

The AiDAPT study: Automated Insulin Delivery Amongst Pregnant women with Type 1 diabetes







Take home messages^{1,2}

- Pregnant women using mylife CamAPS FX improved their glycaemic control
 - 10.5 % more time spent in the pregnancy specific range of 3.5-7.8 mmol/L (63-140 mg/dL)
 - $-\,0.3\,\%$ reduced HbA1c
 - No difference in the time spent in hypoglycaemia
- These improvements were visible immediately after initiation of mylife CamAPS FX and were sustained throughout the pregnancy
- All women reported more enjoyable pregnancy experiences as a result of using hybrid closed-loop

mylife Loop powered by mylife CamAPS FX is a hybrid closed-loop. mylife CamAPS FX is designed and for pregnancy.



Background and objective

- Pregnant women with T1D strive for tight glucose targets to minimize the risks of obstetric and neonatal complications.¹
- Clinical studies evaluating the use of CamAPS FX in pregnant women have already shown promising results.³⁻⁵
- The AiDAPT study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of CamAPS FX in pregnant women with T1D, compared to CGM with standard insulin delivery (MDI or CSII therapy).¹

Recommended glyceamic target before conception⁶ HbA1c < 6.5 % (48 mmol/mol)

Recommended glycaemic targets during pregnancy^{6,7}

HbA1c

- < 6.5 % (48 mmol/mol) at onset and
- < 6.0 % (42 mmol/mol) as pregnancy progresses

Glucose levels⁷

Fasting: 3.9–5.3 mmol/L (70–95 mg/dL) TIRp: 3.5–7.8 mmol/L (63–140 mg/dL): > 70 %

Methods & participants

- 124 pregnant women across 9 clinics in the UK were randomised to either
 - Hybrid closed-loop with mylife CamAPS FX (61 women, intervention group)
 - Standard insulin therapy (MDI or CSII) with CGM (63 women, control group)
- Participants: T1D ≥1 year, MDI or pump therapy, pregnant ≤ 13 weeks & 6 days, HbA1c between 6.5–10 %
- Primary endpoint: TIRp 3.5–7.8 mmol/L (63–140 mg/dL) between 16 weeks gestation and delivery
- Hybrid closed-loop (intervention group): CamAPS FX: Cambridge MPC Controller, Dana pump, Dexcom G6, CGM
 - A personal glucose target of 5.5 mmol/L (100 mg/dL) in early pregnancy was recommended, reducing to 4.5–5.0 mmol/L (81–90 mg/dL) between 16 and 20 weeks' gestation, and continuing with the use of the lower targets until delivery.
- Standard therapy (control group): CGM + MDI or CSII: Dexcom G6 CGM



* Masked CGM is used for participants not using CGM prior to recruitment

Outcomes

The AiDAPT randomised controlled trial showed significant improvements in maternal glucose levels compared to standard insulin delivery:

Women using CamAPS FX spent more time in the pregnancy-specific target range and had lower mean glucose and HbA1c levels compared to women in the control group.



Fig. 2: Significant reduction in mean glucose and HbA1c levels in pregnant women with T1D using closed loop.

- These improvements were achieved without any difference in time spent in hypoglycemic ranges.
- Improvements in TIRp are based on a reduction in TAR.
- There was no increase in TBR.



Fig. 3: Pregnancy Glucose Range during pregnancy.



- The benefits were observed immediately after starting CamAPS FX and were maintained throughout pregnancy
- No difference in TDD (0.97 and 1.06 u/kg/day) or maternal weight gain (11.1 and 14.1 kg) between the 2 groups.
- CGM was used well in both groups (97 %).
- Pregnant women spent 96 % of time in closed loop.



Fig: 4: Percentage of Time in the Pregnancy-Specific Target Glucose Range.



23 women using CamAPS FX were interviewed by qualitative researcher

- At randomisation: to explore their experience of managing diabetes during previous pregnancies (if relevant) and before using closed-loop.
- ~20 Weeks after randomisation: to explore their experience managing their pregnancy with CamAPS FX.

All these women reported more enjoyable pregnancy experiences as a result of using CamAPS FX hybrid closed-loop.²

"Honestly, it allowed me to work. I would never be able ... to work at the job that I was doing [waitressing] at all, if I didn't have the machine"

(participant 002)

"

"Before ... I was on it, like every couple of weeks I was having to keep changing all my basal rates and everything to try and keep up, whereas this just automatically does it, so it makes it much easier, it just takes a lot off you, like even the mental side of just constant viewing the data, it does all that for you."

(participant 010)

"

"Sometimes I use [Boost] where I think the algorithm hasn't been as generous as I think it needs it to be, because that's just the algorithm still learning, because I'm extremely insulin resistant."

(participant 022)

"

"In terms of enjoyment factor, and how I feel about the baby, and how I feel about the coming labour, and how excited I am to meet them and the bonding process and stuff like that, I'd say I've had a lot more time for it this time round."

(participant 016)



mylife Loop is a hybrid closed-loop system using mylife CamAPS FX which is certified and indicated for use in pregnancy





Visit our website for detailed information about mylife Loop system:

Abbr: CGM: Continuous glucose monitoring; CSII: Continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion; MDI: Multiple daily injection; PGT: Personal glucose target; TAR: Time above range; TBRp: Time below range in pregnancy; TDD: Total daily dose; TIRp: Time in range in pregnancy

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 3 Stewart Z. A. et al.: Closed-Loop Insulin Delivery during Pregnancy in Women with Type 1 Diabetes. N Engl J Med. 2016 Aug 18;375(7):644-54. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1602494
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 Stewart Z, A. et al.: Day-and-Night Closed-Loop Insulin Delivery in a Broad Population of Pregnant Women With Type 1 Diabetes: A Randomized Controlled Crossover Trial. Diabetes Care. 2018 Jul;41(7):1391-1399. DOI: 10.2337/dc17-2534
- 5 Stewart Z. A. et al.: Adaptability of Closed Loop During Labor, Delivery, and Postpartum: A Secondary Analysis of Data from Two Randomized Crossover Trials in Type 1 Diabetes Pregnancy. Diabetes Technol Ther. 2018 Jul; 20(7):501-505. DOI: 10.1089

6 Amercian Diabetes Association Professional Practice Committee, 15. Management of Diabetes in Pregnancy: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2022. Diabetes Care 2022;45(Suppl 1):S232-S243. doi: 10.2337/dc22-S015

7 Battelino T, el al. Clinical Targets for Continuous Glucose Monitoring Data Interpretation: Recommendations From the International Consensus on Time in Range. Diabetes Care 2019;42(8):1593-1603

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