

FDA approves UVA-developed artificial pancreas

January 2 2020



The Control-IQ artificial pancreas system was derived from research done at the Center for Diabetes Technology at the University of Virginia. Credit: Tandem Diabetes Care

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has approved an artificial pancreas system—based on technology from the University of Virginia Center for Diabetes Technology—that automatically monitors and regulates blood glucose levels.

"We are excited that our decade-long research, which recently culminated in a large-scale clinical trial published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, has been successfully translated to the [clinical](#)

[practice](#)" said Boris Kovatchev, Ph.D., director of the UVA center. "This is a new-generation interoperable automated [glucose](#) control system, which allows seamless integration of a continuous glucose sensor, insulin pump, and a smart control algorithm".

The artificial [pancreas](#) system, called Control-IQ and manufactured by Tandem Diabetes Care, tracks [blood glucose levels](#) with a continuous glucose monitor (Dexcom G6 CGM) and automatically delivers the hormone insulin as needed. The system frees people from testing their [blood](#) sugar levels multiple times a day by fingerstick, and from delivery of insulin by multiple daily injections.

Better Managing Type 1 Diabetes

The pump is programmed with an algorithm developed at UVA that uses glucose monitoring information to adjust the recipient's insulin dose automatically.

FDA approval follows results from a multicenter clinical trial published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* that found the new artificial pancreas system was more effective than existing treatments at controlling blood glucose levels in people with type 1 diabetes. The study showed that the system improved blood glucose control throughout the day and overnight.

During the study, 168 participants age 14 or older with type 1 diabetes were randomly assigned to use either the artificial pancreas system or sensor-augmented pump (SAP) therapy with a continuous glucose monitor and [insulin pump](#) that did not automatically adjust insulin throughout the day.

The researchers found that users of the artificial pancreas system significantly increased the amount of time with their blood glucose levels

in the target range, while the time in range in the SAP group remained unchanged over six months. Artificial pancreas users also showed improvements in several diabetes control measures, including time with high and low blood glucose, compared with the SAP group. During the study, no severe hypoglycemia events occurred in either group. Diabetic ketoacidosis, in which the blood becomes too acidic, occurred in one participant in the artificial pancreas group due to a problem with equipment that delivers insulin from the pump.

Development of the Artificial Pancreas

Kovatchev thanked the numerous people and groups that have supported the development of the artificial pancreas system, including Paul and Diane Manning of Charlottesville; the Frederick Banting Foundation of Richmond; the JDRF's Artificial Pancreas Project; the UVA Strategic Investment Fund Project No. 88; and the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.

"We are thankful to everyone that supported the development of the artificial pancreas," said UVA endocrinologist Sue Brown, MD, the lead investigator of the clinical trial that tested Control-IQ. "Artificial pancreas systems can help people with type 1 diabetes improve blood-sugar control while also making it easier for them to manage their blood-sugar levels."

Provided by University of Virginia Health System

Citation: FDA approves UVA-developed artificial pancreas (2020, January 2) retrieved 5 July 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-01-fda-uva-developed-artificial-pancreas.html>

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