The Special Diabetes Program (SDP) is comprised of two programs—the Special Diabetes Program for Type 1 Diabetes, which is administered by the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Disorders, and the Special Diabetes Program for Indians (SDPI). Congress created these programs in 1997 to advance research for type 1 diabetes and to address the disproportionate burden of type 2 diabetes on American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIAN).

The Special Diabetes Program for Type 1 Diabetes has used this funding to advance research to:
- delay the full onset of type 1 diabetes,
- better understand the underlying causes of the disease, and
- prevent, treat, and reverse complications associated with the disease.

SDP SAVES LIVES

This research has accelerated progress on an artificial pancreas, advanced therapies to reverse vision loss, and discovered nearly 50 genes that influence the risk of developing type 1 diabetes.

Through SDPI, more than 400 treatment and education programs on type 2 diabetes have been implemented in AIAN communities. AI/ANs have the highest prevalence of diabetes in America. The SDPI has successfully reduced A1c levels, LDL cholesterol, and amputations while improving blood pressure and kidney function.

TAKE ACTION BEFORE DECEMBER 11

Congress must take action to renew the Special Diabetes Program before funding expires on December 11, 2020. These programs have proven to be a critical pathway to preventing and treating diabetes and its complications. The Endocrine Society strongly urges Congress to pass a long-term extension of the Special Diabetes Program at $150 million per program, per year to continue critical research and educational programs to prevent and treat diabetes.

The lives of more than 114 million Americans living with or at-risk for developing diabetes are being changed through these critical programs. It is important that we continue to invest in the research needed to cure diabetes and support programs that will help prevent and treat the disease.
DIABETES IN AMERICA: FACTS AND FIGURES

A GROWING EPIDEMIC

30 MILLION people have diabetes

That's about 1 out of every 10 people

84 MILLION people have prediabetes

More than 1 out of 3 adults have prediabetes

1 out of 4 do not know they have diabetes

9 out of 10 do not know they have prediabetes

WITH STAGGERING COSTS

The total cost of diabetes and prediabetes in the US is $322 BILLION

Risk of death for adults with diabetes is 50% HIGHER than for adults without diabetes

Medical costs for people with diabetes are more than TWICE as high as for people without diabetes

DIABETES DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTS MINORITIES

15.1% American Indians/Alaska Natives

12.7% African Americans

12.1% Hispanic Americans

8.0% Asian Americans

PEOPLE WITH DIABETES ARE AT HIGHER RISK OF SERIOUS HEALTH COMPLICATIONS

Stroke
Blindness
Kidney Disease
Heart Disease
Loss of Toes, Feet, or Legs

LEARN MORE AT ENDOCRINE.ORG/DIABETES