

LONG-TERM VASCULAR COMPLICATIONS IN YOUNG PEOPLE WITH CHILDHOOD-ONSET TYPE 1 DIABETES



Did you take part in any of these studies?

Oxford Regional Prospective Study (ORPS) 1986-2000	Nephropathy Family Study (NFS) 2000-2009	Genetic Resource Investigating Diabetes (GRID) 2000-2005
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What are we looking to do?

We know that young people with Type 1 diabetes struggle to keep their blood sugar levels stable, and this creates problems later in life for their kidneys, heart, and eyes, known as vascular complications. If we are to prevent vascular complications, in young people with Type 1 diabetes, we need to understand the factors leading to these outcomes. ORPS/NFS/GRID are the largest studies ever undertaken in this group of young people with Type 1 diabetes and could help in identifying risk factors for the development of complications. This is critical for the development of preventative and intervention strategies to improve the prognosis of people with Type 1 diabetes.

We have exciting plans for the future and will be looking to gain information on development of complications for those who took part in ORPS/NFS/GRID during early adulthood. Using the unique NHS number everyone is assigned at birth, and which was recorded as part of the data collected by participants during ORPS/NFS/GRID studies, we aim to link individual adolescent clinical and biological data collected through those early studies to their ongoing clinical care. We will do this by providing NHS numbers to organisations, such as NHS digital and Healthcare Quality Improvement Partnership (HQIP), who have experience in NHS record linkage, to obtain and collate information from personal records. During the whole process any personal information will remain entirely confidential. The study has been reviewed by the Cambridge South Research Ethics Committee and will be sponsored by the University of Cambridge with Prof David Dunger as Chief investigator.

Following the ORPS/NFS/GRID cohorts in this way will help us in gaining information on:

- 1) How frequent diabetes complications are during early adulthood.
- 2) What are the main risk factors during childhood and adolescence (glucose levels, cholesterol levels, blood pressure, body weight) predisposing to the development of vascular complications during early adult life.

Further information and full publications for all these studies can be found on the Cambridge Paediatric departmental website: <https://paediatrics.medschl.cam.ac.uk/research/clinical-trials/>

However, we are aware that some people are concerned about their personal data being used in this way and if this is the case we encourage you to contact us. If you participated in ORPS/NFS/GRID and do not wish us to track your clinical progress through the NHS systems for future studies, please contact us directly to opt out (contact details below).

Prof David Dunger, Chief Investigator / Mr. Mark Wilson, Data Manager,
University Department of Paediatrics, Box 116, Level 8, Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Cambridge, CB2 0QQ
Tel: 01223 763131, Email: maw59@cam.ac.uk