CORRECTION



Correction to: Youth-onset type 2 diabetes: translating epidemiology into clinical trials

Laura Pyle 1,2 · Megan M. Kelsey 1

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Correction to: Diabetologia

https://doi.org/10.1007/s00125-021-05480-w

SEARCH was incorrectly described as a randomised, not observational, study. The corrected text box is reproduced here.

The online version of the original article can be found at https://doi.org/ 10.1007/s00125-021-05480-w

- Megan M. Kelsey megan.kelsey@childrenscolorado.org
- Section of Paediatric Endocrinology, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, CO, USA
- Department of Biostatistics and Informatics, Colorado School of Public Health, Aurora, CO, USA

Major trials/studies of treatment for youth with type 2 diabetes

TODAY [14]

- N=699 participants, 10–17 years of age, with type 2 diabetes duration <2 years and BMI ≥85th percentile.
- Participants were randomised to metformin alone, metformin+rosiglitazone or metformin+lifestyle modification, over a study period of 2–6 years.
- In total, 45.6% reached the primary outcome of prolonged loss of glycaemic control. Once participants reached the primary outcome, metformin was continued, rosiglitazone (if present) discontinued and insulin initiated. Metformin+insulin was ineffective in preventing beta cell deterioration.

RISE [15]

- *N*=91 participants, 10–19 years of age, with prediabetes or new-onset type 2 diabetes.
- Participants were randomised to insulin glargine for 3 months followed by metformin for 9 months or metformin for 12 months and followed over 15 months.
- Metformin±insulin was ineffective in preventing beta cell deterioration.

SEARCH [27]

- N=474 participants, 10–20 years of age.
- Observational only; usual care given by diabetes provider. Some participants received more extensive testing (e.g. retinal photography, vascular measurements; study ongoing).
- After 7 years of follow-up, only 35% met glycaemic targets (HbA_{1c} <53.0 mmol/mol [<7%]).

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