

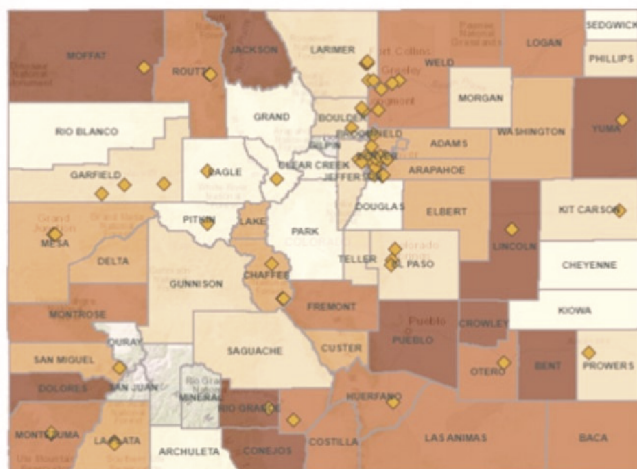
Colorado Diabetes Challenges in Equity & Access

- Diabetes is the 8th leading cause of death in Colorado.
- Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) communities in Colorado are dually harmed by having both a higher prevalence of diabetes and less access to care.
- Colorado lags behind commercial plans, Medicare and other states by limiting Medicaid patients access to continuous glucose monitors (CGMs), which are widely accepted as the standard of care.
- Currently, ALL other Coloradans (including those enrolled in commercial insurance and Medicare) have broader access to CGMs than Medicaid enrollees.
- This inequitable Medicaid access creates a disparate two-tiered system in which access to critical care is determined by a patient's financial status rather than need.

Limited Rural Access to Care

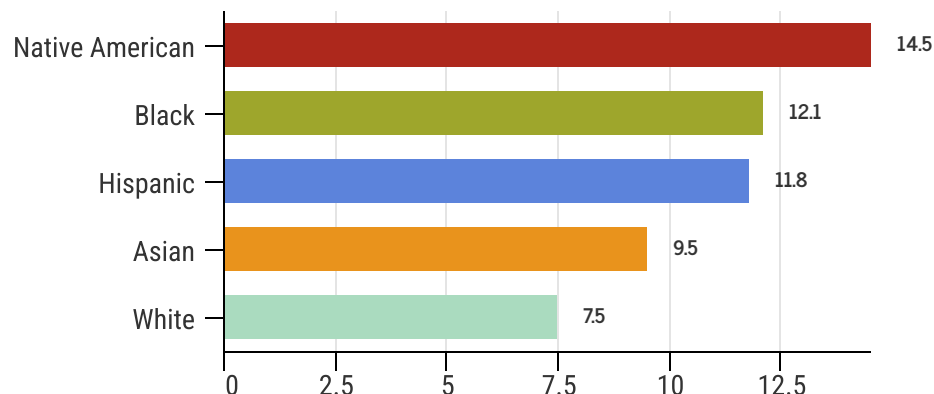
Rural Coloradans have a higher prevalence of diabetes and less access to care.

-- Colorado Rural Health Center



Source: CDPHE

Higher BIPOC Diabetes Risk



Maternal Mortality: Black pregnant women are 3X more likely to die in childbirth due to diabetes and underlying conditions.

CGMs for Life, Equity & Cost Savings

CGMs are innovative medical devices that offer real-time monitoring of blood glucose levels to help prevent dangerous blood sugar fluctuations that result in emergency room visits and hospitalizations.

Advantages of increasing access in Colorado:

- **Better, more equitable diabetes management and access to care for rural Coloradans, BIPOC communities, mothers with gestational diabetes, and all Colorado diabetes patients.**
- **More equitable system of care determined by individual medical need.**
- **Improved patient outcomes, particularly among BIPOC communities.**
- **Raises Colorado to meet current standards for diabetes care.**
- **Cost-savings from as much as 70% reduction in hospitalizations.**