

[Date]

Dear [Name]:

My name is Dr. Toni Pollin. I am a researcher in the Department of Medicine at the University of Maryland School of Medicine. I am conducting a study called the Personalized Diabetes Medicine Program (PDMP). The purpose of this letter is to invite you to participate in this research study.

The goal of PDMP is to find a better way to identify people with “monogenic” diabetes. Monogenic diabetes is a special type of diabetes that is caused by a single gene change that is often passed down through families. The more common type 1 and 2 diabetes are caused by a combination of several genetic and non-genetic factors. Many people with monogenic diabetes do not know they have it. Proper diagnosis of monogenic diabetes can lead to:

- Better and easier sugar control
- Improved quality of life
- Identification of family members who are at risk for diabetes

You are being asked to join PDMP because a member of your family is in this study and had testing for gene changes that may cause diabetes or high blood sugar. Your family member’s test was positive, which means that we found a genetic change that we think is the cause of your family member’s diabetes or high blood sugar. You may benefit by getting genetic testing to learn whether you have the same gene change. You do not have to have diabetes to be able to join the study. You can choose whether you want to participate or not.

Joining the study would require that you make 1 to 2 study visits. The visits include a complete medical and family history and a small blood draw. Financial compensation is provided for your time and effort. If you would like to hear more about the study or think you may be interested in joining, please call Devon Nwaba at 410-706-6140 or by email at pdmp@medicine.umaryland.edu.

Thank you for considering participation in this study. Your participation is invaluable and deeply appreciated. Ultimately, our goal is to develop a good way to identify people with monogenic diabetes. It is hoped that the information gained from this study will lead to better diagnosis and treatment of diabetes.

Best regards,

Toni I. Pollin, MS, PhD
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