

Please Support Us

Please consider supporting this important research with a donation. Every gift helps us get closer to achieving our goal of curing type 1 diabetes.

I would like to give:

- \$1,000 \$500
 \$250 \$100
 \$50 \$_____

Payment Method:

- Please charge my credit card
 VISA MasterCard AMEX

Name on card: _____

Credit card #: _____

Expiration date: _____

- My check is enclosed

Please make your check out to “**Massachusetts General Hospital**” and include “**Cure Diabetes Now Fund**” on the memo line. Please mail to:

MGH Immunobiology Laboratory
Attn: Dr. Denise Faustman
Massachusetts General Hospital-East
Building 149, 13th Street, CNY-3601
Charlestown, MA 02129

<https://fundraise.massgeneral.org/bill-cross>

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____

E-mail: _____

- Please sign me up for e-news from MGH

Your gift is tax-deductible to the extent provided by law.

Denise L. Faustman, MD, PhD, has spent more than two decades researching a cure for type 1 diabetes.

This work has led to the BCG Human Clinical Trial Program, which is evaluating bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) as a treatment for advanced type 1 diabetes.

Dr. Faustman is Director of the Immunobiology Laboratory at Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) and an Associate Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School. Her type 1 diabetes research has earned her recognition including the Oprah Achievement Award for “Top Health Breakthrough by a Female Scientist” and a Women in Science Award from AMWA/Wyeth for her contributions to autoimmune disease research.



Dr. Denise Faustman

Drive2CureDiabetes



Support The Cure 2014

Drive2CureDiabetes



MASSACHUSETTS
GENERAL HOSPITAL



HARVARD
MEDICAL SCHOOL



MASSACHUSETTS
GENERAL HOSPITAL



HARVARD
MEDICAL SCHOOL

With your help, the goal of ending type 1 diabetes can be achieved.



Moving Beyond Insulin

More than 1 million Americans—many of whom are young children—live with type 1 diabetes. Every day, they endure multiple finger pricks to check their blood sugar and must use insulin—through numerous daily injections or through a pump—to maintain proper blood sugar levels. Unlike with type 2 diabetes, no amount of diet or exercise will ever make their diabetes go away. This is because type 1 diabetes is an autoimmune disease, caused by faulty immune cells that attack and destroy the insulin-producing cells of the pancreas. There is no cure. But there is hope.

Dr. Faustman's team at Massachusetts General Hospital is investigating the possibility that a generic drug—the bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine—may help reverse type 1 diabetes. In the Phase I human study, BCG not only helped eliminate the faulty T cells that mistakenly attack and destroy the insulin-producing cells of the pancreas, but it also temporarily restored the ability of the pancreas to produce small amounts of insulin—even in people who had been living with type 1 diabetes for many years. The next step, a Phase II study, will seek to identify the drug dose and schedule that will put advanced type 1 diabetes into remission.

Type 1 Diabetes Facts:

- More than 1 million Americans live with type 1 diabetes
- There is currently no cure for diabetes, but research is offering promise
- Living with type 1 diabetes requires using insulin therapy — for life
- Type 1 diabetes shortens the average life span by 15 years
- Each year, about 30,000 Americans are diagnosed with type 1 diabetes
- Over 13,000 children are among the newly diagnosed — 35 children each and every day

“We are hoping to show that this well-known vaccine has the potential to be an affordable and long-lasting treatment for type 1 diabetes, even in people who have had type 1 diabetes for many years.”

— Dr. Denise Faustman

The Promise of Generic Drugs



One of the most exciting things about Dr. Faustman's research is that it makes use of a widely used, inexpensive generic drug: BCG.

Typically, the use of a generic drug with a well documented safety record like BCG allows clinical trials to move much more rapidly through human testing than trials testing newly developed drugs with no history of human use. Re-use of a generic drug for a new purpose also typically translates into more affordable treatment upon drug approval.

Dr. Faustman and colleagues are working to bring BCG through human clinical trials with the hope that it can become an inexpensive, long-lasting treatment for the many people who are affected by type 1 diabetes.