

Georgia / Florida TEDDY Site Numbers

514 kids participate in TEDDY through the Georgia/Florida (GA/FL) Site in 3 cities: Atlanta, Augusta, and Gainesville.

398 kids participate through Atlanta, GA.

47 kids participate through Augusta, GA.

69 kids participate through Gainesville, FL.

27 Georgia/Florida families have more than one child enrolled in TEDDY.

The oldest Georgia/Florida TEDDY kid is 13 years 8 months old.

The youngest Georgia/Florida TEDDY kid is \$\infty\$ years 2 months old.

The closest family to a GA/FL TEDDY site is 1.8 miles away, which takes 6 minutes to travel by car.

The farthest family from a GA/FL TEDDY site is 2,815 miles away, which would take 42 hours to travel by car.

Map of All Georgia / Florida Families



Fall Event

SAVETHE DATE

Our annual fall family fun event will be held

Saturday,

October 13th

From 10am-2pm

at

MAIN EVENT ENTERTAINMENT

3101 Cobb Pkwy SE Atlanta, GA 30339

Join us for bowling, laser tag, arcade games, and lunch!

TEDDY Little Library



We are excited to announce our new TEDDY Library!

All visitors to our research offices in Atlanta, Augusta, and Gainesville are now welcome to choose a book to borrow and return...or keep it if you really love it!

We welcome your book donations or swaps to replenish our shelves, from beginner readers to young adult, fiction and non-fiction. We also welcome Pokémon cards, comics, and graphic novels.

Find your book adventure today!





Atlanta TEDDY Office

Augusta University 6105 Peachtree Dunwoody Road Building A, Suite 215 Atlanta, GA 30328 770-837-3809

Augusta TEDDY Office

Augusta University
Center for Biotechnology
and Genomic Medicine
1120 15th Street, Bldg. CA-4123
Augusta, GA 30912
706-721-4161

Gainesville TEDDY Office

University of Florida, Department of Pediatrics 2004 Mowry Road; 2230 North Side 2F CTRB Bldg. Gainesville, FL 32610 352-294-5758

A Message from the TEDDY Doctor

What is TEDDY and why am I in the study?

When you were a baby, we tested a drop of your blood and found that you have a high risk diabetes gene. Because of that, you were enrolled in the TEDDY study, which is looking at kids who have high risk genes and their risk, or chance, of developing type 1 diabetes.

Diabetes happens when beta cells in a person's pancreas are attacked by other cells in their body. When beta cells are attacked, they stop making insulin. Without insulin, our bodies cannot use sugar for energy. We can see warning signals called autoantibodies in a person's blood that can tell us if their beta cells are under attack. Along with the warnings in the blood, we watch for warning signs from the body such as peeing and drinking a lot more than usual and losing weight for no reason.

In TEDDY, we look for those warning signals in your blood at each study visit. Using questionnaires and food records, we try to find out if there is something kids eat or something in their environment that starts a process that leads to diabetes.

You may ask why your brother or sister or friends do not participate in TEDDY. Some kids weren't able to be tested for the high risk gene because they were born before or after we enrolled babies in TEDDY. Other kids were tested, but did not have the high risk gene like you, which means they are at much lower risk of getting diabetes.



Dr. Desmond Schatz

TEDDY Pediatric Endocrinologist for the Georgia/Florida site

Desmond A. Schatz, M.D.;
University of Florida,
Professor and Associate
Chairman of Pediatrics;
Medical Director of the
Diabetes Institute;
President, Medicine and
Science, American Diabetes
Association, 2016

TEDDY Crossword Puzzle

<u>Across</u>

- I. TEDDY weighs and measures me to follow my
- 3. What did I inherit from my parents that allows me to be in the TEDDY Study?
- 6. How does the cream or patch make my arm feel?
- 8. At each visit, TEDDY asks if I have been _ since my last visit.
- 11. What are the scientists looking for in my blood?
- 14. What sample do I collect in a cup in the restroom at my TEDDY visit?
- 16. What sample do my parents bring to TEDDY from my house? (Hint: It's also something I drink.)
- 17. _____ is important for a person with diabetes to monitor.

Down

- 2. What samples does TEDDY collect that come from my feet?
- 4. Where does my blood go after it gets in the tubes?
- 5. What does someone with diabetes have too much of in their blood?
- 7. What do I get to do right after my blood is drawn?
- 9. What is it called when my parents and I write down what I eat for 3 days? (Hint: 2 words)
- 10. What is the name of the Junior Scientist who is a boy?
- 12. Where does TEDDY take a sample with a stick that sometimes tickles?
- 13. What is the name of the Junior Scientist who is a girl?
- 15. The activity meter is worn on a _____.

Answer Key: Across I.growth, 3.genes, 6.numb, 8.sick, II.autoantibodies, I4.urine, I6.water, I7.diet; Down 2.toenails, 4.lab, 5.sugar, 7.shop, 9.food record, I0.Will, I2.nose, I3.Emma, I5.belt