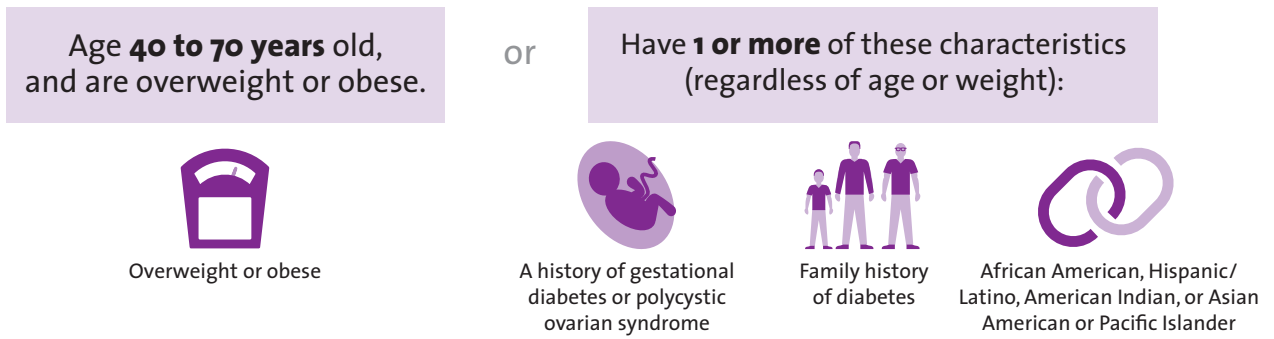


More of your patients are now eligible for free diabetes screening and prevention programs.

The US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) has **updated its screening recommendation**, and now, for the first time, recommends screening for prediabetes and referral to diabetes prevention programs, in addition to screening for undiagnosed diabetes.

Patients with these characteristics are now eligible for a screening with no cost-sharing:



Through screening, we can identify...

Knowing is better, so that your patients can...

Through this new USPSTF guideline, **millions more adults** are now eligible for prediabetes and diabetes **screening**.

People Eligible for Screening Through USPSTF



Beginning in 2017

Private health plans are required to cover screening for prediabetes and diabetes at no cost to patients. In addition, insurers will be required to cover diabetes prevention programs at no cost to patients because the guideline states that clinicians should offer or refer patients with prediabetes to intensive behavioral counseling interventions to promote a healthful diet and physical activity.

Beginning in 2018

Medicare will begin covering diabetes prevention programs for eligible beneficiaries at risk for type 2 diabetes starting January 1, 2018.

Key Takeaway

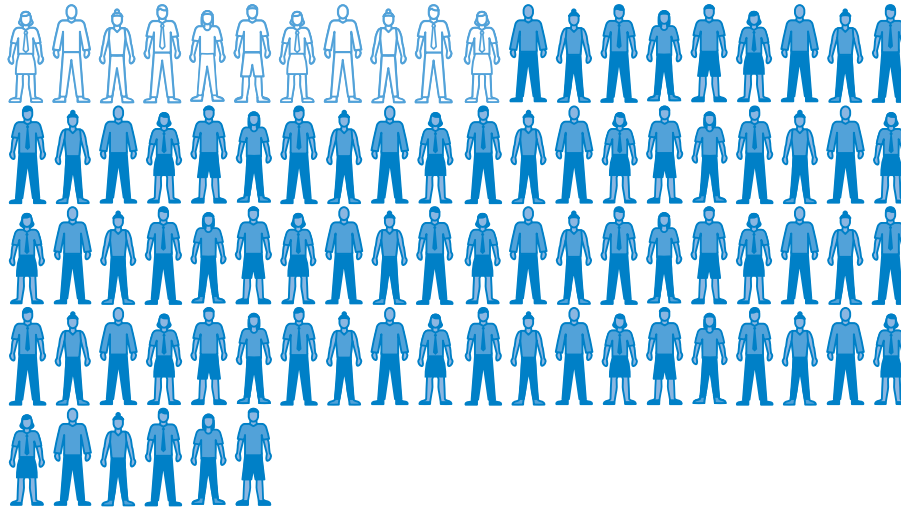
When combined and fully implemented, the new USPSTF guideline and Medicare DPP coverage will result in most Americans having insurance coverage for diabetes screening and prevention programs at no cost.

Millions of Americans have diabetes and prediabetes and don't even know it.

Nearly **86 million** Americans have **prediabetes**.

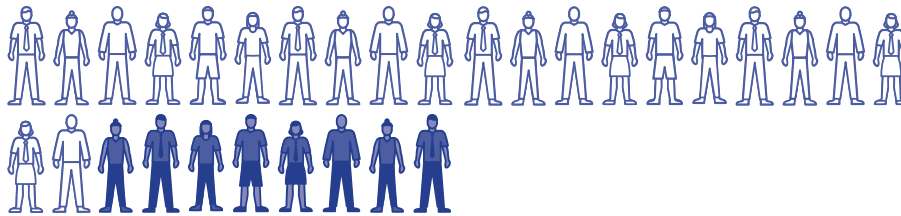


Each figure represents **1 million** Americans



Over **75 million** of them **do not know it**.

Nearly **30 million** Americans have **diabetes**.



8 million of them are **undiagnosed**.

How You and the New Guideline Can Help Fight Diabetes

Screen at-risk

asymptomatic patients for prediabetes and undiagnosed diabetes.



Create awareness

in your practice about the new USPSTF guideline, diabetes risk factors, and insurance coverage with no co-pay for the screening test and diabetes prevention programs.

Refer patients with prediabetes

to diabetes prevention programs in their communities. If you do not have diabetes prevention programs available through your practice, visit www.cdc.gov/diabetes/prevention for more information.

For patients newly diagnosed

with diabetes, begin appropriate treatment and care, including diabetes self-management education, which can increase compliance, help reduce complications, and lower costs.

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