Office of Minority Health

New Diabetes Resources Now Available

A diagnosis of diabetes is complex, and treatment options can be confusing and difficult to understand. Tailoring treatment options and resources to meet individual needs can help improve outcomes.

To help patients, providers, and patient advocates overcome the challenges diabetes treatment can present, we are releasing two new resources for health care providers and patient advocates:

- **Diabetes Medication Management: Directory of Provider Resources** – We designed this directory to facilitate diabetes treatment for primary care teams, particularly providers working with Medicare beneficiaries and vulnerable populations who experience a higher prevalence of type 2 diabetes and its complications.
- **Culturally and Linguistically Tailored Type 2 Diabetes Resources Inventory** – This guide features a catalog of diabetes prevention resources tailored to various audiences, including racial and ethnic minorities, LGBTQ communities, people with disabilities, and people with limited English proficiency.

These new tools supplement our [Connected Care: Chronic Care Management Resources](#) for health care professionals, patients, and community advocates.

Diabetes Fast Facts: Did You Know?

- According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), an estimated 25.8 million people in the United States have been diagnosed with diabetes.
- Diabetes disproportionately affects racial and ethnic minority groups. Of these populations, the CDC notes that African Americans, American Indians/Alaska Natives, and Hispanics are twice as likely as non-Hispanic Whites to be diagnosed with diabetes by a physician. Asian Americans are 20% less likely than non-Hispanic Whites to die from diabetes, however, they are 10% more likely to be diagnosed with diabetes than non-Hispanic Whites.
- Diabetes increases the risk of heart disease and stroke and can lead to other serious complications like kidney failure or blindness.

For more information, visit the CMS OMH website at [go.cms.gov/omh](http://go.cms.gov/omh) or email OMH@cms.hhs.gov.