

# MISCLASSIFICATION OF TYPE 2 DIABETES

Did you know that misdiagnosis is common?

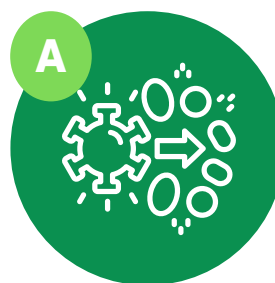
As many as 40% of adults with type 1 diabetes are misdiagnosed as having type 2 diabetes.

A useful clinical tool for distinguishing diabetes type is the **AABBCC** approach:



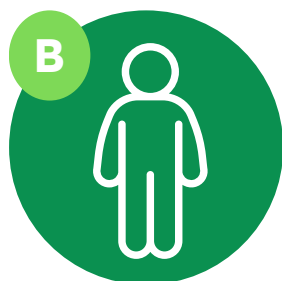
## AGE

For individuals under the age of 35 years, consider type 1 diabetes.



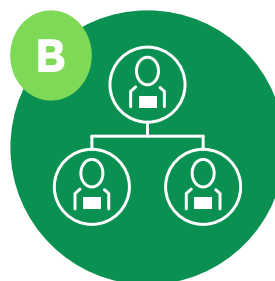
## Autoimmunity

For individuals with a personal or family history of autoimmune disease or polyglandular autoimmune syndromes, consider type 1 diabetes.



## Body Habitus

For individuals with a body mass index (BMI) <25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, consider type 1 diabetes.



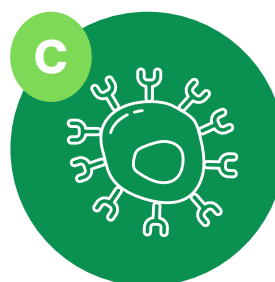
## Background

For individuals with a family history of type 1 diabetes, consider type 1 diabetes.



## Control

For individuals with inability to achieve glycemic goals on noninsulin therapies, consider type 1 diabetes.



## Comorbidities

For individuals who have received treatment with immune checkpoint inhibitors for cancer, consider type 1 diabetes.

Diabetes autoantibodies panel to identify people with type 1 diabetes:

- GAD-65
- ICA 512
- INSULIN ANTIBODIES
- ZNT8 ANTIBODIES

This combined panel has a 98% autoimmunity detection.  
Less than 3% of people with type 2 diabetes test positive for antibodies.