

BMJ Open The Celiac Disease and Diabetes-Dietary Intervention and Evaluation Trial (CD-DIET) protocol: a randomised controlled study to evaluate treatment of asymptomatic coeliac disease in type 1 diabetes

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Coeliac disease (CD) is an autoimmune condition characterised by gluten-induced intestinal inflammation, and observed at a 5–10 fold greater prevalence in type 1 diabetes. While universal screening for CD in patients with diabetes is frequently advocated, objective data is limited as to benefits on diabetes control, bone health or quality of life related to the adoption of a gluten-free diet (GFD) in the large proportion of patients with diabetes with asymptomatic CD. The *Celiac Disease and Diabetes-Dietary Intervention and Evaluation Trial* (CD-DIET) study is a multicenter, randomised controlled trial to evaluate the efficacy and safety of a GFD in patients with type 1 diabetes with asymptomatic CD.

Methods and analysis: Children and adults (8–45 years) with type 1 diabetes will be screened for asymptomatic CD. Eligible patients with biopsy-proven CD will be randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio to treatment with a GFD for 1 year, or continue with a gluten-containing diet. The primary outcome will evaluate the impact of the GFD on change in glycated haemoglobin. Secondary outcomes will evaluate changes in bone mineral density, blood glucose variability and health-related quality of life between GFD-treated and the regular diet group over a 1-year period. The study was initiated in 2012 and has subsequently expanded to multiple paediatric and adult centres in Ontario, Canada.

Ethics and dissemination: The findings from this study will provide high-quality evidence as to the impact of GFD treatment on glycaemic control and complications in asymptomatic children and adults with CD and type 1 diabetes.

Trial registration number: NCT01566110.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- The *Celiac Disease and Diabetes-Dietary Intervention and Evaluation Trial* (CD-DIET) study will provide high-quality data to clarify the impact of a gluten-free diet on clinically relevant outcomes including metabolic control (glycated haemoglobin, HbA1c), bone health, glycaemic variability and quality of life in children and adults with type 1 diabetes and asymptomatic coeliac disease (CD).
- This is a randomised, multicentered, dietary intervention study in paediatric and adult diabetes centres across Ontario, Canada, with subjective and objective dietary assessment.
- Despite higher CD prevalence in patients with type 1 diabetes (5–7%), a challenge of this study relates to the large number of individuals who will need to be screened to identify a cohort without symptoms to enter the randomised control dietary study.

INTRODUCTION

Coeliac disease (CD) is an autoimmune disease characterised by gastrointestinal inflammation caused by ingestion of gluten.¹ While CD prevalence is near 1% in the general population,² in type 1 diabetes, CD prevalence ranges from 3% to 16%³ in children, and from 1.4% to 6.8% in adults.^{4–6} As comorbid autoimmune diseases, type 1 diabetes and CD share a common genetic basis,⁷ and affected individuals may require lifelong lifestyle and dietary modification

with adoption of a gluten-free diet (GFD). Additionally, recent epidemiological studies describe increased mortality and higher microvascular complication (nephropathy and retinopathy) rates in adult patients diagnosed with both CD and type 1 diabetes, suggestive that these patients represent a distinct risk group.^{8–9} Despite the known association and potential therapeutic implications, there is a paucity of high-quality evidence, and few clinical trials to inform clinicians as to optimal strategies for screening and treatment for CD in the context of type 1 diabetes, especially in the high proportion (60–70%) of asymptomatic patients.^{3–5}

With regard to metabolic control, research in patients with type 1 diabetes with CD is variable, largely paediatric centred, and lacking objective assessment of glycaemic variability. In the largest group of children evaluated prospectively, with mostly asymptomatic CD, an increase in glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) of 0.6% was observed after 1 year of GFD treatment,¹⁰ while other reports have described decreases and no change in HbA1c after GFD adoption.^{11–15} In a report of type 1 diabetes adults at CD diagnosis and after GFD treatment, no significant difference in HbA1c¹⁶ was seen, although there was a trend towards improved metabolic control in GFD-adherent patients.¹⁷ In asymptomatic patients with both CD and type 1 diabetes who self-selected a GFD or regular diet, no differences in HbA1c or frequency of hypoglycaemic events were observed after 2 years of follow-up. However, diet adherence was inconsistent in both groups.¹⁸ These reports highlight the importance of dietary rigour and quality in the evaluation of the impact of the GFD in metabolic control and hypoglycaemic events in patients with type 1 diabetes and CD.

While metabolic control remains a key outcome in diabetes care, impaired bone health represents a silent and insidious complication of CD in diabetes. CD alone is associated with increased risk of osteoporosis¹⁹ and fractures in adults, and impaired bone mineralisation in paediatrics.²⁰ In children with type 1 diabetes and untreated CD, 62.5% were shown to have had lumbar spine bone mineral density (BMD) Z-score lower than –1 SD compared with adequate lumbar spine BMD Z-scores reported in type 1 diabetes controls.²¹ Additionally, in children with type 1 diabetes and CD, lumbar spine BMD Z-scores were similar to matched type 1 diabetes controls, although dual diagnosis patients had higher parathyroid hormone (PTH) levels and urine bone remodelling markers.²² A single adult study evaluated women with type 1 diabetes for BMD, and reduced mean lumbar spine BMD Z-score was seen in women with type 1 diabetes and CD in comparison with patients with type 1 diabetes alone,²³ underscoring the significance of bone health in type 1 diabetes and asymptomatic CD.

In studies of chronic conditions such as diabetes, which require daily monitoring and insulin administration, it is also essential to evaluate the additional impact

of the diagnosis of CD on lifestyle and quality of life (QOL) in children and adults with type 1 diabetes. Type 1 diabetes and its management alone impact QOL throughout the patient's lifespan.²⁴ Moreover, adoption of a GFD is associated with difficulties in social activities, eating out and travelling^{25–26} in children and adults with CD. Children with type 1 diabetes and CD report limited availability of gluten-free products at school and restaurants, with dietary arrangements outside of the home reported as the most common issues related to GFD adoption.²⁷ Moreover, 68% of the adults treated with GFD describe reduced enjoyment of food, and 27% who were asymptomatic regretted being diagnosed.²⁸ Studies largely show QOL improvements after dietary treatment in symptomatic patients.²⁹ In children, QOL score improvements after treatment are higher in patients who presented with symptoms at diagnosis than in asymptomatic patients.³⁰ Parents, overall, report lower scores than their children, particularly parents of patients with type 1 diabetes and CD reporting lower social functioning scores for their children than parents of children with type 1 diabetes alone.^{31–32} Similarly, adults with type 1 diabetes and CD report lower QOL scores compared with patients with type 1 diabetes alone,³³ and adult patients with CD who present with symptoms adherent with the GFD show significant improvements in health-related QOL, whereas asymptomatic screen-detected cases describe a decline in self-perceived health.²⁹ A longer term duration of treatment likely moderates the impact on patient QOL, as adaptation to the GFD for more than 5 years was associated with better QOL scores in adult patients with CD.³⁴

Given the limitations in existing evidence for screening and initiating treatment in asymptomatic CD in type 1 diabetes, the CD-DIET study was designed as a prospective controlled trial to inform if the benefits of adopting a GFD outweigh the challenges of managing a significant change in diet and lifestyle. The hypotheses to be tested are that GFD-treated, asymptomatic patients with CD as well as type 1 diabetes will differ with respect to changes in HbA1c, BMD, frequency of hypoglycaemic events, and quality of life over a 1-year period from the regular, gluten-containing diet (GCD) group.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

The proposal to design a large-scale clinical trial to evaluate the impact of asymptomatic CD and type 1 diabetes was submitted as a potential study for review in 2010 as part of the JDRF-Canadian Clinical Trial Network (JDRF-CCTN) call for proposals. Created in 2009, JDRF-CCTN is a shared investment by the Government of Canada (FedDev Ontario) and the JDRF. The CCTN was established to create a strong clinical research network to develop and conduct leading-edge clinical trials in type 1 diabetes and its complications. After extensive review, the study was initiated at a single site in 2012 with additional expansion taking place at

over 18 different academic and community-based diabetes clinics throughout Ontario, Canada. Research Ethics Board approval was obtained from all participating sites, and regular protocol modifications and amendments will be reported to them. All data collected will be kept confidential and assured by the monitoring institution.

Objectives

The primary outcome is to evaluate the safety and efficacy of 1-year GFD treatment on HbA1c levels in patients with type 1 diabetes with asymptomatic biopsy-proven CD. Secondary outcomes will assess the effect of a 1-year GFD treatment on the lumbar spine BMD, frequency of hypoglycaemic events, blood glucose (BG) variability, QOL and health perception.

Study design

The study has two distinct phases, screening and intervention. Patients aged 8–45 years with an established diagnosis of type 1 diabetes equal to or greater than 1 year will be screened for asymptomatic CD. Asymptomatic persons, who screen positive for CD with positive serology results and confirmed with duodenal biopsy (Modified Marsh classification score 2 or greater) will be randomly assigned to treatment with GFD for 1 year, or continue with their usual GCD, with 1:1 ratio. Randomisation will be performed centrally, using a computer-generated randomisation schedule, stratified by age.

Study population and screening phase

Eligibility criteria for the intervention trial are described in [box 1](#). Individuals will be contacted through direct encounters at participating diabetes centres, or contact study staff through study advertisements or recruitment events. Potential participants will be contacted, and informed consent/assent will be obtained. Anthropometric measurements (eg, height, weight), recent HbA1c, age and date of type 1 diabetes diagnosis, history of previous CD screening, insulin regime and diabetes complications will be collected. Changes in weight or BMI below 3rd centile, or crossing of 2 growth percentiles in persons younger than 18 years, or an unintentional weight loss of greater than 10% of the weight of the past 3 months in adults (>18 years) will be considered symptomatic and result in a patient exclusion.

Symptoms will be assessed through completion of the Gastrointestinal Symptom Scale (GISS) questionnaire,³⁵ a self-reported 9-item symptom questionnaire, which includes the following elements: absence of symptoms, presence of upper and lower abdominal pain, loss of appetite, nausea, loose or hard stool, vomiting, pain or cramps related to menses or recent viral illness and a visual analogue scale (VAS) from 0 to 100 mm for severity evaluation. A patient who reports less than three symptoms during the past week (pain or cramps related to menses or recent viral illness will not be counted as a

symptom) and a VAS less than 30 mm in severity will be considered asymptomatic.

If asymptomatic, blood samples will be obtained for haemoglobin (Hb) levels and CD screening with tissue transglutaminase immunoglobulin A (TTG-IgA). Patients with CD positive serology will have the Hb level confirmed above the threshold for anaemia specific for age and gender criteria: females—under 10 years Hb <110 g/L or haematocrit <0.33; 10–18 years Hb <115 g/L or haematocrit <0.34; above 18 years Hb <120 g/L or haematocrit <0.36; males—under 10 years Hb <110 g/L or haematocrit <0.33; 10–14 years Hb <115 g/L or haematocrit <0.34; 15–18 years Hb <120 g/L or haematocrit <0.36; above 18 years Hb <130 g/L or haematocrit <0.40.³⁶

Regional gastroenterologists engaged with the study will perform a consultation to review symptoms and perform endoscopy with duodenal biopsy. Symptomatic patients will be excluded from the study and will be managed clinically. Asymptomatic patients with a positive biopsy as per Modified Marsh Score of 2 or greater with central pathology confirmation will be considered positive for CD, participants will be eligible for randomisation and participation in the intervention phase ([figure 1](#) and [box 1](#)).

Intervention

Baseline visit

Participants randomised to GFD or to GCD will be followed for 1 year and seen every 3 months by a dietitian for the duration of the study for a total of five visits. All study dietitians will receive training by the lead site dietitian with standardised educational material and detailed steps for the diet interview at each visit to ensure quality

Box 1 Summary of eligibility criteria for intervention phase

Inclusion criteria

- ▶ Age 8–45 years
- ▶ Type 1 diabetes duration ≥ 1 year
- ▶ Positive coeliac disease (CD) screen serology—tissue transglutaminase immunoglobulin A (TTG-IgA)
- ▶ Positive duodenal biopsy with a Modified Marsh score ≥ 2
- ▶ Ability of the subject or a legal representative to speak and read English or French

Exclusion criteria

- ▶ Previous CD diagnosis
- ▶ Following gluten-free diet (GFD)
- ▶ CD-related gastrointestinal symptoms
- ▶ Abnormal growth or weight loss
- ▶ Anaemia
- ▶ History of osteoporosis
- ▶ Recurrent aphthous ulcers or dermatitis herpetiformis
- ▶ Pregnancy or breastfeeding
- ▶ Participating in another intervention study
- ▶ Participant has any conditions which the investigator considers will interfere with the individual's ability to participate in the study

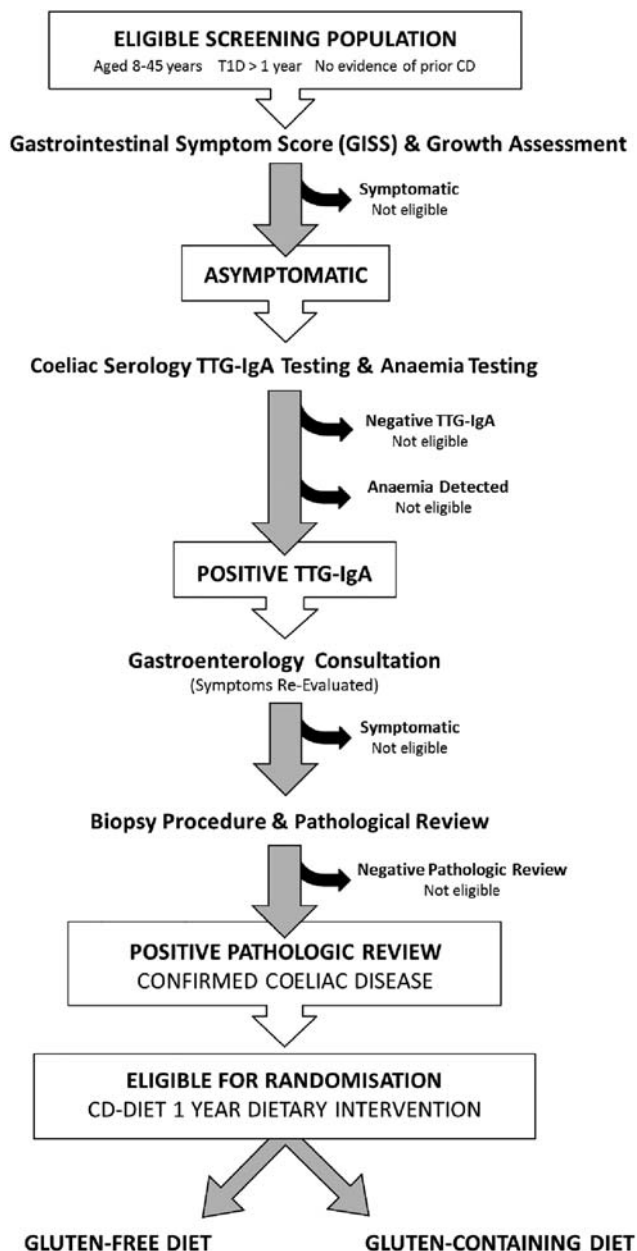


Figure 1 Flow diagram illustrating screening phase and eligibility for intervention phase for Celiac Disease and Diabetes-Dietary Intervention and Evaluation Trial (CD-DIET) study (T1D, type 1 diabetes; TTG-IgA, tissue transglutaminase immunoglobulin A).

and consistency of dietary education. For both groups, the study dietitian will address follow-up questions, barriers to dietary adherence, and document adverse events.

Patients assigned to the GFD group will meet with a dietitian for a nutritional assessment and completion of GFD education. For the education component, the manual 'Your Guide to Well-being: Managing Celiac Disease and Diabetes' specifically designed for this study, the 'Pocket Dictionary of Ingredients' and the 'Checking Ingredient List' by the Canadian Celiac Association will be used.

Individuals assigned to the GCD will undergo a comprehensive nutritional assessment of their current usual gluten intake in the context of managing their diabetes.

At the initial visit, previous medical history including bone health, autoimmune diseases and family history of CD and type 1 diabetes will be documented. Individual diabetes history and treatment details, vitamins and supplements will also be assessed.

Participants in both groups will complete food records for 3 days (two weekdays and one weekend day) which will be analysed to assess for dietary deficiencies or imbalances, using a nutritional database software program (ESHA, <http://www.esh.com>), as well as gluten content.

A follow-up phone call at 4 weeks will be placed for each group to provide a nutritional and psychosocial support, clarify concepts of the GFD in this group, and assess for adherence and barriers to following GFD or GCD.

Follow-up visits

For the GFD group, the interview in the follow-up visits will address any gaps in education; provide nutritional support and reinforcement of GFD topics as required. For the GCD group, the interview will aim to support current dietary management.

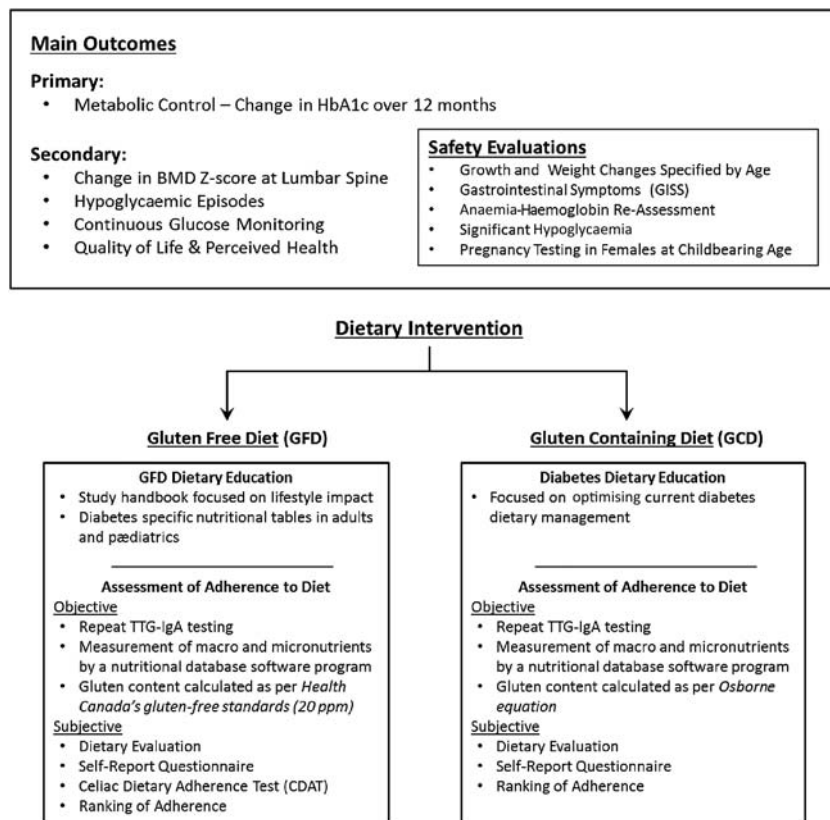
Participants in both groups will complete food records for 3 days for 6-month and 12-month visits, which will be analysed to assess for dietary deficiencies or imbalances using ESHA as well as gluten content. Results will be reviewed with the participants at their following visits (3 and 9 months, respectively) for imbalances and deficiencies, and a plan for issues or concerns will be implemented. A 'Typical Day Intake' will be completed to assess for gluten exclusion or inclusion at 3-month and 9-month visits.

At all follow-up visits, participants in both study groups will be interviewed to assess adverse events, changes in insulin regimen or in non-insulin medications, including supplements and vitamins, and diabetes complications. All adverse events will be reported, and if it is determined that the participants should be withdrawn from the study, they will be required to complete a final study visit (figure 2).

Adherence

Dietary adherence will be assessed at each visit following the baseline visit. Adherence assessment will be classified as subjective and objective. Subjective evaluation will include a designed dietary interview which, for the GFD group, will include specifically the participant's ability to distinguish gluten-free food from gluten-containing food, cross-contamination and maintenance of GFD outside of the home and in social situations. The dietary interview for the GCD will assess for inclusion or exclusion of gluten in the diet. Participants will complete a 'self-reported' questionnaire designed to evaluate their comfort (both groups) and understanding (GFD group) with their assigned diet. At the end of the dietary interview, the dietitian will rank patients' adherence to their

Figure 2 Intervention phase—outcomes and safety (BMD, bone mineral density; HbA1c, glycated haemoglobin; TTG-IgA, tissue transglutaminase immunoglobulin A).



assigned diet. Objective assessment of adherence will include food records collected and a typical day's intake for both groups in addition to gluten quantification. TTG-IgA titres will be measured at 6-month and 12-month visits to assess GFD/GCD compliance. Additionally, the GFD group will complete the Celiac Dietary Adherence Test questionnaire, to evaluate symptom and gluten intake at every visit after randomisation.³⁷

An optional telephone contact at 7 months will be conducted only for participants who are found to be non-adherent to the assigned diet.

Outcomes and Safety

The primary outcome in CD-DIET study is change in metabolic control, which will be assessed at every visit by HbA1c. HbA1c will be measured by standardised high-performance liquid chromatography assays using International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine reference guidelines.

As a secondary outcome, bone health will be evaluated at baseline and 12-month visits. Data collection on the first visit will evaluate family history of osteoporosis, individual history of fracture, smoking habits and ethnicity. Self-Rated Pubertal Staging questionnaires will also be collected for participants younger than 16 years of age. Laboratory measurements will be performed at the same visits for serum calcium, phosphate, magnesium, PTH and vitamin D, as well as BMD measurement. BMD will be measured at lumbar spine (L1–L4) in the anteroposterior direction using Dual-Energy X-ray Absorptiometry

(DXA) scan. All measurements will be classified as Z-scores and compared with established population reference data for age, sex and ethnicity in accordance with recommendations by International Society for Clinical Densitometry 2007. DXA will be conducted in qualified centres, and all densitometers will be calibrated at the start and yearly for the duration of the study using a spine phantom (Bio-Imaging Bona Fide Spine Phantom). Equivalent DXA manufacturer models (Hologic or Lunar Prodigy) values will be assured by the Hologic 12.4 normative database, and values will be presented as age-specific and sex-specific Z-scores. Bone age will also be assessed using the left hand and wrist radiograph in individuals younger than 16 years of age, and it will be evaluated centrally.

QOL will be assessed as secondary outcome at baseline, 6-month and 12-month visits using the paediatric Quality of Life (PedsQL) Inventory Generic Core Scale (V.4.0) and the Diabetes Module (V.3.0). Both validated questionnaires for children, adolescents and adults with type 1 diabetes.³⁸

Hypoglycaemic episodes frequency and severity will be assessed at each visit. Additionally, continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) will be completed at baseline at 6-month and 12-month visits to evaluate asymptomatic hypoglycaemic events as well as patterns of BG excursion relating to postprandial peaks and timing of hypoglycaemic events. Individuals will use the Medtronic Guardian *iPro2* CGM system for 7 days, with a minimum of 3 days, for blinded assessment of interstitial BG evaluations.

At baseline and 12-month visits, for safety reasons, laboratory tests will be collected for ferritin, complete blood count, alanine transaminase, aspartate transaminase, low-density lipoprotein, high-density lipoprotein, total cholesterol, tryglicerides, urea, creatinine and urinary albumin. Hb level will be reassessed at 6-month and 12-month visits.

Regular monitoring of height, weight and BMI, as well as gastrointestinal symptoms using the GISS questionnaire will be assessed at each follow-up visit, and participants will be considered symptomatic if criteria previously described in the screening phase are met for anthropometric measures. For the GISS, the individual will be considered symptomatic if three or more symptoms unrelated to menstruation or acute infectious illness are reported, and a VAS score greater than 30 mm is reported for the past week.

Pregnancy testing will be performed in all women of childbearing age at baseline, 6-month and 12-month visits with quantitative β HCG, and at all visits in all female subjects who are attempting to get pregnant or suspect pregnancy. A positive pregnancy test will result in the individual's withdrawal.

Individuals from the GCD group who become symptomatic will be crossed over to the GFD group. Symptoms or other evidence of overt CD will be defined by at least one of the following: gastrointestinal symptoms using GISS, poor growth, significant symptomatic hypoglycaemic events or anaemia. The individuals who cross over to the GFD will complete an early withdrawal visit for outcome and safety measurements.

Power calculation and statistics

The outcome measure used to calculate sample size will be the change in HbA1c level from baseline to month 12. Based on previous work, in a non-randomised comparison of HbA1c levels over time in type 1 diabetes patients with asymptomatic CD who received a GFD versus patients with type 1 diabetes alone, an increase in HbA1c of $8.3 \pm 1.1\%$ to $8.9 \pm 1.5\%$ was observed.¹⁰ As such, 91 evaluable individuals per group are required to provide 80% power to detect a difference of at least 0.5% at the 0.05 level of significance. The enrolment of 200 participants will allow for a non-evaluable rate of about 10%. To reach the recruitment target of 200 individuals, approximately 5000 patients with an established diagnosis of type 1 diabetes will be screened for asymptomatic CD. Efficacy analyses will be performed on the intent-to-treat population consisting of all randomised participants.

The primary efficacy outcome, the change in HbA1c at 12 months, will be analysed using an analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) model that includes adjustment for baseline HbA1c, age groups and investigative sites. Treatment effect will be quantified using the point estimate, the two-sided 95% CI, and associated p value. Significant effect will be declared at the 5% significance level.

Severe hypoglycaemic episodes over time will be analysed as Poisson counts using the generalised estimating equations approach to account for correlation among repeated measures within an individual. The QOL data over time will be analysed by means of a linear mixed effects model including factors for treatment, investigative sites, age groups, and baseline QOL scores. BG variability and change in Z-score at the lumbar spine will be analysed using the ANCOVA approach. The Statistical Analysis System (SAS) procedures GENMOD, MIXED and GLM in SAS V.9.2, will be used to perform the respective analyses.

The CD-DIET study data safety and monitoring board will perform regular reviews of collected safety and efficacy data.

ETHICS AND DISSEMINATION

The CD-DIET study will contribute important information regarding treatment of asymptomatic patients with dual diagnosis and the effect of the GFD on diabetes control, bone health, QOL and CD complications. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the results will provide high-quality data to help clarify the question of whether universal screening for CD should be performed in children and adults with type 1 diabetes.

CD has a higher prevalence in patients with type 1 diabetes compared with the general population, but it is still a relatively uncommon condition diagnosed in a minority of patients with diabetes. As such, a challenge of this study relates to the large number of individuals who will need to be screened to identify a cohort without symptoms to enter the randomised control dietary study. The Canadian context to the study is important, as our national Canadian Diabetes Association 2013 guidelines do not recommend universal CD screening, rather suggests a targeted symptom-based screening approach which recommends serological testing based solely on clinical symptoms including recurring gastrointestinal symptoms, poor weight gain, anaemia and unexplained frequent low blood sugars.³⁹ This differs from other consensus-based guidelines for CD screening used in children, such as the International Society for Paediatric and Adolescent Diabetes^{39–44} which recommends CD screening at type 1 diabetes diagnosis and annually for 5 years⁴⁰; while in adults, recommendations are less specific.^{43–44} From a regional perspective, the lack of CD screening in clinical practice in many diabetes clinics in Ontario is also related to the fact that costs of CD serologic screening tests are not covered by our provincial health plan in out-of-hospital laboratory facilities.⁴⁵

An additional challenge relates to potential difficulties with individual adherence to their assigned dietary group. As such, significant effort was invested in a patient and family centred dietary experience supported by dietitians with extensive knowledge of diabetes, and a curriculum with subjective and objective assessment for

dietary quality and gluten content. A de novo study dietary handbook was also created for the study, with sections focusing on adaptation to the GFD highlighting situational approaches (eating out, travelling, sleepovers) and providing diabetes-specific nutritional tables for carbohydrates and glycaemic index. Additionally, a monthly subsidy (CDN\$100) is being provided to individuals who are randomised to the GFD to recognise additional costs associated with the diet.

The CD-DIET study design is multicentre and will include both paediatric and adult patients. Engagement will take place with diabetes clinics with established clinical trial infrastructure and skilled and trained research staff. Furthermore, community-based resources will be used to search for eligible patients for screening such as educational seminars with healthcare professionals and advertisements to the target population using posters, brochures, websites, outreach community and educational events.

This article provides guidance towards the design of the CD-DIET study (<http://www.celiacanddiabetes.com>) with detailed descriptions of outcome measurements and instruments that will be used at each step of screening and dietary intervention phases. This study was initiated in 2012 with screening taking place at a single site. The study is now active at 18 paediatric and adult centres, and it is anticipated that results will be available by 2016.

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Contributors FHM conceived and designed the research project, led its coordination, participated in data acquisition and drafted the initial manuscript. ENDM participated in the manuscript writing. KN participated in data acquisition and drafted the initial manuscript. EA reviewed the manuscript and contributed to the discussion. KS participated in data acquisition and reviewed the initial manuscript. JDS reviewed the manuscript. EC, GS, ML, DRM, PG, CM, MDB, KB, FS, JG, SK, BAP, MC, ES, DK, AP, GM and AA participated in data acquisition and manuscript review. OL participated in the manuscript review. MAM participated in the design of the research project, its coordination, participated in data acquisition, and drafted the initial manuscript.

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Competing interests FHM has been a speaker without either honorarium or travel reimbursement at educational events sponsored by Animas Canada and the JDRF. The CD-DIET project was presented in abstract form at the ISPAD Meeting 2014.

Patient consent Obtained.

Ethics approval Research Ethics Board Hospital for Sick Children, University of Toronto, Toronto-ON, Canada.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement All participating sites agreed in contract to data sharing with the primary investigating site and the sponsor. The access to the final trial dataset will be to the Primary Investigator and the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation—Canadian Clinical Trials Network (JDRF-CCTN).

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