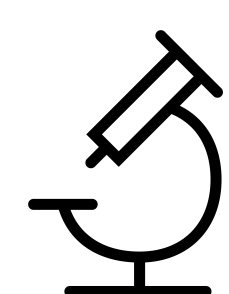


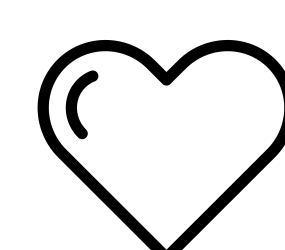
THE COST OF NOT KNOWING RESEARCH: KEY SURVEY FINDINGS

1 Both adults with T1D and caregivers to children with T1D regret not learning sooner about their/their loved one's risk of developing T1D.



68% of adults with T1D

who did not screen say they regret not taking an autoantibody test to better understand their risk of developing T1D.



93% of caregivers

say they wish they had learned about their loved one's risk of developing T1D prior to their diagnosis.

2 "Not knowing" has its costs—including major financial, emotional and social burdens:

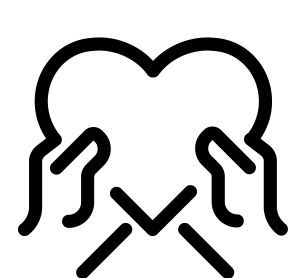
Financial



50% of adults with T1D

spent at least \$5,000 on emergency care for their T1D symptoms before or during their diagnosis, with nearly 1 in 4 (24%) spending at least \$10,000.

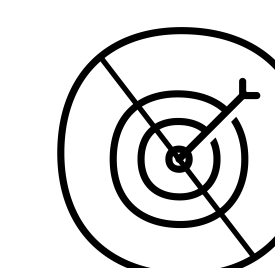
Emotional



64% of adults with T1D

say their emotional health declined when they first received their diagnosis; 61% said knowing about their risk sooner would have diminished these feelings.

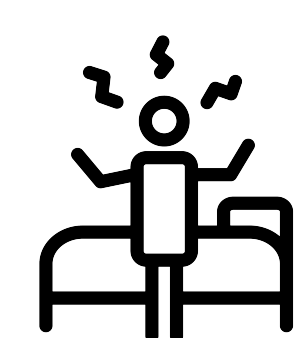
Social



71% of adults with T1D

gave up some of their interests or future plans when they learned about/of their diagnosis; among this group, 37% say they would not have given up these interests/plans if they had known sooner about their risk of developing T1D.

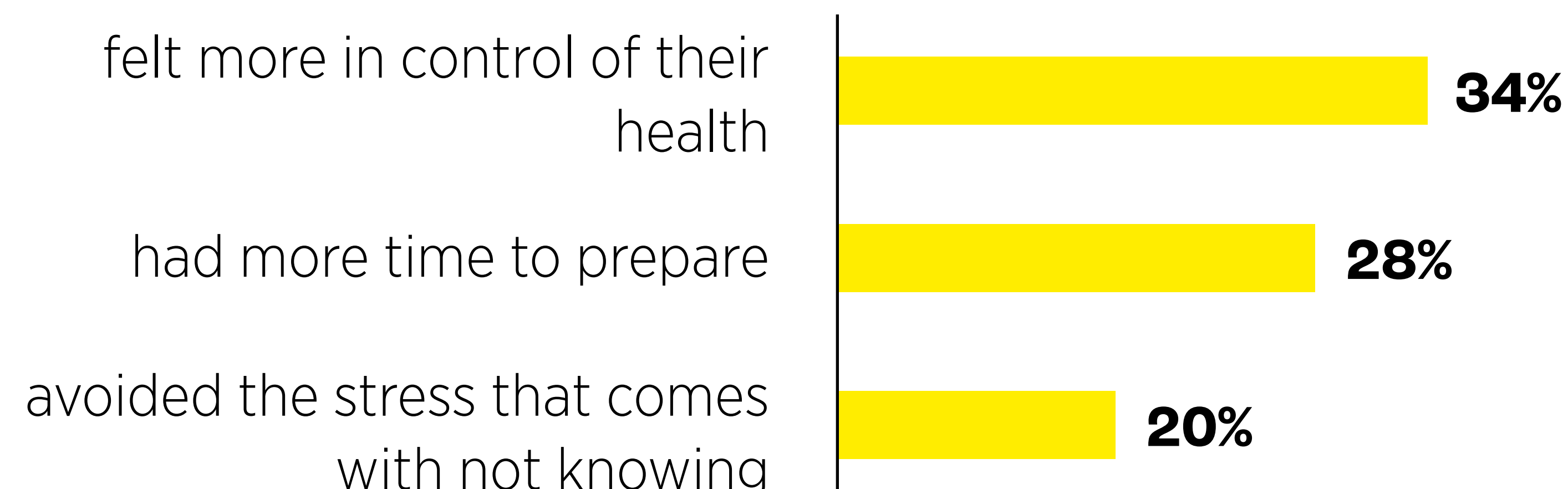
3 Knowing sooner can have an impact—particularly on how adults with T1D and caregivers live their lives.



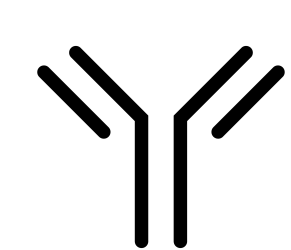
79% of adults with T1D and 83% of caregivers

changed how they lived their life when they first learned of their/their loved one's diagnosis because they felt overwhelmed and underprepared.

Had they screened and known sooner about their T1D diagnosis, adults with T1D say they may have:



4 | Screening is uncommon, due largely to a lack of awareness and perceived barriers:



Only 14% of adults with T1D

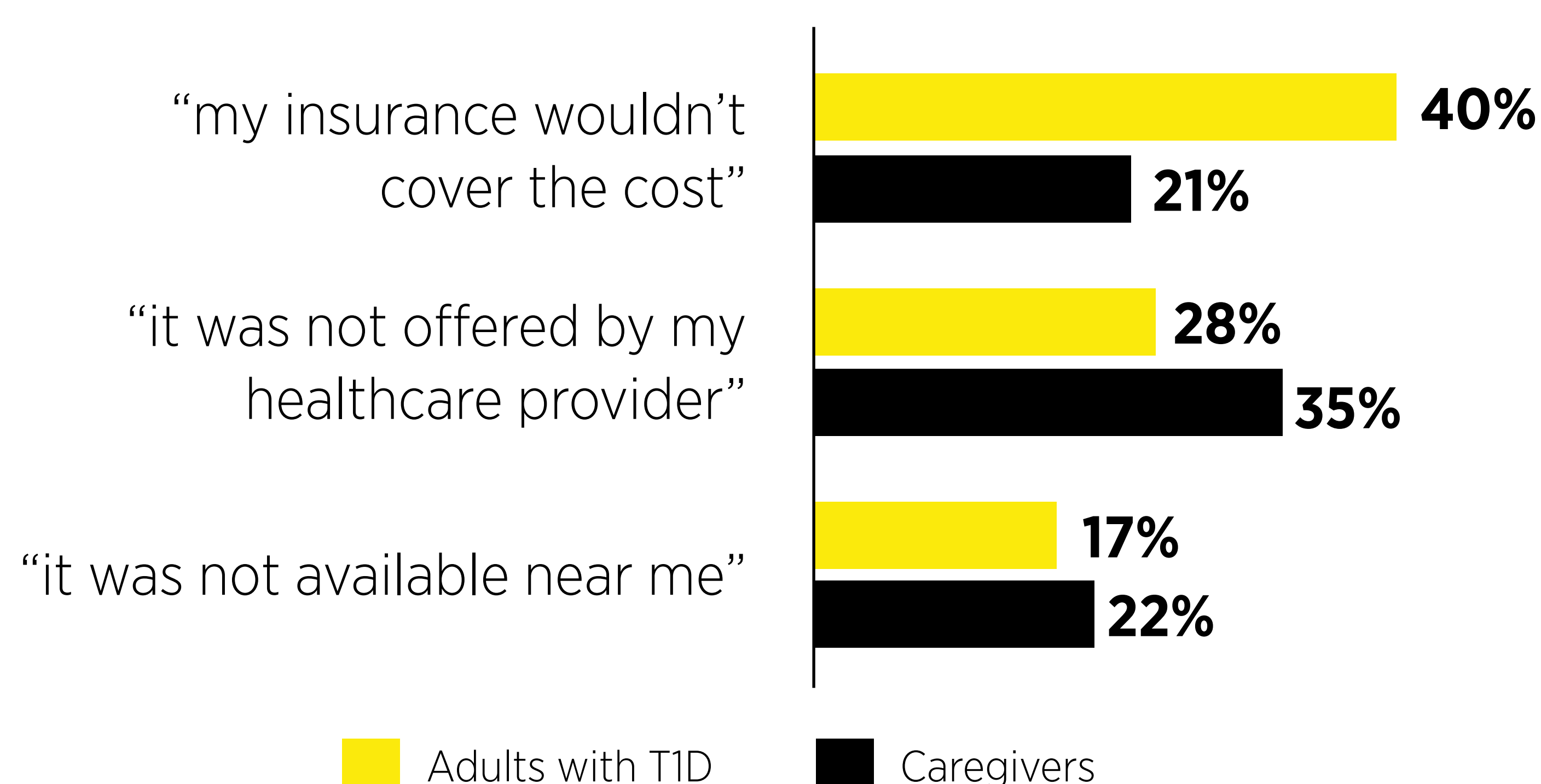
say they were screened with an autoantibody test prior to their diagnosis to see if they were at risk of developing the disease.



Among those who did not screen, **72% of adults with T1D and 66% of caregivers**

say they were unaware that a T1D autoantibody test was even available.

Meanwhile, among those who were aware, 84% of patients and 78% of caregivers said the following prevented them from doing so:



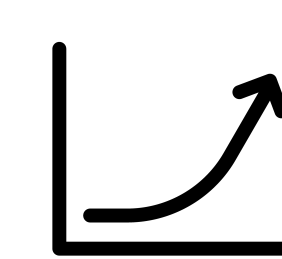
Only 5% of adults with T1D were aware that the autoantibody test was available but chose not to take it.

5 | Nearly all adults with T1D and caregivers recommend early screening for type 1 diabetes.



92% of adults with T1D

say they would recommend friends and family members get an early autoantibody test for T1D to understand their risk of developing the disease.



This jumps to

96% for caregivers

Background & Methodology

The Cost of Not Knowing research, from Beyond Type 1, was commissioned by Sanofi and conducted by Wakefield Research (www.wakefieldresearch.com). The research was conducted via two survey instruments—one among 1,000 US adults with type 1 diabetes and a second among 1,000 US caregivers to children under the age of 18 with type 1 diabetes, between March 15th and March 29th, 2024, using an email invitation and an online survey.

Results of any sample are subject to sampling variation. The magnitude of the variation is measurable and is affected by the number of interviews and the level of the percentages expressing the results. For the interviews conducted in this particular study, the chances are 95 in 100 that a survey result does not vary, plus or minus, by more than 3.1 percentage points from the result that would be obtained if interviews had been conducted with all persons in the universe represented by the sample.

Beyond type 1 and Sanofi do not provide medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment—information is provided for educational purposes only. Your doctor is the best source of health information. Talk to your doctor if you have any questions about your health or treatment. The survey was conducted anonymously. Respondents were not made aware of the survey sponsor, and no personally identifiable information (PII) about the respondents was shared with the survey sponsor. Respondents were incentivized for their participation, in keeping with best practice for opinion research.