What have we learned from COVID-19 in persons with type 1 diabetes?
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"Until now, larger multicentre studies did not find a rise in the number of new cases during the pandemic months compared to the same period in years before," she explains. "Nevertheless, the COVID-19 crisis has increased the severity at onset of type 1 diabetes with a doubling of people being admitted with diabetic ketoacidosis during the lockdown."

A population study of 23,804 COVID-19 related deaths in England during 1 March 2020—1 May 2020 revealed that the odds of dying in hospital with COVID-19 was higher in people with type 1 diabetes (3.5 times) compared to type 2 diabetes (2 times). However, the average age at death was 78 years in type 2 diabetes and 72 in type 1 diabetes. It appears, that in type 1 diabetes, only older people aged over 50 years, with longer duration of the disease (80% with more than 15 years of disease) and worse glucose control (glycated haemoglobin / HbA1c >10%) are at higher risk of severe clinical outcomes of COVID-19.

Moreover, according to an early report by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) from the United States with data from 149,082 COVID-19 cases, only 1.7% were among children.