Screening for prediabetes and diabetes is essential for addressing the diabetes epidemic in America.

You may be eligible for a simple, fast and *free* screening if you are:



Age 40 to 70 years old, and are overweight or obese.



or

Have 1 or more of these characteristics (regardless of age or weight):



A history of gestational diabetes or polycystic ovarian syndrome



of diabetes



African American, Hispanic/ Latino, American Indian, or Asian American or Pacific Islander

Through screening, we can identify...

Prediabetes

Diabetes

Knowing is better, so that you can...

Be referred to diabetes prevention programs

Lose weight Eat healthier foods

Increase your physical activity



Begin diabetes treatment with your health care provider



Manage your diabetes

Prevent complications

Lead a healthy life



If you think you are at risk, talk to your health care provider about being screened.

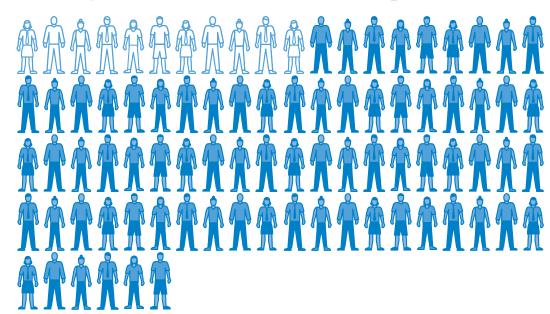
Private health plans are required to cover diabetes screening and prevention programs at no cost beginning January 2017.

www.diabetesadvocacyalliance.org/screening

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

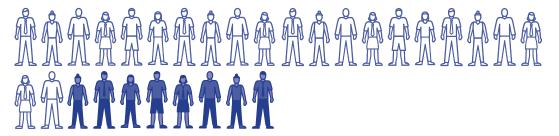
Nearly 86 million Americans have prediabetes.





Over 75 million of them do not know it.

Nearly 80 million Americans have diabetes.



8 million of them are undiagnosed.

For more information:



www.ama-assn.org/sub/prevent-diabetes-stat/
(American Medical Association,
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)



www.doihaveprediabetes.org (Advertising Council, American Diabetes Association, American Medical Association, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)



www.askscreenknow.com (Novo Nordisk)

Sources:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National diabetes statistics report: estimates of diabetes and its burden in the United States, 2014. Sui AL, on behalf of the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Screening for abnormal blood glucose and type 2 diabetes mellitus: U.S. preventive services task force recommendation statement. Ann Intern Med 2015; 163(11):861-868.