303911. Epub 2023 Oct 5. PMID: 37796241.

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Repeat cesarean section	25 (42)	11 (18)	
Cesarean type — no./total no. (%)			
Planned or elective	27/49 (55)	22/45 (49)	
Unplanned or emergency	22/49 (45)	23/45 (51)	
Maternal weight gain — kg	11.1±6.1	14.1±6.1	
Median length of hospital stay (IQR) — days	6 (4–9)	6 (4–8)	
Birth weight**			
Mean — kg	3.3±0.6		3.5±0.5
Median customized percentile (IQR)	80.7 (53–97)		90.1 (71–99)
Small for gestational age — no. (%)	3 (5)		1 (2)
Large for gestational age — no. (%)	23 (39)		30 (50)
Extremely large for gestational age — no. (%)	13 (22)		19 (32)
Macrosomia >4.0 kg — no. (%)	4 (7)		9 (15)
Neonatal complications			
Serious birth injury — no. (%)††	1 (2)		4 (7)
Respiratory distress — no. (%)	5 (8)		8 (13)
Hypoglycemia treated with intravenous or oral glucose — no. (%)	26 (44)		25 (42)
Hyperbilirubinemia — no. (%)	40 (68)	37 (62)	
Readmission within 7 days — no. (%)	8 (14)	3 (5)	
Neonatal intensive care unit stay ≥1 day — no. (%)	13 (22)	15 (25)	
Median length of hospital stay (IQR) — days	6 (3–10)	5 (3–7)	

Lee TTM, Collett Bergford S, Hartnell S, Scott EM, Lindsay RS, Hunt KF, McCance DR, Barnard-Kelly K, Rankin D, Lawton J, Reynolds RM, Flanagan E, Hammond M, Shepstone L, Wilinska ME, Sibayan J, Kollman C, Beck R, Hovorka R, Murphy HR; AiDAPT Collaborative Group. Automated Insulin Delivery in Women with Pregnancy Complicated by Type 1 Diabetes. *N Engl J Med*. 2023 Oct 26;389(17):1566-1578. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2303911. Epub 2023 Oct 5. PMID: 37796241.

STUDIEN ZU AID: AIDAPT

Table 2. Primary and Secondary Maternal Glucose Outcomes.*

Outcomes	Baseline†		Antenatal Intervention Phase‡		Adjusted Treatment Difference (95% CI)§
	Closed Loop (N= 59)	Standard Care (N= 59)	Closed Loop (N= 59)	Standard Care (N= 61)	
Primary outcome					
Percentage of time with glucose level in range 63–140 mg/dl	47.8±16.4	44.5±14.4	68.2±10.5	55.6±12.5	10.5 (7.0 to 14.0)¶
Key secondary outcomes					
Percentage of time with glucose level >140 mg/dl	48.7±18.0	51.8±16.2	29.2±10.6	41.4±13.2	−10.2 (−13.8 to −6.6)
Percentage of overnight time with glucose level in range 63–140 mg/dl (11 p.m. to 7 a.m.)†	47.4±20.8	44.5±16.6	70.8±11.2	56.7±13.6	12.3 (8.3 to 16.2)
Other secondary outcomes					
Percentage of time with glucose level in range 63–180 mg/dl	71±16	68±15	87±9	80±10	6 (3 to 9)
Percentage of time with glucose level >180 mg/dl	26±17	28±16	11±9	17±11	−5 (−8 to −3)
Glucose area under the curve >120 mg/dl	39.5±23.7	41.3±19.7	19.3±12.2	27.9±12.9	−7.4 (−11.1 to −3.7)
Mean glucose level — mg/dl	149±28	151±24	125±14	136±16	−9.2 (−13.7 to −4.7)
Glycated hemoglobin level — %	7.6±1.1	7.9±1.3	6.0±0.5	6.4±0.5	−0.3 (−0.5 to −0.1)
Glucose SD — mg/dl**	54±14	55±12	42±11	47±10	−4.5 (−7.3 to −1.6)
Glucose coefficient of variation — %	36±5	37±6	33±5	34±5	−1.1 (−2.5 to 0.3)
Hypoglycemia					
Median percentage of time with glucose level <63 mg/dl (IQR)	2.75 (0.86 to 4.87)	2.22 (0.72 to 6.00)	2.26 (1.54 to 3.31)	2.02 (1.25 to 4.37)	−0.43 (−1.04 to 0.19)
Median percentage of time with glucose level <54 mg/dl (IQR)	1.05 (0.07 to 2.37)	0.79 (0.18 to 2.28)	0.71 (0.49 to 1.19)	0.73 (0.36 to 1.67)	−0.23 (−0.55 to 0.09)
Median no. of mild hypoglycemia events (IQR)††	6.4 (2.2 to 11.5)	5.5 (2.4 to 11.1)	6.7 (4.6 to 9.4)	5.7 (3.1 to 9.4)	0.1 (−1.1 to 1.3)
Median no. of moderate hypoglycemia events (IQR)††	2.2 (0.0 to 5.7)	2.2 (0.0 to 5.9)	2.3 (1.6 to 3.8)	2.1 (1.1 to 4.4)	0.0 (−0.7 to 0.7)

Lee TTM, Collett C, Bergford S, Hartnell S, Scott EM, Lindsay RS, Hunt KF, McCance DR, Barnard-Kelly K, Rankin D, Lawton J, Reynolds RM, Flanagan E, Hammond M, Shepstone L, Wilinska ME, Sibayan J, Kollman C, Beck R, Hovorka R, Murphy HR; AIDAPT Collaborative Group. Automated Insulin Delivery in Women with Pregnancy Complicated by Type 1 Diabetes. N Engl J Med. 2023 Oct 26;389(17):1566-1578. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoA2303911. Epub 2023 Oct 5. PMID: 37796241.

STUDIEN ZU AID: A

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Outcomes	Baseline†		Antenatal Intervention Phase‡			Adjusted Treatment Difference (95% CI)§
	Closed Loop (N=59)	Standard Care (N=59)	Closed Loop (N=59)	Standard Care (N=61)		
Primary outcome						
Percentage of time with glucose level in range 63–140 mg/dl	47.8±16.4	44.5±14.4	68.2±10.5	55.6±12.5	10.5 (7.0 to 14.0)¶	
Key secondary outcomes						
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Percentage of overnight time with glucose level in range 63–140 mg/dl (11 p.m. to 7 a.m.)†	47.4±20.8	44.5±16.6	70.8±11.2	56.7±13.6	12.3 (8.3 to 16.2)	
Other secondary outcomes						
Percentage of time with glucose level in range 63–180 mg/dl	71±16	68±15	87±9	80±10	6 (3 to 9)	
Percentage of time with glucose level >180 mg/dl	26±17	28±16	11±9	17±11	-5 (-8 to -3)	
Glucose area under the curve >120 mg/dl	39.5±23.7	41.3±19.7	19.3±12.2	27.9±12.9	-7.4 (-11.1 to -3.7)	
Mean glucose level — mg/dl	149±28	151±24	125±14	136±16	-9.2 (-13.7 to -4.7)	
Glycated hemoglobin level — %	7.6±1.1	7.9±1.3	6.0±0.5	6.4±0.5	-0.3 (-0.5 to -0.1)	
Glucose SD — mg/dl**	54±14	55±12	42±11	47±10	-4.5 (-7.3 to -1.6)	
Glucose coefficient of variation — %	36±5	37±6	33±5	34±5	-1.1 (-2.5 to 0.3)	
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Median percentage of time with glucose level <54 mg/dl (IQR)	1.05 (0.07 to 2.37)	0.79 (0.18 to 2.28)	0.71 (0.49 to 1.19)	0.73 (0.36 to 1.67)	-0.23 (-0.55 to 0.09)	
Median no. of mild hypoglycemia events (IQR)††	6.4 (2.2 to 11.5)	5.5 (2.4 to 11.1)	6.7 (4.6 to 9.4)	5.7 (3.1 to 9.4)	0.1 (-1.1 to 1.3)	
Median no. of moderate hypoglycemia events (IQR)††	2.2 (0.0 to 5.7)	2.2 (0.0 to 5.9)	2.3 (1.6 to 3.8)	2.1 (1.1 to 4.4)	0.0 (-0.7 to 0.7)	

Schwangerschaft: Typ-1-Diabetes

Zielwert

>140 mg/dl
(7,8 mmol/l)

29%

<25%

Spannweite
des Zielwerts:
63–140 mg/dl
(3,5–7,8 mmol/l)

68%

>70%

<63 mg/dl (3,5 mmol/l)
<54 mg/dl (3,0 mmol/l)

2,3%

<4%**

0,7%

<1%

Lee TTM, Collett C, Bergford S, Hartnell S, Scott EM, Lindsay RS, Hunt KF, McCance DR, Barnard-Kelly K, Rankin D, Lawton J, Reynolds RM, Flanagan E, Hammond M, Shepstone L, Wilinska ME, Sibayan J, Kollman C, Beck R, Hovorka R, Murphy HR; AiDAPT Collaborative Group. Automated Insulin Delivery in Women with Pregnancy Complicated by Type 1 Diabetes. N Engl J Med. 2023 Oct 26;389(17):1566-1578. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2303911. Epub 2023 Oct 5. PMID: 37796241.

AiDAPT Studie

Ergebnisse



Verbesserung TIR_p um 10.5%

(HCL: 68.2% vs. Standardtherapie: 55.6%)



Verbesserung TIR_p in der Nacht
12.3%

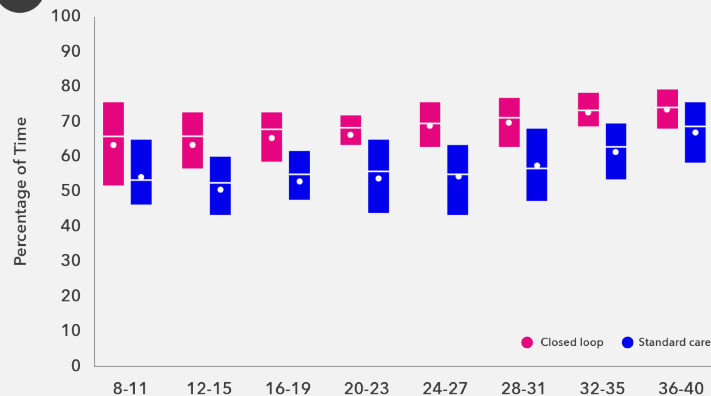


Reduktion TAR um 10.2%

Keine Veränderung TBR
ohne unvorhergesehene
Probleme

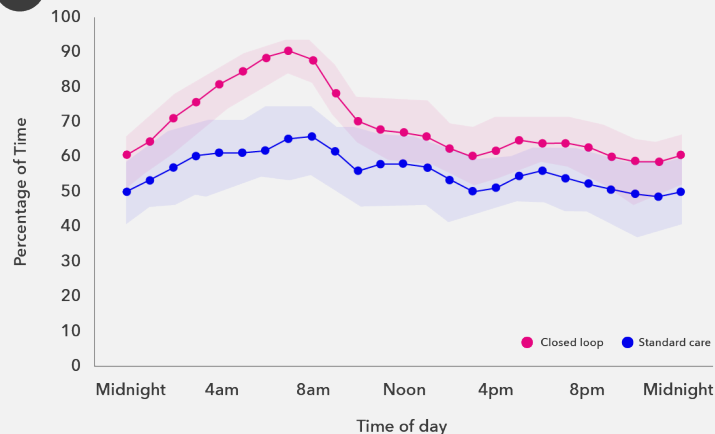
A

A time in target glucose range according to weeks of gestation



B

A time in target glucose range according to time of day



STUDIEN ZU AID: CRISTAL

Multi-centric open-label randomized controlled trial (RCT) with 11 Belgian centers and one Dutch center in pregnant women with type 1 diabetes to assess safety, efficacy, feasibility and cost-effectiveness of x hybrid closed-loop insulin system (intervention group) compared to standard of care therapy (control group). Women will be recruited with a singleton pregnancy up to 12 weeks gestation. Participants will be randomized 1/1 to 780 pump or standard of care (continue with current treatment of insulin pump without closed-loop or multiple daily insulin injections). Participants will be stratified according to study center, baseline HbA1c, and method of insulin delivery (pump or injections). Participants will be followed-up till delivery. To account for differences in the type of continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) used between the intervention group and the control group, the same CGM system as in the Xgroup x and once available the) will be used in a blinded manner in the control group to collect CGM data during at least four different time points in pregnancy: at 17 weeks, 20 weeks, 29 weeks and 33-36 weeks.

Closed-loop insulin delivery in pregnant women with type 1 diabetes (CRISTAL)

Primärer Endpunkt

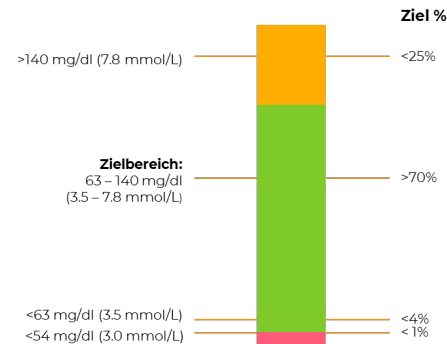


- % Zeit im Schwangerschafts-Zielbereich (TIR) bei Typ-1-Diabetes von 63 - 140 mg/dl (3,5 – 7,8 mmol/l),
- gemessen in den folgenden Schwangerschaftswochen: 14-17, 20-23, 26-29, und 33-36

Secundärer Endpunkt



- % TIR in der Nacht (0:00 – 6:00 Uhr)
- % TBR (<63 mg/dl oder 3.5 mmol/l)
- % TBR in der Nacht (0:00 – 6:00 Uhr)



Battelino T, et al. Diabetes Care. 2019;42(8):1593 – 1603. ; Feig DS, et al. Lancet. 2017;390(10110):2347–2359.; Kristensen K, et al. Diabetologia. 2019;62(7):1143–1153.

Closed-loop insulin delivery in pregnant women with type 1 diabetes (CRISTAL)

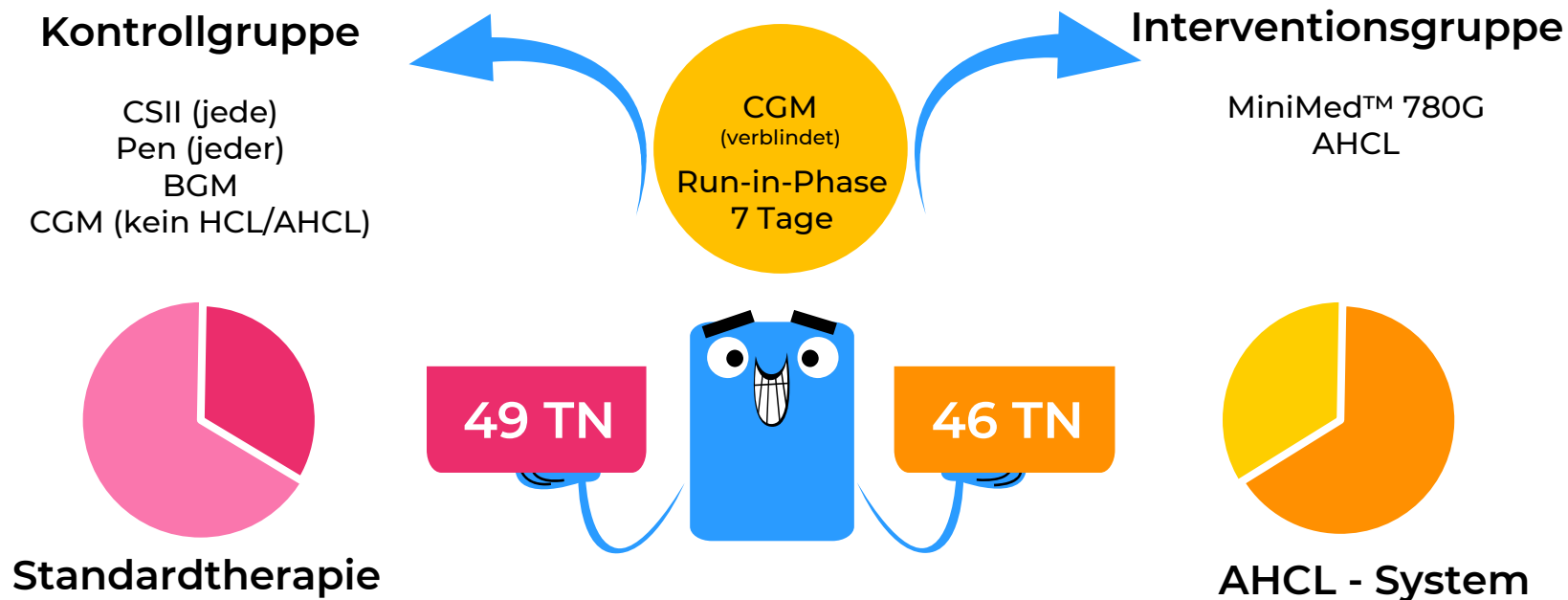
Ausschluss



- Verwendung eines HCL-Systems
- Mehrlingsschwangerschaft
- jede Krankheit, die die Studiendurchführung beeinträchtigen könnte
- Medikamente, die den Glukosestoffwechsel beeinträchtigen
- Insulindosis $\geq 1,5$ U/kg
- bekannte Allergie gegen Pflaster von Infusionssets und/oder CGM

Keine Untergrenze beim HbA1c!

Closed-loop insulin delivery in pregnant women with type 1 diabetes (CRISTAL)



Closed-loop insulin delivery in pregnant women with type 1 diabetes (CRISTAL)

Ausgangsmerkmale	Interventionsgruppe	Kontrollgruppe
Studienteilnehmerinnen, <i>n</i>	46	49
Alter, <i>Jahre</i>	30.8 ± 4.6	30.3 ± 3.8
Weißer Ethnizität, %	89.1 (41)	87.8 (43)
Diabetesdauer, <i>Jahre</i>	17.0 ± 9.2	16.6 ± 6.9
BMI, <i>kg/m²</i>	26.0 ± 3.6	26.9 ± 5.4
Höhere Bildung, %	68.9 (31)	68.1 (32)
Gestationsalter bei Rekrutierung, <i>Wochen</i>	8.2 (7.0 - 10.1)	8.6 (6.9 - 10.0)
Gestationsalter bei Start Intervention, <i>Wochen</i>	10.7 (8.9 - 12.6)	-

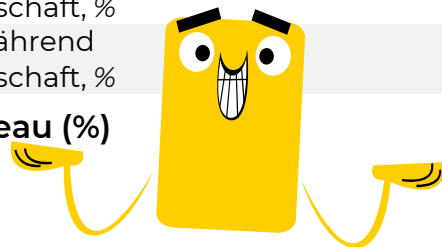
Kategoriale Variablen werden als Zahl dargestellt, (%). Kontinuierliche Variablen werden als Mittelwert ± SD oder Median (IQR) dargestellt



Closed-loop insulin delivery in pregnant women with type 1 diabetes (CRISTAL)

Ausgangsmerkmale	Interventionsgruppe	Kontrollgruppe
Multiparität, %	56.5 (26)	53.1 (26)
Folsäure 4-5 mg vor der Schwangerschaft, %	56.5 (26)	50.0 (24)
Folsäure 4-5 mg während der Schwangerschaft, %	87.0 (40)	87.8 (43)
Alkoholkonsum während der Schwangerschaft, %	8.9 (4)	10.6 (5)
Rauchen vor Schwangerschaft, %	16.7 (7)	23.3 (10)
Rauchen während Schwangerschaft, %	6.7 (3)	8.5 (4)
HbA1c Niveau (%)	6.5 ± 0.6	6.5 ± 0.7
<6.0%	13.0 (6)	18.4 (9)
6.0-<7.0%	65.2 (30)	59.2 (29)
7.0-<8.0%	19.6 (9)	18.4 (9)
≥8.0%	2.2 (1)	4.1 (2)

Kategoriale Variablen werden als Zahl dargestellt. (%). Kontinuierliche Variablen werden als Mittelwert ± SD oder Median (IQR) dargestellt



Closed-loop insulin delivery in pregnant women with type 1 diabetes (CRISTAL)

Ausgangsmerkmale

	Interventionsgruppe	Kontrollgruppe
Verwendung CGM, %	100.0 (46)	100.0 (49)
Medtronic	89.1 (41)	81.6 (40)
Dexcom	8.7 (4)	10.2 (5)
Abbott FreeStyle Libre	2.2 (1)	8.2 (4)
Insulintherapie, %		
ICT	4.3 (2)	4.1 (2)
CSII	95.7 (44)	95.9 (47)
Sensorunterstützte Pumpentherapie	84.1 (37)	80.8 (38)
TiR, %	60.5 ± 14.2	57.6 ± 13.7
>70% TIR, %	21.7 (10)	14.3 (7)

Kategoriale Variablen werden als Zahl dargestellt. (%). Kontinuierliche Variablen werden als Mittelwert ± SD oder Median (IQR) dargestellt

	Baseline*		Schwangerschaft*		Adjustierte mittlere Differenz in % (95% CI) **	P-Wert‡
	Interventions- Gruppe (n=46)	Kontroll- Gruppe (n=49)	Interventions- Gruppe (n=46)	Kontroll- Gruppe (n=49)		
Primärer Endpunkt						
TIR, % (63-140 mg/dl, 3,5-7,8 mmol/l)	60.5 ± 14.2	57.6 ± 13.7	66.5 ± 10.0	63.2 ± 12.4	1.88 (-0.82 - 4.58)	0.17
sekundäre Endpunkte						
TIR in der Nacht (0:00 – 6:00), %	64.8 ± 17.6	60.4 ± 21.9	75.1 ± 13.1	67.2 ± 14.6	6.58 (2.31 - 10.85)	0.0026
<63 mg/dl (3,5 mmol/l), %	5.3 ± 4.9	5.1 ± 3.2	2.5 ± 2.8	4.1 ± 3.4	-1.34 (-2.19 - -0.49)	0.002
<63 mg/dl (3,5 mmol/l), % in der Nacht (0:00 – 6:00)	5.3 ± 6.8	4.0 ± 3.9	1.9 ± 3.2	4.2 ± 4.7	-1.86 (-2.90 - -0.81)	0.0005

Die Analysen wurden auf ITT-Basis durchgeführt. Um mit fehlenden Daten umzugehen, wurde eine multiple Imputation angewendet.
* Beschreibende Daten: beobachteter Mittelwert ± SD. Der vorgeburtliche Zeitraum bezieht sich auf Daten der vier vorgegebenen Zeitpunkte und entspricht gemittelt über vier Zeiträume: 14–17, 20–23, 26–29 und 33–36 Schwangerschaftswochen.; **Analyse korrigiert für Basis-TIR, HbA1c, Art der Insulinverabreichung und Zentrum; ‡ Unterschiede gelten bei einem p-Wert <0,0125 als signifikant und sind fett gedruckt. Differenz >(<) 0: höherer (niedrigerer) Wert der Intervention im Vergleich zur Kontrollgruppe..

	Baseline*		Schwangerschaft*		Adjustierte mittlere Differenz in % (95% CI) **	P-Wert‡
	Interventions- Gruppe (n=46)	Kontroll- Gruppe (n=49)	Interventions- Gruppe (n=46)	Kontroll- Gruppe (n=49)		
Primärer Endpunkt						
TIR, % (63-140 mg/dl, 3,5-7,8 mmol/l)	60.5 ± 14.2	57.6 ± 13.7	66.5 ± 10.0	63.2 ± 12.4	1.88 (-0.82 - 4.58)	0.17
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TIR in der Nacht (0:00 – 6:00), %	64.8 ± 17.6	60.4 ± 21.9	75.1 ± 13.1	67.2 ± 14.6	6.58 (2.31 - 10.85)	0.0026
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<63 mg/dl (3,5 mmol/l), % in der Nacht (0:00 – 6:00)	5.3 ± 6.8	4.0 ± 3.9	1.9 ± 3.2	4.2 ± 4.7	-1.86 (-2.90 - -0.81)	0.0005

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Closed-loop insulin delivery in pregnant women with type 1 diabetes (CRISTAL)

Weitere Ergebnisse Mutter	Baseline*		Schwangerschaft*		Adjustierte mittlere Differenz in % (95% CI) **
	Interventions-Gruppe (n=46)	Kontroll-Gruppe (n=49)	Interventions-Gruppe (n=46)	Kontroll-Gruppe (n=49)	
Mittlere Glukose, mg/dl (mmol/l)	128.6 ± 18.7 (7.1 ± 1.0)	132.2 ± 20.5 (7.3 ± 1.1)	127.1 ± 11.9 (7.1 ± 0.7)	127.0 ± 15.3 (7.0 ± 0.8)	2.60 (-0.69 - 5.88) (0.14 (-0.04 - 0.33))
HbA1c, %	6.5 ± 0.6	6.5 ± 0.7	6.2 ± 0.6	6.1 ± 0.5	0.07 (-0.07 - 0.20)
SD der SG, mg/dl (mmol/l)	46.1 ± 11.5 (2.6 ± 0.6)	48.0 ± 10.3 (2.7 ± 0.6)	40.0 ± 7.9 (2.2 ± 0.4)	42.4 ± 9.2 (2.4 ± 0.5)	-2.02 (-4.19 - 0.14) (-0.11 (-0.23 - 0.01))
VK SG, %	35.6 ± 6.3	36.2 ± 5.2	31.4 ± 4.9	33.3 ± 5.5	-2.24 (-3.70 - -0.79)¥
TIR 70-180 mg/dl (3,9 – 10,0 mmol/L), %	76.8 ± 10.1	74.8 ± 11.1	84.2 ± 7.0	80.7 ± 9.1	3.26 (0.95 - 5.57)¥

*Beschreibende Daten: beobachteter Mittelwert ± SD. Der vorgeburtliche Zeitraum bezieht sich auf Daten der vier vorgegebenen Zeitpunkte und entspricht gemittelt über vier Zeiträume: 14–17, 20–23, 26–29 und 33–36 Schwangerschaftswochen.; **Analyse korrigiert für Basis-TIRp, HbA1c, Art der Insulinverabreichung und Zentrum; ¥P-Wert <0,0125 und sind fett dargestellt; Differenz >(<) 0: höherer (niedrigerer) Wert der Intervention im Vergleich zur Kontrollgruppe.

Closed-loop insulin delivery in pregnant women with type 1 diabetes (CRISTAL)

Weitere Ergebnisse Mutter	Baseline*		Schwangerschaft*		Adjustierte mittlere Differenz in % (95% CI) **
	Interventions-Gruppe (n=46)	Kontroll-Gruppe (n=49)	Interventions-Gruppe (n=46)	Kontroll-Gruppe (n=49)	
Mittlere Glukose, mg/dl (mmol/l)	14,8	16,8	11,3	12,3	0.33 (-1.69 - 2.36)
HbA1c, %	19,4	20,5	19,6	20,5	0.49 (-2.43 - 3.42)
SD der SG, mg/dl (mmol/l)					
VK SG, %	60,5	57,6	66,5	63,2	1.88 (-0.82 - 4.58)
TIR 70-180 mg/dl (3,9 – 10,0 mmol/L), %	5,3	5...	2,5	4,1	-1.34 (-2.19 - -0.49)¥

*Beschreibende Daten: beobachteter Mittelwert ± SD. Der vorgeburtliche Zeitraum bezieht sich auf Daten der vier vorgegebenen Zeitpunkte und entspricht gemittelt über vier Zeiträume: 14–17, 20–23, 26–29 und 33–36 Schwangerschaftswochen.; **Analyse korrigiert für Basis-TIR, HbA1c, Art der Insulinverabreichung und Zentrum; ¥P-Wert <0,0125 und sind fett dargestellt; Differenz >(<) 0: höherer (niedrigerer) Wert der Intervention im Vergleich zur Kontrollgruppe.

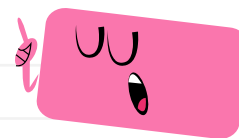
Sicherheitspunkte

Schwere Hypoglykämie*

	Interventionsgruppe (n=46)	Kontrollgruppe (n=49)
Anzahl Ereignisse	8	7
% Studienteilnehmerinnen ≥ 1 Ereignis	13.0 (6)	10.2 (5)
Inzidenz pro 100 Patienten-Jahre	35.2	28.7
Anzahl Hospitalisierung	0	5
% Studienteilnehmerinnen mit ≥ 1 Hospitalisierung	0.0 (0)	6.1 (3)
Inzidenz Hospitalisierung pro 100 Patienten-Jahre	0.0	20.5

Ketose oder diabetische Ketoazidose#

Anzahl Hospitalisierung wegen/mit Ketosis	4	2
% Studienteilnehmerinnen mit ≥ 1 Hospitalisierung	6.5 (3)	4.1 (2)
Inzidenz Hospitalisierung wegen/mit Ketosis pro 100 Patienten-Jahre	17.6	8.2
Anzahl Hospitalisierung wegen diabetischer Ketoazidose	1	1
Inzidenz Hospitalisierung wegen diabetischer Ketoazidose pro 100 Patienten-Jahre	4.4	4.1



*Definition: Fremdhilfe benötigt und von den Studienteilnehmerinnen berichtet. #IDiagnose diabetische Ketoazidose in der Klinik und wie folgt definiert: pH-Wert 7,30 oder niedriger, Bikarbonat 18 mmol/L oder niedriger, Anionenlücke größer als 10 und positive Ketone im Urin oder Serum

Closed-loop insulin delivery in pregnant women with type 1 diabetes (CRISTAL)

Weitere Ergebnisse Kind

	Interventionsgruppe n=43	Kontrollgruppe n=46
Fehlgeburt (<20 Wochen), %	4.4 (2)	2.1 (1)
IUFT oder stille Geburt (≥20. Woche), %	2.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Neonataler Tod, %	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Gestationsalter bei Entbindung (<i>Wochen und Tage</i>)	37W 2T ± 1W 1T	37W 5T ± 1W 1T
Frühgeburt (<37. Woche), %	27.9 (12)	19.6 (9)
Geburtsgewicht		
Mean ± SD, kg	3.6 ± 0.6	3.7 ± 0.5
Klein für Gestationsalter, %	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Groß für Gestationsalter, %	55.8 (24)	67.4 (31)
Für Gestationsalter extrem groß (>P97), %	37.2 (16)	43.5 (20)
Makrosomie (>4 kg), %	30.2 (13)	32.6 (15)
Geburtsgewicht >4.5 kg, %	4.7 (2)	8.7 (4)

Closed-loop insulin delivery in pregnant women with type 1 diabetes (CRISTAL)

neonatologische Komplikationen

	Interventionsgruppe n=43	Kontrollgruppe n=46
Angeborene Fehlbildungen, %	4.9 (2)	8.7 (4)
Schulterdystokie, %	7.5 (3)	6.8 (3)
Hypoglykämie (<40 mg/dl), %	31.6 (12)	45.2 (19)
Hypoglykämie behandelt mit iv-Glukosegabe, %	18.2 (2)	27.8 (5)
Neonatologische Intensivstation (≥1 Tag), %	33.3 (14)	24.4 (11)
Neonatologische Intensivstation wegen neonataler Hypoglykämie, %	14.3 (2)¥	63.6 (7)¥

¥P-value <0.05

Geburts-/ mütterliche Ergebnisse	Interventionsgruppe n=43	Kontrollgruppe n=46
Präeklampsie, %	9.5 (4)	4.3 (2)
HELLP-Syndrom, %	2.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
Vaginale Geburt, %	37.2 (16)	31.1 (14)
Kaiserschnitt (Gesamt), %	48.8 (21)	64.4 (29)
Geplanter oder elektiver Kaiserschnitt, %	66.7 (14/21)	65.5 (19/29)
Ungeplanter- oder Notfall-Kaiserschnitt, %	33.3 (7/21)	34.5 (10/29)
Gesamt-Gewichtszunahme während Schwangerschaft, <i>kg</i>	11.8 ± 4.2	13.9 ± 5.7
Übermäßige Gewichtszunahme während der Schwangerschaft, %	32.6 (14)¥	56.5 (26)¥
Mittlere Dauer postpartaler Krankenhausaufenthalt, <i>Tage</i>	4.0 (3.0 - 5.0)	4.0 (3.0 - 4.0)

¥P-value <0.05

Empfehlung Systemeinstellung allgemein

MiniMed™ 780G System in der Schwangerschaft

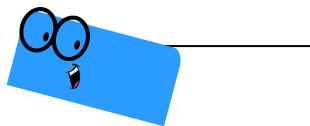
Zielwert Smart Guard™

100 mg/dl
5,5 mmol/l



Empfohlene Einstellungen sind eine Kombination aus Glukosezieleinstellung und Wirkdauer des aktiven Insulins über mindestens **95 % der Zeit**. Diese Einstellungen haben sich als wichtige Prädiktoren für eine bessere Glukosekontrolle erwiesen.

Die optimalen Einstellungen für SmartGuard™ müssen vom medizinischen Fachpersonal für alle Patient*innen auf Grundlage der individuellen Ziele und spezifischen Anforderungen definiert werden.



Zeit aktives Insulin

2 Stunden

Castaneda J et al. Diabetes Obes Metab. 2022;24(11):2212-2221

Empfehlung zu postprandialen Hyperglykämien

MiniMed™ 780G System in der Schwangerschaft



Empfehlung

Optimierung
Kohlenhydrat-
Insulin-
Verhältnis

Empfehlung

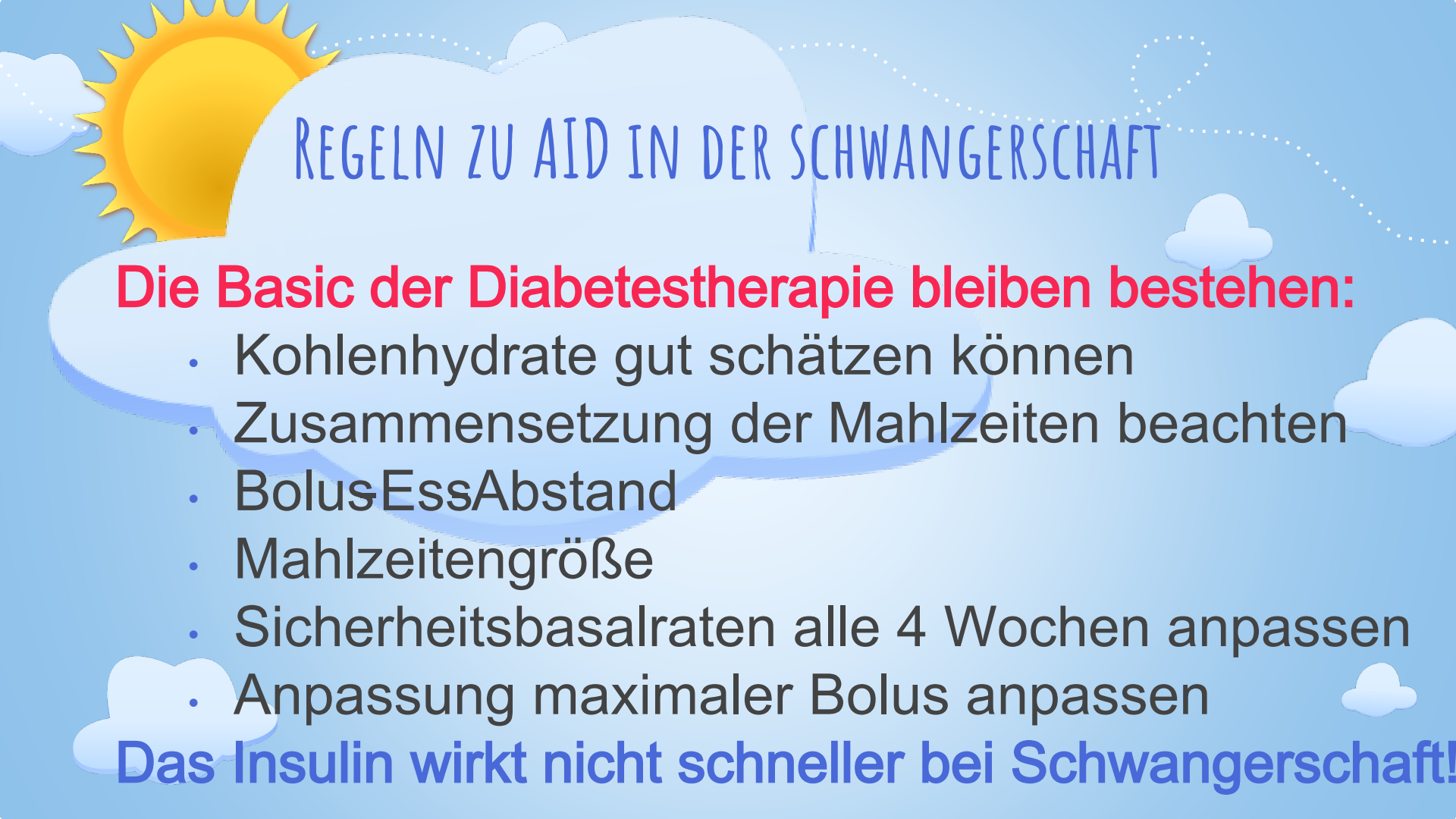
Begrenzung bei
Kohlenhydraten
mit hohem
glykämischen
Index

Empfehlung

Beachtung der
Funktion "sicherer
Mahlzeiten- und
sicherer Korrektur-
Bolus"

Empfehlung

Großzügige Schätzung
von Kohlenhydraten
falls notwendig:
Zusätzliche
Kohlenhydrate
hinzufügen, um mehr
Insulin zu erhalten.



REGELN ZU AID IN DER SCHWANGERSCHAFT

Die Basic der Diabetestherapie bleiben bestehen:

- Kohlenhydrate gut schätzen können
- Zusammensetzung der Mahlzeiten beachten
- Bolus EssAbstand
- Mahlzeitengröße
- Sicherheitsbasalraten alle 4 Wochen anpassen
- Anpassung maximaler Bolus anpassen

Das Insulin wirkt nicht schneller bei Schwangerschaft!

Empfehlung Systemeinstellung unter der Geburt

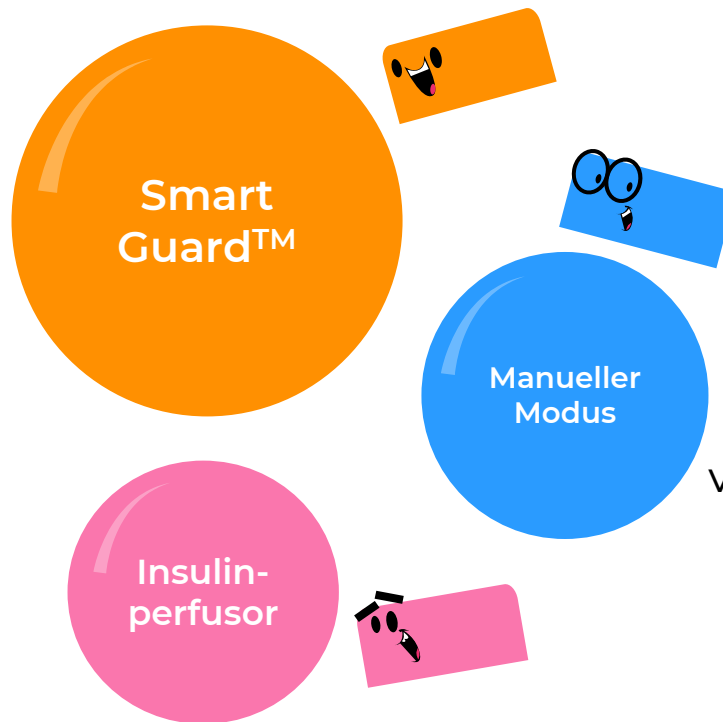
MiniMed™ 780G System in der Schwangerschaft

Empfehlung

Keine Änderung Zeit
aktives Insulin

Empfehlung

Erhöhen Insulin-
Kohlenhydrat-Verhältnis
um mindestens 50%



Empfehlung

Glukose-Zielwert erhöhen
auf 110 oder 120 mg/dl
(6.1 oder 6.7 mmol/L) ODER
Verwendung temporäres Ziel
von 150 mg/dl (8.5 mmol/L)

Vergleich CRISTAL und AiDAPT Studie

Ausgangsmerkmale



Studienteilnehmerinnen, <i>n</i>	95	124
Gestationsalter bei Aufnahme in die Studie, <i>Wochen</i>	8.4 (7.0 - 10.0)	10.2 (8.2 - 11.5)
Gestationsalter bei Randomisierung, <i>Wochen</i>	10.1 (8.6 - 11.6)	11.2 (9.6 - 12.7)
Niveau HbA1c (%)	6.5 ± 0.6	7.7 ± 1.2
% Kategorien		
<6.0%	15.8 (15)	
6.0-<7.0%	62.1 (59)	29.5 (36)
7.0-<8.0%	18.9 (18)	36.0 (45)
≥8.0%	3.2 (3)	34.5 (43)
TIRp 63-140 mg/dl (%)	59.0 ± 13.9	46.2 ± 15.4
Verwendung CGM (%)	100.0 (95)	97.6 (121)
Medtronic	85.3 (81)	4.5 (5)
Dexcom	9.5 (9)	21.5 (26)
Abbott FreeStyle Libre	5.3 (5)	74.0 (90)
Insulintherapie (%)		
ICT	4.2 (4)	
CSII	95.8 (91)	51.6 (64)
• Sensorunterstützte Pumpentherapie	78.9 (75)	48.4 (60) mit 2.4 (3) HCL Nutzung

AID-SYSTEME

CamAPSx

- empfohlen (80 bis 200 mg/dl, bzw. 4,4 bis 11 mmol/l)
- Ziel einstellbar
- Körpergewicht: alle 4 Wochen anpassen
- InsulinKohlenhydratverhältnis anpassen

Control IQ

- Nicht empfohlen
- (Aktivitätsprofil 112,5 mg/dl, bzw. 6,3 mmol/l)
- Ziele maximal tief
- Körpergewicht
- Korrektur Insulinsensitivität anpassen
- InsulinKohlenhydratverhältnis anpassen

MiniMed 780G

- Nicht empfohlen
- (100, 110, 120 mg/dl bzw. 5,5, 6,1, 6,7 mmol/l)
- Ziele maximal tief
- Kohlenhydrate Mahlzeit großzügig eingeben
- InsulinKohlenhydratverhältnis anpassen

Diabeloop

- Nicht empfohlen
- (100 bis 130 mg/dl bzw. 5,6 bis 7,2 mmol/l)
- Ziele maximal tief
- Körpergewicht: nicht anpassen, sonst zu viele Notfall KEs angezeigt
- TDD in jedem Trimenon anpassen
- Aggressivität anpassen

VIELEN DANK!

