

По сообщению наших британских коллег из BDU (British Diabetic Union)якобы оказались предварительно успешными попытки использования противо псориатического сравнительно безвредного средства для лечения сахарного диабета 1 типа в начальной стадии. Ряд заболеваний, таких как псориаз, бронхиальная астма, ревматоидный артрит, неспецифический язвенный колит и иные имеют схожую аутоиммунную природу, когда вырабатываемые собственным организмом антитела уничтожают клетки того или иного органа с постепенным подавлением функции этого органа. В начальных стадиях этих заболеваний пытаются подавить функции иммунной системы различными медикаментами для наиболее долгого сохранения функции органа. Такие лекарства обычно имеют огромное количество побочных эффектов, таких – что приходится скорее согласиться с развитием инсулинозависимости при диабете 1 типа, но отменить препарат. РДА **со общала уже многократно** о своих попытках нахождения способов остановки аутоиммунного конфликта. Мы КРАЙНЕ скептически и без надежд оцениваем как устаревшее лет на тридцать сообщение британцев…

Trial of potential new treatment for type 1 diabetes

23 May 2019

Child having their glucose levels tested

Researchers at Cardiff and Swansea Universities are running a new trial to investigate whether

a medicine currently used for the skin condition psoriasis could also be used to help people with type 1 diabetes produce some of their own insulin.

Over 300,000 people in the UK have Type 1 diabetes and the drug used to treat them – insulin – has not changed in 98 years.

Type 1 diabetes affects both children and adults, starting from the age of 6 months. This condition is different from the obesity related form of diabetes, common in adults, and is caused by the immune system destroying the insulin making cells of the pancreas. Without insulin the body is unable to control blood glucose. This results in high glucose levels which can cause damage to the heart, eyes, feet and kidneys.

The drug being used in the trial, ustekinumab, is taken as an injection every 1-2 months and reduces the ability of the immune system to damage the insulin producing cells. It is already licensed to treat psoriasis, in which the immune system attacks skin cells, and appears to be very safe.

Professor Colin Dayan, from Cardiff University's School of Medicine, said: "In the early stages of type 1 diabetes about 20% of insulin producing cells could still be working. We're offering newly diagnosed patients the opportunity to potentially save some of these cells, making it easier for them to control blood glucose levels. This could also reduce their risk of complications."

The trial is open to people aged 12-18 who are within 100 days of diagnosis of type 1 diabetes. Participants will be given the drug or a placebo over the course of a year.

Professor John Gregory, from Cardiff University's School of Medicine, said: "Only a small proportion of people with diabetes get the sort of ideal control that we know reduces their risk of complications. The drug we're testing could help some people achieve this control and significantly improve their quality of life."

Professor Colin Dayan concluded: "We hope that at the end of this study we'll have some idea of whether this drug is well tolerated and whether it works to hold on to the insulin."

The study is being run by Cardiff University and Swansea University. It is funded by the National Institute of Health Research (NIHR). A similar study is being run in adults in Canada.

Hospitals taking part so far include:

University Hospital of Wales, CARDIFF

Noah’s Ark Children’s Hospital for Wales, CARDIFF

Tayside Children’s Hospital, DUNDEE

Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, EXETER

Royal Aberdeen Children’s Hospital, ABERDEEN

Morriston Hospital, SWANSEA

Leicester Royal Infirmary, LEICESTER

St George’s, LONDON

For more information on the USTEKID trial visit: https://www.type1diabetesresearch.org.uk/current-trials/

This project is funded by the Efficacy and Mechanism Evaluation (EME) Programme, an MRC and NIHR partnership.