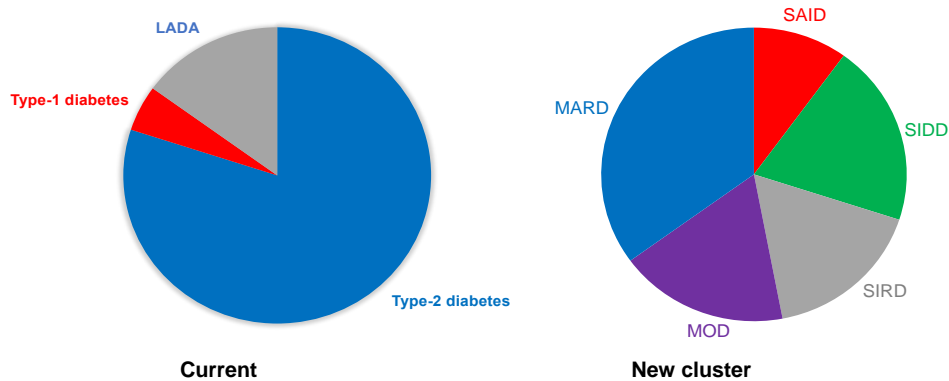


Application of Diabetomics point-of care tests to adult-onset diabetes cluster classification

Recent cluster analyses of adult-onset diabetes cohorts define five subgroups in contrast to classical classification as type-1, type-2, or LADA.



Newly described subgroups can be distinguished on the basis of autoantibody status, C-peptide levels, glycemic control, age, and BMI.

Utility of Diabetomics point-of care tests and simple clinical assessments to define clusters in adult-onset diabetes

PARAMETER	Autoantibodies	C-peptide	Hyperglycemia	BMI	Age at onset
	Insudex	Insudex	Glucema		
SAID	positive	low	high	low	early
SIDD	negative	decreased	high	low	early
SIRD	negative	high	elevated	high	
MOD	negative	elevated	indeterminate	high	late
MARD	negative	elevated	indeterminate	high	late

SAID, severe autoimmune diabetes; SIDD, severe insulin-deficient diabetes; SIRD, severe insulin-resistant diabetes; MOD, mild obesity-related diabetes; MARD, mild age-related diabetes.

DiabetOmics' Insudex™ autoantibody and C-peptide and Glucema™ POC tests, in conjunction with BMI and age, can categorize adult-onset diabetes patients based on these new criteria.

Ahlqvist E, Storm P, Karajamaki A, et al. Novel subgroups of adult-onset diabetes and their association with outcomes: a data-driven cluster analysis of six variables. *Lancet Diabet Endocrinol* 6:361-369, 2018