

ELIMINATING DISPARITIES IN DIABETES PREVENTION ACCESS AND CARE ACT OF 2009

Diabetes affects 23.6 million people in the United States. The Eliminating Disparities in Diabetes Prevention Access and Care (EDDPAC) Act would increase research on diabetes in minority communities within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). It would also require HHS to develop a plan to address diabetes among minority populations, expand programs for diabetes prevention and education, and increase the number of minority physicians focusing on diabetes care and treatment.

The following provides a brief summary of the bill, divided among the agencies responsible for particular activities detailed in the bill.

National Institutes of Health (NIH)

- Research on factors that lead to diabetes in minority populations, including behavior, environment, and genetics. NIH will also research gestational diabetic pregnancies among minority populations.
- Education of health care professionals in weight counseling, obesity research, and nutrition, as well as improve minority health professional participation in diabetes-focused research programs.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

- Education on the effects of diabetes in minority populations, include diabetes-focused education classes or training programs on cultural sensitivity and carrying out public awareness campaigns to encourage physical activity.
- Health Promotion and prevention programs for minority populations including programs to adapt community planning tools within minority populations and disseminating guidelines for nutrition, exercise, and diet for diabetes treatment and prevention.

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)

- Increase minority physicians focusing on diabetes care and treatment and educate providers on the effect of diabetes in minority population.
- Expansion of programs that place health care providers in areas disproportionately affected by diabetes.

Indian Health Service (IHS)

- Identification of ethnically and culturally appropriate diabetes treatment, care, prevention, and services by health care professionals for the American Indian population.