

**Poster Number:** Th 7

**Poster Title:** Significance of Presymptomatic Staging of Type I Diabetes for Pediatric Nurse Practitioners

**Abstract:**

**Background & Significance** Clinical guidelines dictate that pediatric nurse practitioners should begin targeted screening to detect children at-risk for the development of Type 1 diabetes, as there is now an approved treatment to delay disease onset and prevent diabetic ketoacidosis. Educating pediatric practitioners on the identification and treatment of presymptomatic Type 1 Diabetes is paramount.

**Purpose/Aims** The purpose of this poster is to educate pediatric nurse practitioners on the significance of presymptomatic Type 1 diabetes staging. Aims include highlighting patients who should be screened, how and when to screen, and available treatment options once at-risk children are identified. Type 1 diabetes develops in distinct stages. Stage 1 is categorized by the development of two or more islet autoantibodies. Stage 2 is categorized by the development of glucose intolerance, and stage 3 is characterized by clinical symptoms. Guidelines recommend that children with a family history of Type 1 diabetes undergo targeted autoantibody screening. Individuals with two or more autoantibodies are at a substantial risk of developing Type 1 diabetes and are eligible for Teplizumab-mzwc (Tzield) infusion. Tzield delays the development of Type 1 diabetes by an average of two years. Pediatric nurse practitioners should identify at-risk children, screen for autoantibodies, refer positive individuals for appropriate treatment, and educate families on Type 1 diabetes screening and prevention.

**Outcomes** Primary and acute care pediatric nurse practitioners will gain insight into the need to screen for early-stage Type 1 diabetes, when and how to screen, and the appropriate treatment of identified at-risk individuals.

**Discussion** This poster aligns with NAPNAP's research agenda of successful pediatric care and caring for children with chronic illnesses. Identifying Type 1 diabetes before the onset of symptoms and delaying the onset of this disease increases the well-being of children, delays the onset of a chronic health condition with high morbidity and mortality, and increases access to specialized care.

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**Funding Statement:**

No funding was received for this work.

**Keywords:**

Pediatric Diabetes

Type I Diabetes

Prevention

Evidence Based Practice