

ONLINE APPENDIX
Pancreatic Islet Autoantibodies as Predictors of Type 1 Diabetes in
the Diabetes Prevention Trial-Type 1 (DPT-1)

Table A1 Associations* of T1D Occurrence with the Presence of Single Autoantibodies in the Combined Cohorts at Initial Screening

	T1D/Total	Percent	Hazard Ratio	95% CI
GAD65	27/582	4.6	20.6	13.0-32.7 ⁺
ICA512	6/113	5.3	23.4	9.8-56.0 ⁺
mIAA	0/410	0	---	---
ICA	29/472	6.1	30.2	19.2-47.6 ⁺

*Reference Group: Negative for all autoantibodies (T1D/Total=55/26,707)

⁺ p<0.001

Figure A1 The curves indicate the occurrence of T1D in the Questionnaire cohort over follow-up for the presence of two autoantibodies and for the additional presence of a third autoantibody at the initial screening. Thus, in each panel the groups that included a specific third positive autoantibody was compared with the group that had two positive autoantibodies from any of the others. The panels show that the occurrence of T1D increased appreciably when ICA and ICA512 each were present as third autoantibodies. Both GAD65 and mIAA appear to have had a minimal effect when they were present as third autoantibodies. The number shown for each curve (2,3) indicates the number of autoantibodies. Proportions of those who developed T1D are shown for each curve. (The fraction in parentheses indicates the number who developed T1D among the number in the group at baseline.)

