



OUR VISION

A world without T1D.

OUR MISSION

Improving lives today and tomorrow by accelerating life-changing breakthroughs to cure, prevent and treat T1D and its complications.

JDRF is the leading global organization funding type 1 diabetes (T1D) research. Our strength lies in our exclusive focus and singular influence on the worldwide effort to end T1D.

In 1974, four years after JDRF was founded in the United States, a group of parents determined to find a cure for their children living with type 1 diabetes (T1D) came together and began JDRF Canada, launching the largest funder and advocate for T1D research in Canada.



T1D FACTS

- Type 1 diabetes is different than type 2. It is an autoimmune disease, and it means the person's body can't produce insulin.
- We don't know what causes type 1 diabetes.
- The body's immune system kills the cells that make insulin in the pancreas.
- There are over 40 different factors that can affect blood glucose levels. Even the most careful patient is at risk of blood sugar highs and lows.
- An average day means testing blood sugar at least 6 times and taking insulin 4 or more times.
- Daily insulin injections are required to maintain blood sugar levels and to survive.
- People with T1D must carb count at each meal.
- There are potential reproductive complications for people with T1D
- The fear of serious complications can increase anxiety.
- There are no treatments other than insulin, and there is no cure.

T1D IS ON THE RISE

- The incidence of T1D is increasing worldwide, by approximately 3% annually – especially in young children – and it is not known why.
- In Canada, incidence is increasing even faster, at about 5% annually.

LIFE WITH T1D

A T1D diagnosis before age 10 means a life expectancy 14-17 years shorter (compared with healthy people), primarily due to complications such as heart disease, renal failure, and amputation.

For the 300,000 Canadians living with type 1 diabetes (T1D), each day brings challenges – challenges that many others don't understand. They must follow a strict lifelong treatment plan that includes constant blood sugar monitoring, counting carbohydrates and taking insulin multiple times a day to stay alive.

“We lived a very carefree life before, and thought we had a lot to handle just with the challenges of parenting two young children. Immediately, you're mourning the loss of this kind of carefree life for your child.”

– Dan and Janine, parents of Joshua who was diagnosed at age 3