

Young people and type 2 diabetes

## Young-Onset Type 2 Diabetes: insights from the 1<sup>st</sup> national diabetes audit

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- 22-year-old female
- Diagnosed with type 2 diabetes at 19 years of age
- At University + part time job
- BMI 32 kg/m<sup>2</sup>
- Metformin
- Microalbuminuria
- HbA1c 88 mmol/mol (aiming for 48 mmol/mol)
- Telephoned by GP as has missed her annual review as it clashed with exams

#### Rise in type 2 diabetes in young Type 2 diabetes affects 7,000 underpeople in England and Wales

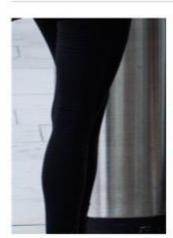
### 25s in England and Wales

(3 18 August 2018)





© 22 November 2018 | Comments



#### Rise in type 2 diabetes in children 'deeply worrying'

① 15 June 2016

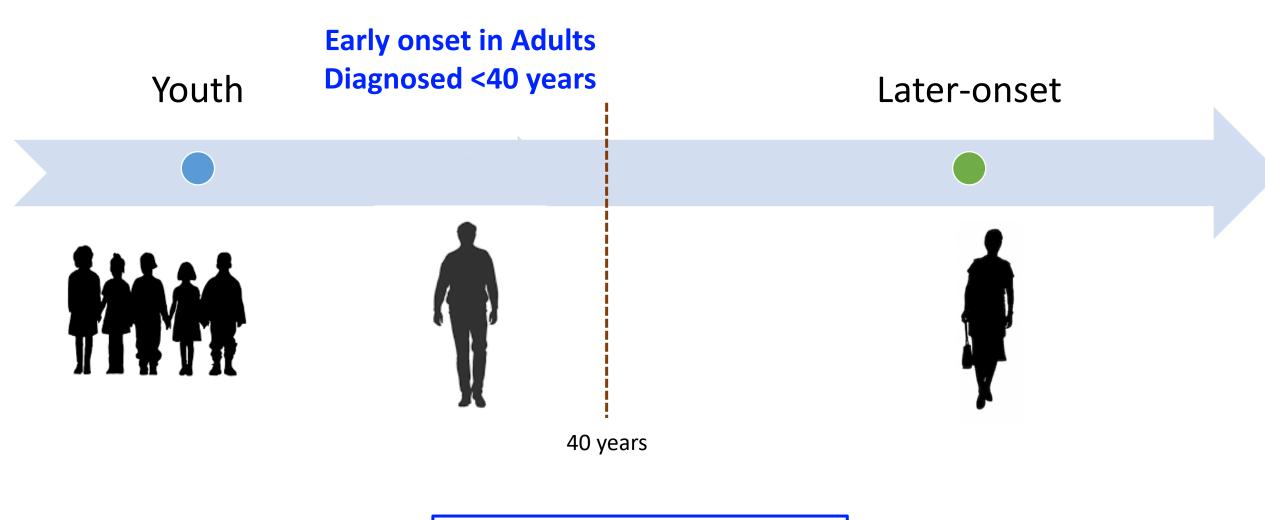






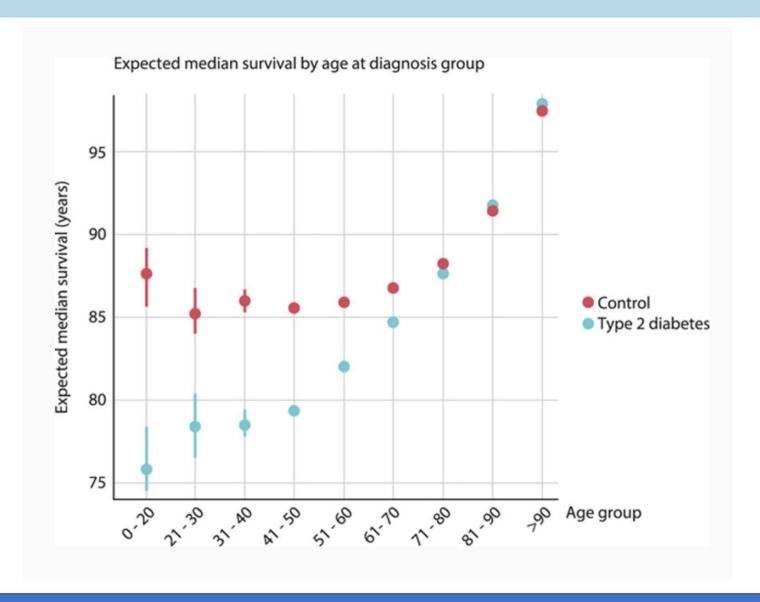
The rise in type 2 diabetes in children is deeply concerning and also extends to young adults

### Type 2 diabetes presents throughout life



Why is this group of interest?

#### What does 'high risk' mean?





Earlier death vs later-onset type 2 diabetes

Early-onset type 2 diabetes is an extremely high risk presentation associated with adverse outcomes



Higher frequency of cardiovascular events vs later-onset type 2 diabetes



Higher frequency of complications vs age-matched type 1 diabetes



Worse outcomes from Covid-19 vs later-onset type 2 diabetes

Sattar et al. Circulation 2019 Steinarsson et al. 2018 Sattar et al. 2019 Constantino et al 2013

Clift et al. BMJ 2020 McGovern et al 2021

## 2021: audit report into young people living with type 2 diabetes



### Large number of people living with T2D aged <40 years in England

2019-20: cross-sectional prevalence

Type 2 diabetes

Age group (years)	Number of people	%
<12	105	< 0.1
12-15	545	0.4
16-18	910	0.7
19-25	8,245	6.7
26-39	112,980	92
Total	122,780	100

Type 1 diabetes

Age group (years)	Number
<19	27,642
19 - 24	22,935
25 - 29	21,030
30 - 39	40,630
Total	112,237

121,225 young adults (19-39) living with type 2 diabetes

84,595 young adults (19-39) living with type 1 diabetes

Children <19 years represent 1.3% of all young-onset cases

•Who is affected?

### Key findings

These individuals are more likely to be in overweight / obese weight categories...

From ethnic monitory groups

From more socioeconomically deprived areas

Less likely to receive care processes and achieve treatment targets

Summary: the most vulnerable group living with the highest risk subtype of type 2 diabetes

Guidelines & models of care for type 2 diabetes ....

Are the same whether a person is diagnosed aged 62 years or 22 years

Why might different guidelines be needed?

## Variable needs of young adults with type 2 diabetes





People in education

People of working age

Different licenced medications children vs adults

Psychological impact / stigma

Addressing extremely high cardiovascular risk

Glucose-lowering therapy selection

Women of childbearing age

#### Priorities

- Raise awareness
- Make sure we are doing our best with current evidence, resource and infrastructure
- Local strategies to support those living with type 1 diabetes and those at high risk for developing
- High quality funded research

## Research priorities

- Prevention strategies in the young
- Which medications are best
- Should we be more aggressive in our treatment targets?
- Qualitative studies
  - engagement
  - Implementation research
  - Representation of younger people with type 2 diabetes

#### T2 Diabetes in Children and Young People – APPG Call to Action

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NHSE CYA Clinical Lead for North East and Yorkshire

December 2022



### 2020/21 NPDA Key Findings – Type 2 diabetes

The NPDA national report contains a comprehensive list of key findings and recommendations in addition to in-depth analysis of audit measures. Presented here are a selection: 59.5%

24.1%

of young people with T2D age 12+ with a complete year of care received all six key health checks in the audit year

of young people with T2D had high blood pressure

973

children and young people with T2D were included in the audit, up from 866 in 2019/20

49.3%



of CYP with T2D were assessed as requiring additional psychological or CAMHS support outside of MDT clinics, up from 53.6% in 2018/19

23.4%

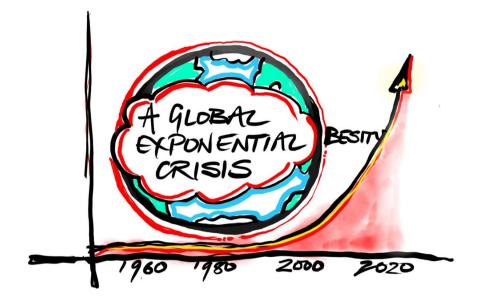
of young people with T2D had albuminuria compared to 10.3% of those with T1D



## From 2020 to 2021

20% increase in overweight and obesity

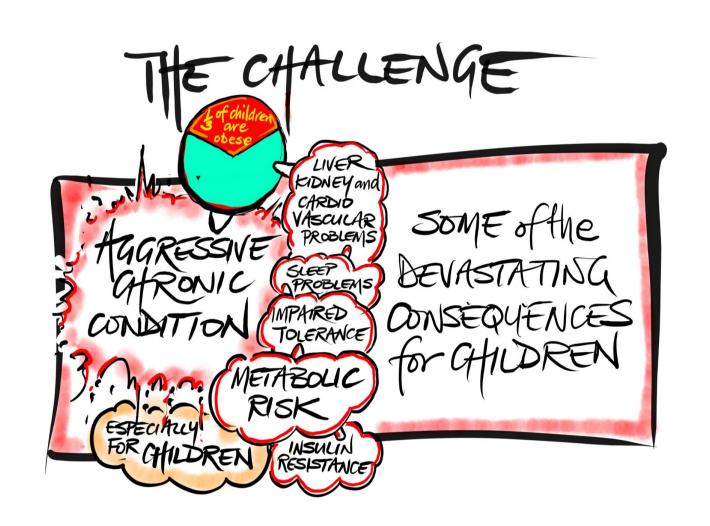
12.8% rise in CYP



The scene

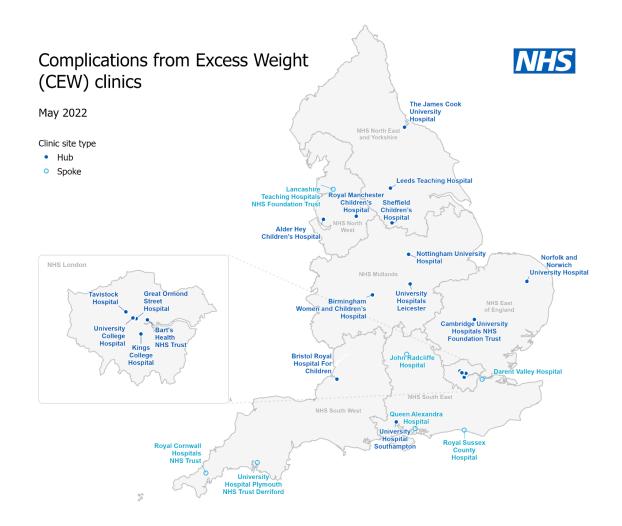
Local window on National crisis

Joint actions to start reversal



Addressing medical and psychosocial Complications from Excessive Weight (CEW)

3 year NHSE pilot funding 21 clinics



One third of
CYP are living
with
overweight
and obesity in
UK by 11 years
of age
(NCMP)

### Eligibility Criteria for NHSE Pilot CEW clinics

>99.6<sup>th</sup> BMI centile plus medical or psychosocial comorbidities directly related to excessive weight

OR

BMI > +3.3 SDS

### GIRLS UK Body mass index (BMI) 2-20 years



The BMI centile is a simple and reliable indicator of thinness and fatness in childhood. Where severe over or underweight is a concern, or where there is a need for monitoring over time, BMI can be calculated and plotted on this chart. It is important also to plot the height and weight separately on the main 2-18 chart. There is also a BMI centile look-up on the standard 2-18 chart for less complex cases.

BMI is calculated by dividing weight (in kg) by the square of height (in metres e.g. 1.32 m, not centimetres e.g. 132 cm).

A simple way to do this on a calculator or mobile phone is:

1. Enter the weight. 2. Divide by height. 3. Divide the result by height.

The result can then be plotted on the chart below.

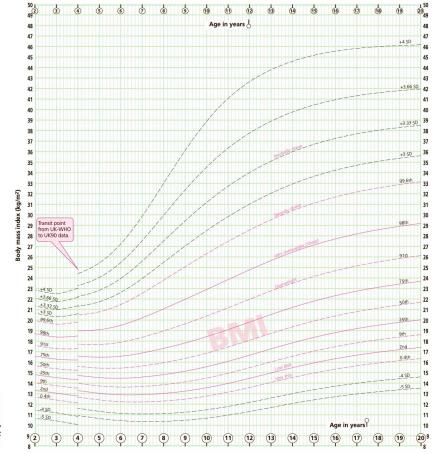
Name:				
NHS/CHI No:				
Hospital No:				

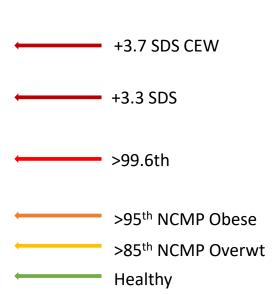
#### Overweight and obesit

A BMI above the 91x centile suggests overweight. A clinid above the 95xt centile is very overweight (clinically obes) while a BMI above the 99.6th centile is severely obese. In addition to the usual nine centile lines, the BMI chart displays high lines at +3, +3.33, +3.66 and +4 SD, which can be used to monitor the progress of children in overweight treatment programmes.

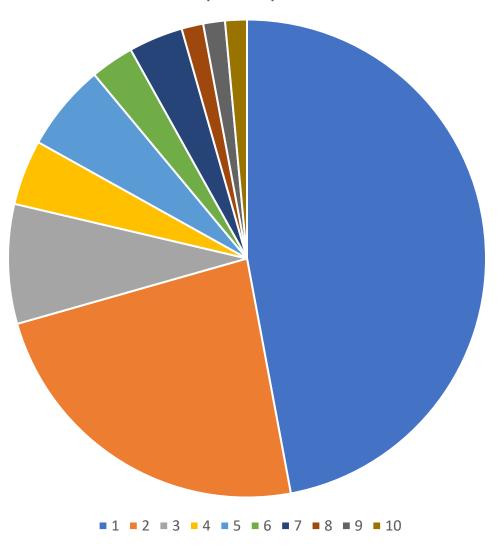
#### Thinness

A BMI below the 2nd centile is unusual and may reflect undernutrition, but may simply reflect a small build. The chart also displays low lines at -4 and -5 SD for those who are severely underweight. Children whose BMI lies below the 0.4th centile are likely to have additional problems and if not already receiving medical or dietetic attention should be referred.





#### Index of Multiple Deprivation scores

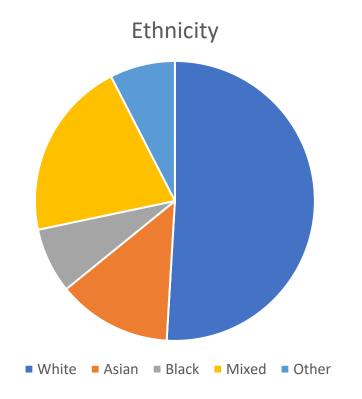


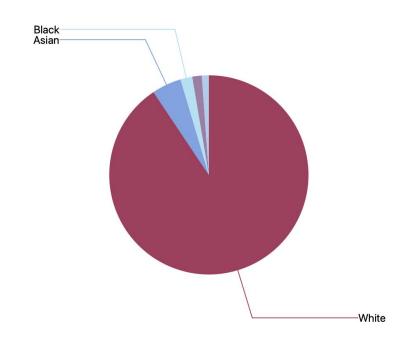
70% of CEW clinic patients live in the lowest two IMD decile postcodes

### South Yorkshire Ethnicity Breakdown

CEW clinic (53 new patients 2021-22, age range 2y 11m to 16y 9m)

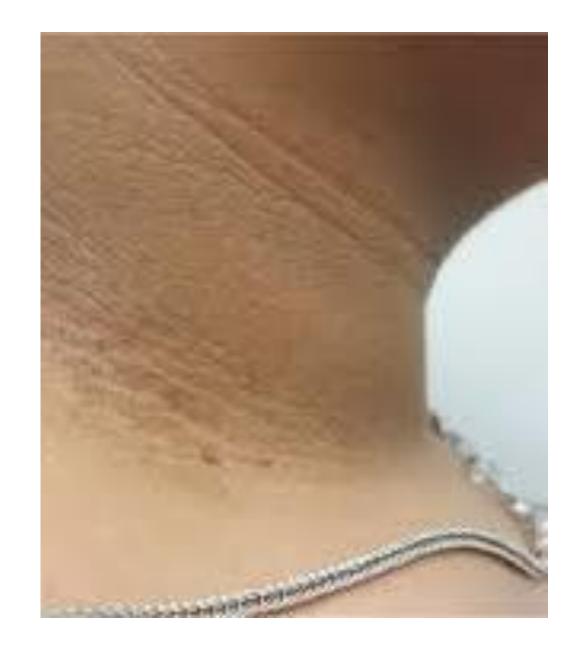
**South Yorkshire Population Census 2011** 





### Acanthosis Nigricans

- Present in 70%
- Present for > 1 year
- Familial Skin type
- No understanding of metabolic significance



## Waist to height ratio is a measure of central adiposity and correlates with metabolic risk

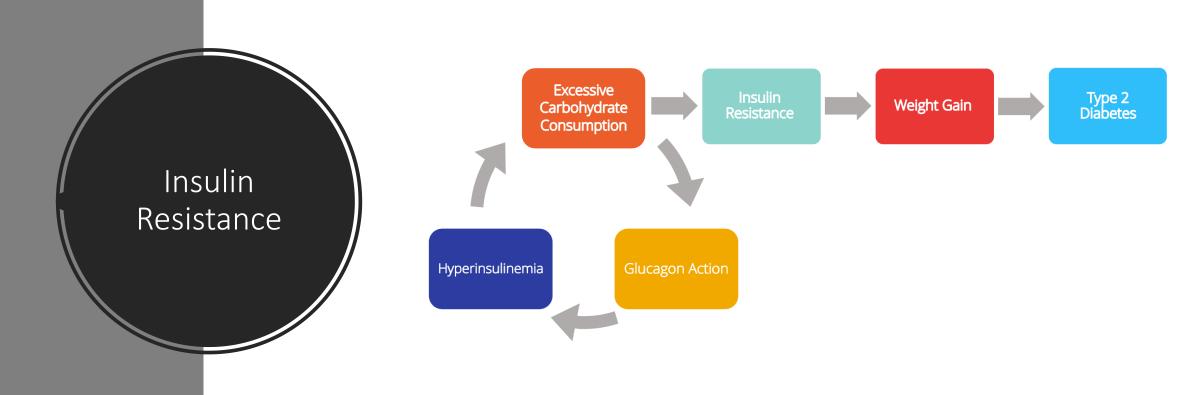
Updated draft NICE guideline encourages everyone to keep their waist measurement to less than half their height to reduce the risk of potential health problems.

All patients had waist to height ratio >0.5

HIGH METABOLIC RISK 42% WTHR >0.7

Central adiposity is more prevalent in certain ethnicities at a lower BMI

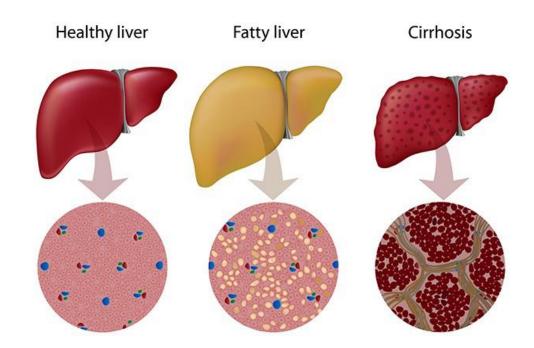
**NICE** 



- Raised Fasting Insulin Level in 61%
- HOMA-IR score raised in 73%
- NO SYMPTOMS

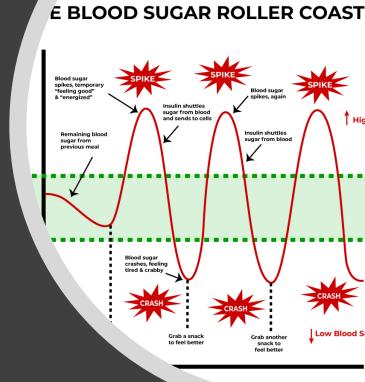
### Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease

- Blood tests may show raised liver enzymes
- An ultrasound scan will show fatty deposits
- Liver elastography will indicate if there is any fibrosis
- In early stages can be reversible
- One fifth had evidence of fatty liver
- Another quarter had abnormalities
- All asymptomatic





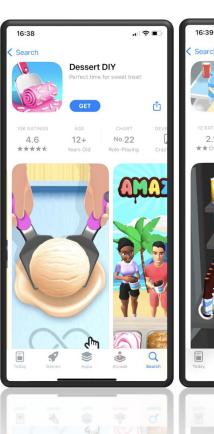




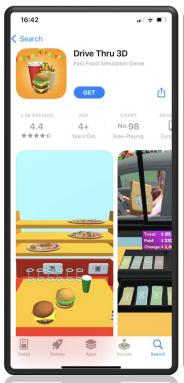
Breakfast is the best two meals of the day?

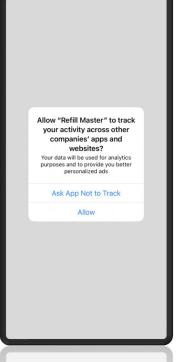
Buy one, get another free!

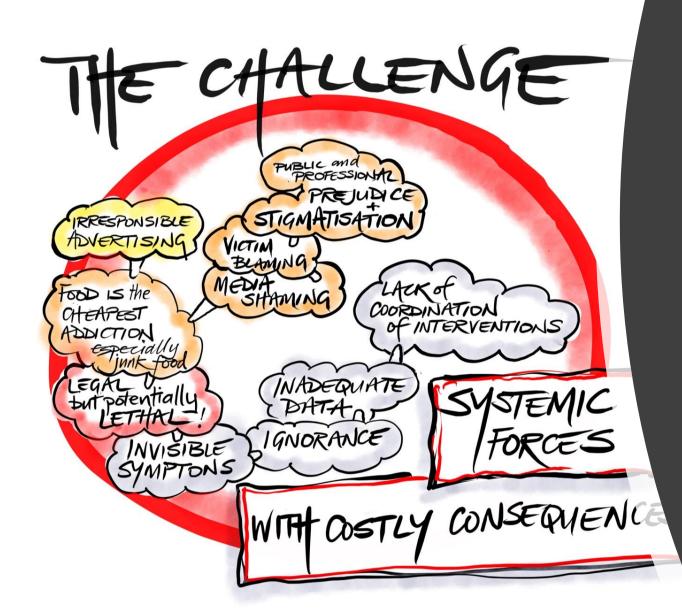












Mindset shift & Radical Intervention

### 3 quick wins





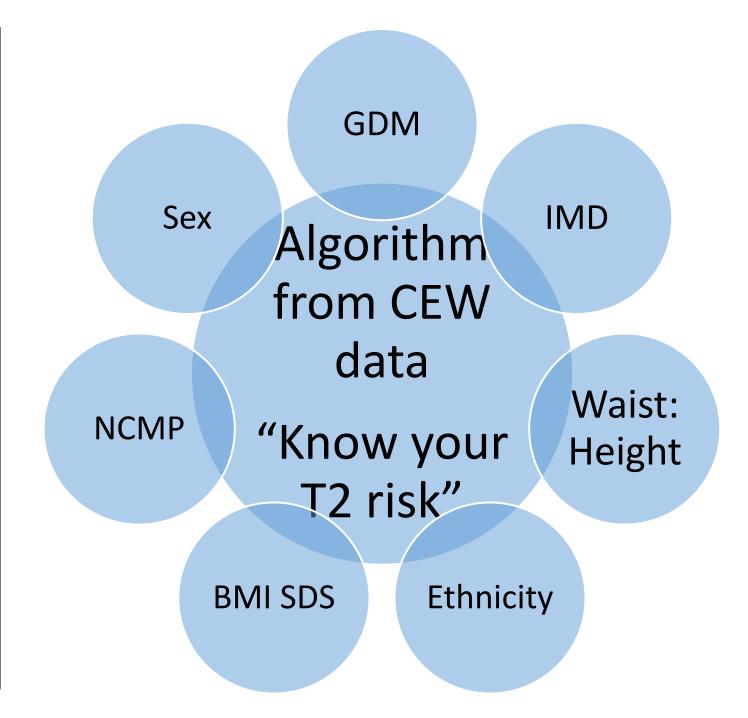


**SCREENING** 

**AWARENESS** 

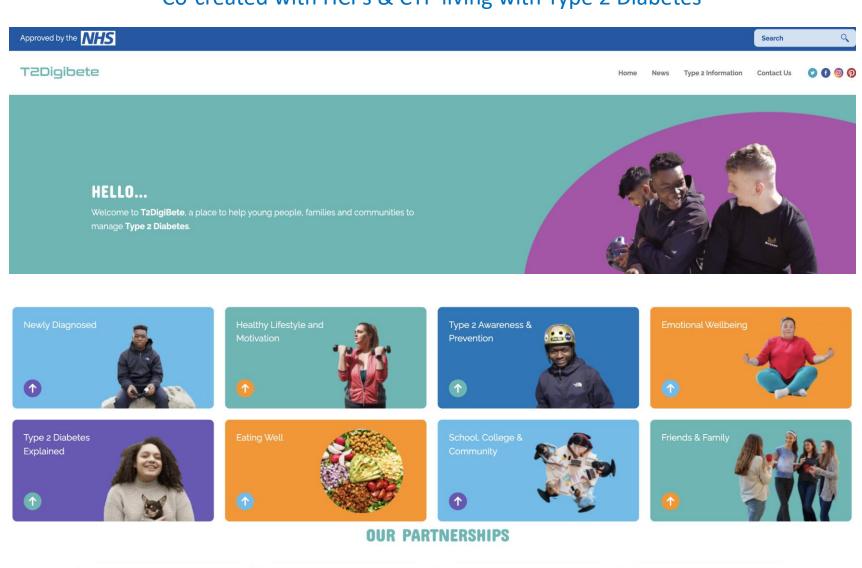
JOINING UP

Targeted Screening of Asymptomatic
Insulin Resistance in High Risk Groups – CYP NDPP



#### **New Young Type 2 Web platform & App – Going Live Feb 2023**

Co-created with HCPs & CYP living with Type 2 Diabetes

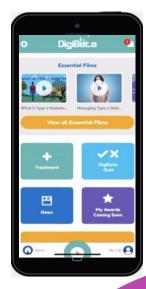




#### **Currently in last 6 weeks of Testing**

So far... 19 New CYP have now taken part in testing & and completed a review survey and reported:

- > 89% new platform and app as 'Helpful' and 'Very Helpful'
- ➤ 100% having access to DigiBete would or possibly could help them manage their Diabetes.
- ➤ 84% would recommend the platform and app to a friend.











### Raising Awareness

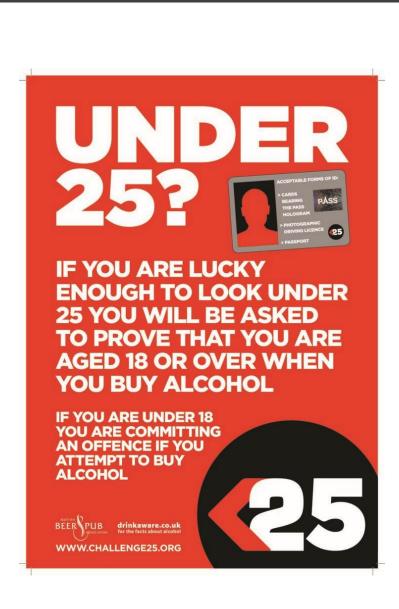
Equivalent needed for Type 2 Diabetes (including Acanthosis)



# Cross Party and Policy Child Poverty Group

- Stakeholders not working in silo
- Mindful of unintended consequences
- Accountable Minister across all parties









### "Preventable"

does not mean stepping back and holding individuals responsible for prevention when they live in an environment they cannot control

Predicted and Predetermined Casualities of T2

