



Health Equity Bill of Rights

The health equity bill of rights envisions a future without unjust health disparities. It ensures the more than 133 million Americans living with diabetes and prediabetes, along with the millions more who are at high risk for diabetes—no matter their race, income, zip code, age, education, or gender—get equal access to the most basic of human rights: their health.

- 1. The right to access insulin and other drugs affordably*
- 2. The right to healthy food*
- 3. The right to insurance that covers diabetes management and future cures*
- 4. The right not to face stigma or discrimination*
- 5. The right to avoid preventable amputations*
- 6. The right to participate in clinical trials without fear*
- 7. The right to stop prediabetes from becoming diabetes*
- 8. The right to a built environment that does not put you at greater risk for getting diabetes*
- 9. The right to the latest medical advances*
- 10. The right to have your voice heard*



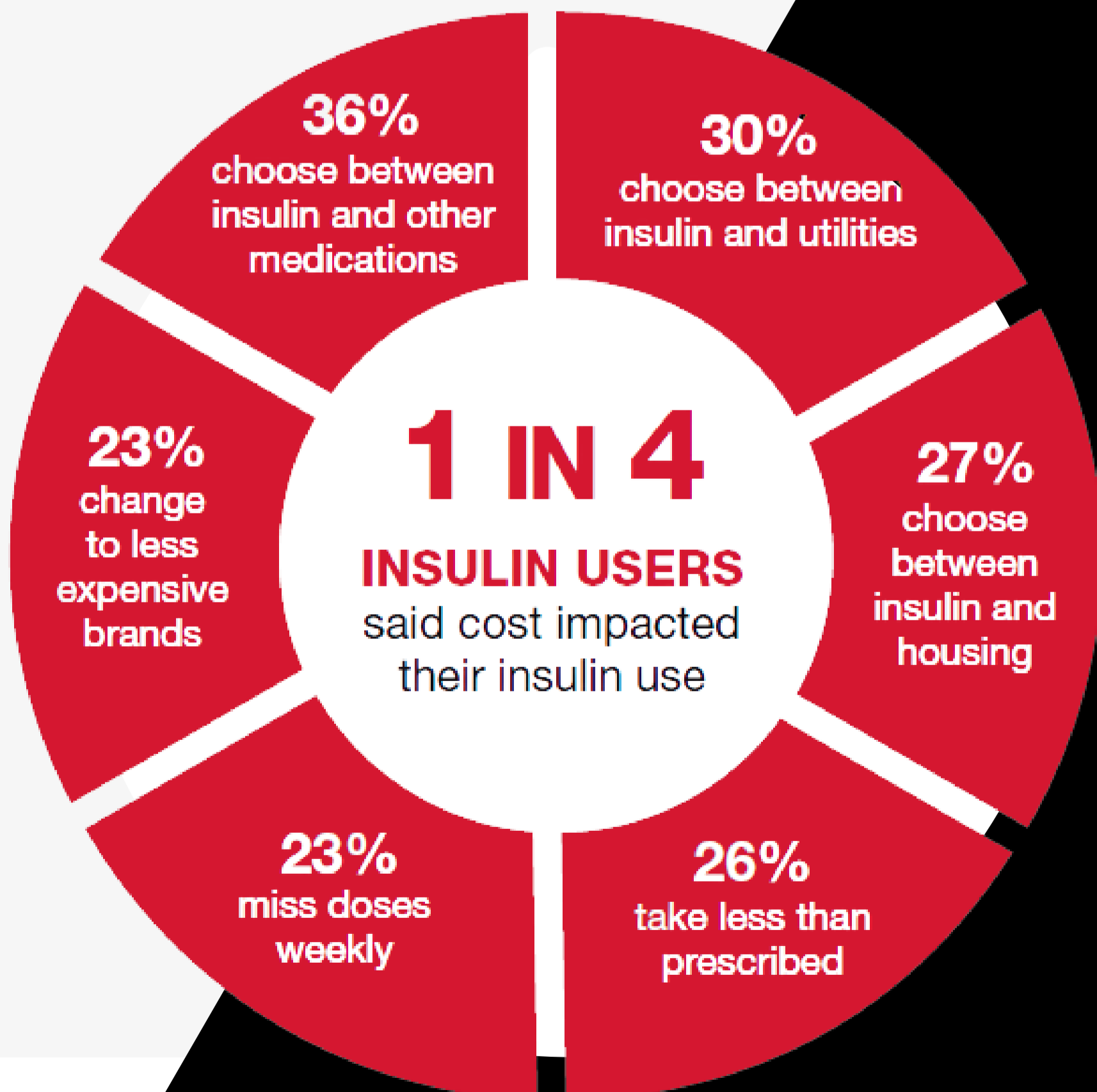
#HEALTHEQUITYNOW

INSULIN AFFORDABILITY

People with diabetes account for \$1 of every \$4 spent on health care in the U.S.

The average cost of insulin nearly tripled between 2002 and 2013

1 in 4 insulin users surveyed said cost has impacted their insulin use.



The ADA is leading the charge to make insulin more affordable. Scan here to learn more about the ADA's efforts and how you can advocate to make insulin more affordable



EVERY 3 MINUTES IN AMERICA...

...a limb is amputated due to diabetes – and most are avoidable. The risk of amputation rises among communities of color; African Americans suffer diabetes-related amputations more than twice as often as whites. Every American with diabetes should have access to the care necessary to prevent diabetes-related amputations.



Amputationx Health Inequalitiesx Race



Scan the QR code
to learn more

Indigenous
People*

2x

as likely to suffer
an amputation

Blacks

Up to 4x

as likely to suffer
an amputation than
non-Hispanics whites

Latinx

1.5x

as likely to suffer
an amputation than
non-Hispanics whites

COLUMBUS "U GOT THIS INITIATIVE"



Abbott and the American Diabetes Association® Launch First-of-Its-Kind Community Initiative to Advance Access to Diabetes Care and Technology

"Black individuals across Ohio are twice as likely to die from diabetes compared to non-Hispanic whites. New technologies such as continuous glucose monitors make diabetes management easier and lead to better control of glucose and may close the disparities in diabetes mortality. Unfortunately, Black populations have lower access and usage of such devices. Thus, approaches like the ADA's Health Equity Now, getting continuous glucose monitors to those who need them most, are critical to advancing diabetes equity."—**Joshua Joseph, M.D., Assistant Professor of Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism, The Ohio State University**

"At Abbott, we believe that the best health care product is the one that helps the most people. That's why this partnership is so important—it will improve health outcomes by building access to affordable, integrated diabetes solutions. There is a strong connection between the health of a community and its overall wellbeing."—**Badia Boudaiffa, Divisional Vice President of U.S. Commercial Operations for Abbott Diabetes**

"Diabetes is one of the most pressing health issues of our time, particularly for people of color. Our Health Equity Now platform serves to tear down the health care barriers for historically underserved communities. The program in Columbus will gather real-time data that will help us understand the challenges preventing health care equity and uncover solutions to minimize disparities."—**Charles Henderson, Chief Executive Officer, American Diabetes Association**

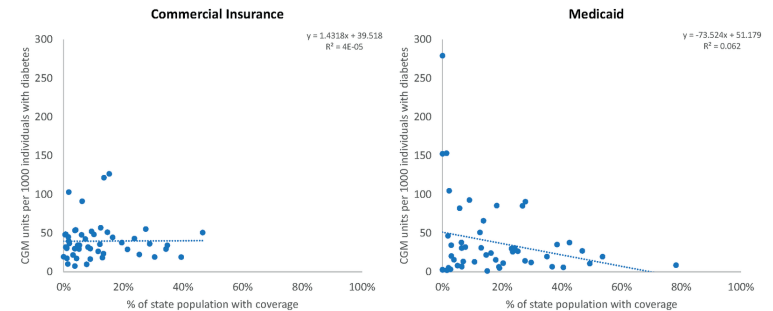
CGM MEDICAID EQUITY INITIATIVE

Continuous glucose monitors (CGMs) are an essential treatment option that allow for close tracking of glucose levels with adjustments of insulin dosing and lifestyle modifications and removes the burden of frequent self-monitoring of blood glucose.

Unfortunately, there is a disparity in coverage for this device in Medicaid programs who often erect barriers to access through utilization controls and other restrictive coverage policies.

The goal of the initiative is to use data obtained from previous studies and surveys to identify and eliminate burdensome utilization controls and increasing access to CGMs in state Medicaid programs.

Age 45-64 Black Population with Diabetes



States with higher rates of Black individuals aged 45-64 covered by Medicaid insurance have lower CGM use

HEALTH MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES

Each dot represents one state
 Dashed line represents calculated average across all states

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This program is also being supported by The Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust.

For information about participating in the community program, contact NCUS at ugotthis@ncusolutions.com



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Clinical trials are essential for validating the safety and efficacy of new medicines and medical products used to manage/treat disease.

CLINICAL TRIAL DIVERSITY

Although Americans of color are nearly twice as likely to have diabetes and related chronic diseases as whites, there is inadequate diversity in clinical trials to test drugs that people with diabetes need.

The ADA is taking a leadership role in promoting policies and practices to close the diversity gap through our Health Equity Now platform, including by launching a **Roundtable on Clinical Trial Diversity**.



Scan the QR code to learn more

