**Australian Health Professionals’ Perspectives on a National Screening Program for Type 1 Diabetes in Children**

**Aim:** Understanding Australian health professionals’ perspectives is a key consideration in designing a future national screening program for type 1 diabetes (T1D). This study aimed to evaluate Australian health professionals’ attitudes and beliefs about T1D screening in newborns, infants and young children, as part of the Australian Type 1 Diabetes National Screening Pilot.

**Method:** An online survey was distributed to health professionals through participating sites (maternity hospitals, diabetes centres, GP practices and pharmacies), and via newsletters from Primary Health Networks in Pilot catchment areas. All health professionals were eligible to participate, regardless of their involvement with the Pilot.

**Results:** 156 health professionals across five states/territories completed the survey; mostly midwives (n=54, 34%), followed by GPs (n=29, 18%) and practice nurses (n=17, 11%). Most knew about the Pilot (n=90, 58%) and just under half were involved (n=64, 41%). Overall, acceptability of screening was very high with >80% consistently agreeing/strongly agreeing that screening: is worthwhile to prevent diabetic ketoacidosis (n=138, 88%), is an initiative they would support (n=142, 91%), should be government-funded (n=140, 90%) and should be available to all Australian children (n=131, 84%). Of those who knew about the Pilot, approximately two thirds agreed/strongly agreed they were satisfied with the screening process (n=64; 70%) and that screening fitted with their role (n=60, 66%). Their top motivating factors to support screening were the belief that screening is beneficial to families and children (n=70, 78%) and that the screening procedures are easy to do (n=40, 45%). Their top barriers for supporting screening were time constraints (n=47, 52%) and concern for potential psychosocial impact on families (n=32, 36%).

**Conclusion:** T1D screening acceptability was high among Australian health professionals. Addressing identified barriers may support the implementation of a future national screening program.