

Plan your path forward **after** autoimmune type 1 diabetes (T1D) **screening**

A guide to understanding
your or your loved one's
T1D-related autoantibody
(AAb) screening results



Actor portrayal

If you've recently screened for T1D, you're already ahead

If you or your loved one has taken the proactive first step to screen for AAbs—proteins that can appear in the blood when T1D first begins—you may have questions about what your result means.

Depending on how many AAbs are found, your screening result can help show how far T1D may have progressed, even before symptoms appear.

This guide helps you understand your result and outlines possible next steps, so you can feel informed and confident no matter the result.



0

T1D AAbs found

What it means: Right now, there are no signs your immune system is reacting in a way that's linked to T1D. However, AAbs could still develop over time.

Next Steps:

- If you have a family history of T1D or certain autoimmune conditions (i.e., Graves', Hashimoto's, or celiac disease), you're at higher risk for developing T1D
- Talk to your doctor about an appropriate rescreening schedule and to include the following T1D-related autoantibodies: GADA, IA-2A, IAA, and ZnT8A*

Anyone at any age can develop T1D, but certain factors can increase your risk:



A family history of T1D



Certain autoimmune diseases (including Graves', Hashimoto's, and celiac disease)

*ICA is another AAb that is available for testing.

1

T1D AAb found

What it means: 1 AAb can be an early signal but not a certainty that you'll develop T1D.

- Just over 1 in 5 single-AAb positive individuals develop multiple AAbs within 5 years
- Some autoantibodies, like IA-2A, may carry a higher risk of developing T1D. Your doctor can explain your specific results in the context of your personal risk factors

Understanding your T1D risk can be empowering—and give you and your healthcare team the chance to take action and stay ahead of the disease.

Next Steps:

- The American Diabetes Association (ADA) recommends periodic rescreening. Talk to your doctor about an appropriate rescreening schedule*
- Your doctor may also discuss monitoring your blood sugar levels

Just as routine screenings like mammograms and colonoscopies help detect health changes early, rescreening for AAbs is an important step to stay proactive about your or your loved one's health.

2+

T1D AAbs found

What it means: If 2 or more AAbs are found, you're in early-stage T1D (Stage 1 or Stage 2). Understandably, this may come as a surprise, but rest assured, you aren't alone—your doctor is there to help you navigate your next steps.

T1D is an autoimmune disease that progresses in stages. Ask your or your loved one's doctor for a referral to an endocrinologist if you are not already in one's care. They may be able to tell you how far along your stage of T1D may have progressed.

If Stage 1 T1D

- This means the autoimmune attack on your body has begun and your insulin-producing cells are being impacted, even though blood sugar remains normal
- The ADA recommends getting your blood sugar levels tested every 6-12 months to understand your progression

If Stage 2 T1D

- As the attack on your insulin-producing cells continues, your blood sugar has moved outside the normal range but daily insulin is not yet needed
- The more insulin-producing cells you have, the better your body can keep blood sugar steady, avoid dangerous lows, and possibly use less external insulin over time
- Talk to your endocrinologist about additional diagnostic testing, as you may be eligible for treatment options to help manage T1D before becoming insulin-dependent

*Monitoring varies based on age and risk profile.



If you're in Stage 2, talk to your doctor about TZIELD

You may be eligible to delay the onset of insulin-dependent (Stage 3) T1D with TZIELD.

TZIELD is a prescription medicine used to delay the onset of insulin-dependent (Stage 3) T1D in eligible adults and children aged 8 years or older with Stage 2 T1D.

Acting now, before the disease progresses to when your or your loved one's body can no longer make enough natural insulin on its own, could make a meaningful difference.

Talk to your endocrinologist about TZIELD and learn more at TZIELD.com.

Learn more →

What is TZIELD?

TZIELD is a prescription medicine used to delay the onset of Stage 3 type 1 diabetes, which is when your body can't make enough insulin on its own and may require insulin injections. TZIELD is for **adults and children 8 years of age and older who have Stage 2 type 1 diabetes**. This means that they have tested positive for 2 or more type 1 diabetes-related autoantibodies, have abnormal blood sugar levels, and do not have type 2 diabetes.

It is not known if TZIELD is safe and effective in children under 8 years of age.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about TZIELD?

TZIELD may cause serious side effects. These include:

- **Cytokine release syndrome (CRS).** Signs and symptoms may start during the first 5 days of TZIELD treatment and could include fever, nausea, feeling tired (fatigue), headache, muscle and joint pain, or increased liver enzymes in your blood. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any signs and symptoms of CRS during treatment with TZIELD.
- **Decrease in white blood cells.** TZIELD may cause a decrease in a type of white blood cell called lymphocytes. A decrease in white blood cells is a serious, but common side effect that can affect your body's ability to fight infections. A decrease in white blood cell counts can happen after your first dose. Your white blood cell counts will start to go back to normal after your fifth dose of TZIELD. Some people may develop longer and more severe decreases in lymphocytes.

Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your liver and your complete blood counts before you start treatment and during treatment with TZIELD. During and after your treatment with TZIELD, your healthcare provider will check for serious side effects, as well as other side effects, and treat you as needed. Your healthcare provider may temporarily or completely stop your treatment with TZIELD, if you develop liver problems, have a serious infection, or if your blood counts stay too low.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before receiving TZIELD?

Before or after receiving TZIELD, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- have a serious infection or an infection that does not go away or keeps coming back
- have recently received or are scheduled to receive an immunization (vaccine). TZIELD may affect how well a vaccine works. Tell your doctor that you are receiving TZIELD before receiving a vaccine
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. TZIELD may harm your unborn baby. Do not receive TZIELD during pregnancy and at least 30 days before a planned pregnancy
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if TZIELD passes into your breast milk and if it can harm your baby. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you receive TZIELD

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

What are the possible side effects of TZIELD?

The most common side effects of TZIELD include:

- rash
- leukopenia (decrease in white blood cell counts)
- headache

These are not all of the possible side effects of TZIELD. Talk to your healthcare provider for more information, and tell them about any side effects you notice. You may report side effects to the FDA at www.fda.gov/medwatch or 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.

Now's the time to plan your
next step after screening

Sign up to stay connected
and get information about TZIELD

Sign up →

Tziield®
(teplizumab-mzwv)
Injection | 2mg/2mL

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