Together 2 Goal.

AMGA Foundation National Diabetes Campaign



Monthly Campaign Webinar September 17, 2020

Today's Webinar



- Together 2 Goal® Updates
 - Webinar Reminders
 - T2G Talk & Taste
 - Final T2G Fall Survey
 - The Know Diabetes by Heart[™] Professional Education Podcast Series
 - Bonus Janssen Webinar: CAD & PAD
- Addressing Social Determinants of Health: Community Partnerships and Health Equity Strategies
 - Kristen M. Kopski, M.D., Ph.D. of HealthPartners Care Group
- Q&A
 - Use Q&A or chat feature



Webinar Reminders



- Webinar will be recorded today and available the week of September 21st
 - www.Together2Goal.org
- Participants are encouraged to ask questions using the "Chat" and "Q&A" functions on the right side of your screen



T2G Talk & Taste



November 5, 2020

- Gather your team in-person or virtually – for our final T2G Talk & Taste
- Download our Talk & Taste kit and watch the T2G Highlights video
- RSVP at together2goal.org/ndoa



Final T2G Fall Survey





The Know Diabetes by Heart[™] Professional Education Podcast Series





Bonus Janssen Webinar: CAD & PAD



Webinar

Understanding High
Risk Coronary and
Peripheral Artery
Disease Patient
Populations

Full recording and presentation coming soon from Janssen!



Today's Featured Presenter



Kristen Kopski, M.D., Ph.D.



Primary Care Regional Medical Director
Park Nicollet Health Services

Social Determinants of Health in the Care of Type 2 Diabetes: Together 2 Goal



Kristen Kopski MD, PhD Regional Medical Director Park Nicollet/Health Partners Sept 17, 2020

Who we are

- Consumer-governed, non-profit
- Integrated health care delivery and financing
 - 55 Clinics and 8 hospitals
 - Health plan
 - 1.8 M Members
 - 1.2 M Patients
- Twin Cities & surrounding communities (MN and Western WI)

To improve health and well-being in partnership with our members, patients and community.

Vision

Health as it could be, affordability as it must be, through relationships built on trust.





Figure 1

Social Determinants of Health

Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
Employment Income Expenses Debt Medical bills Support	Housing Transportation Safety Parks Playgrounds Walkability Zip code / geography	Literacy Language Early childhood education Vocational training Higher education	Hunger Access to healthy options	Social integration Support systems Community engagement Discrimination Stress	Health coverage Provider availability Provider linguistic and cultural competency Quality of care

Health Outcomes

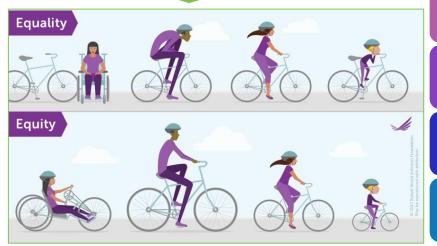
Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations





The case for equity

The right thing to do



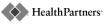
Business case on many levels

Return on investment to society

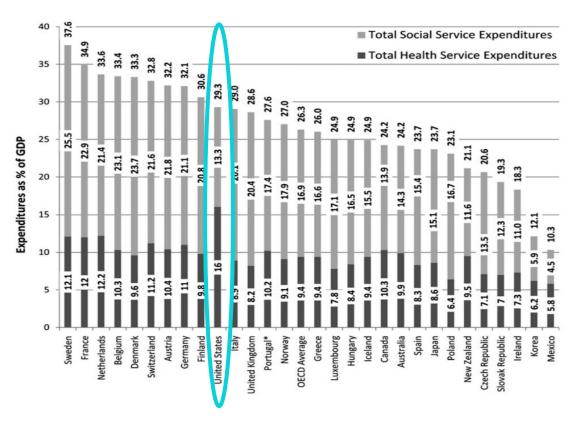
Better care/outcomes lead to lower cost of care

Improving overall quality results

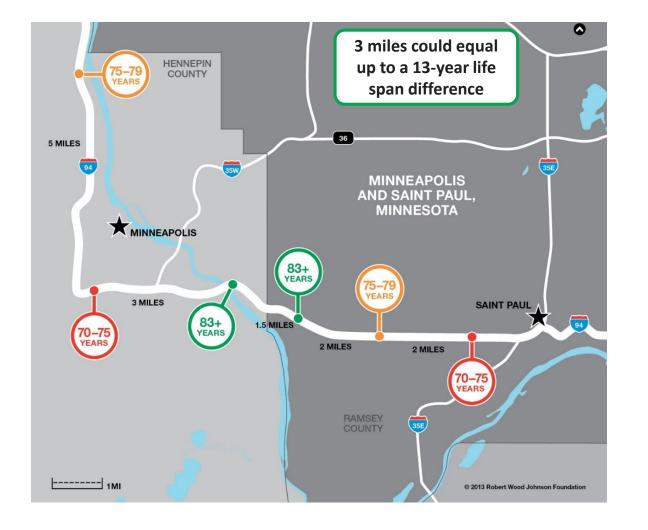
Attracting patients in changing demographic



Comparison of Medical and Social Care Costs

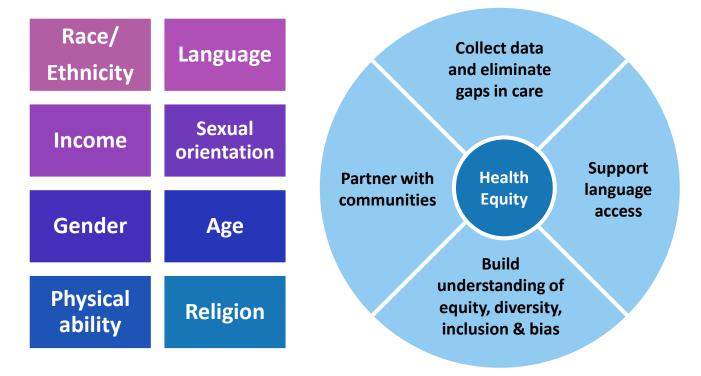






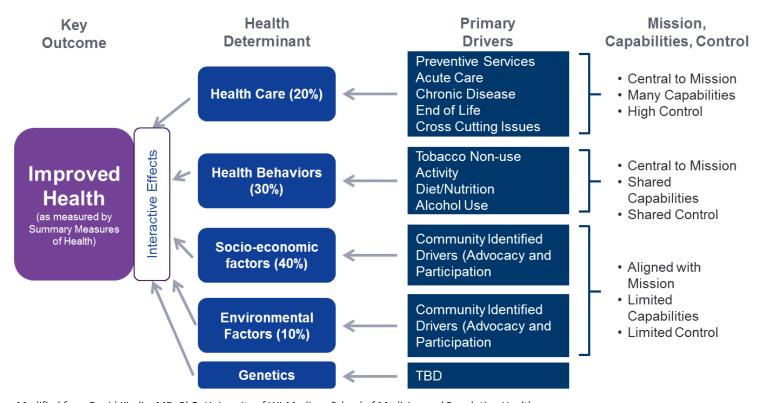


Our Approach to Health Equity





Social Determinants Driver Diagram





Data Collection

- 2003: Began measuring economic disparities
- 2005: Began asking patients to share their race, country of origin, and language

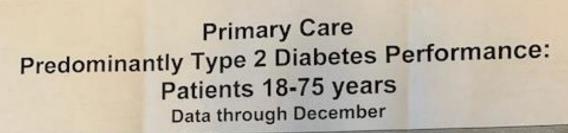
Identify gaps:

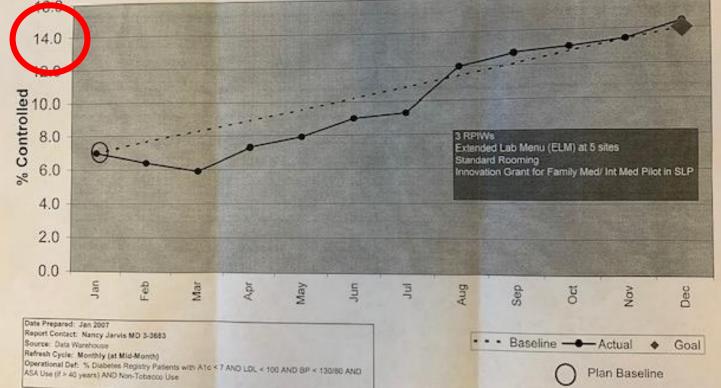
- No gaps in process measures
- Largest gaps where additional visits or preparation required or self management
- Cultural beliefs about preventive medicine



2007

(different criteria)



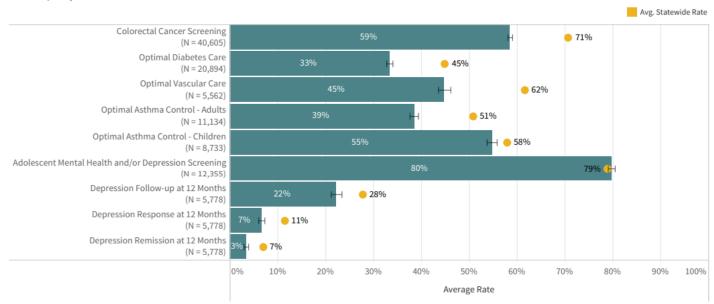


Transparency



FIGURE 3: Summary by Race: Black/African American

(2018 report year)







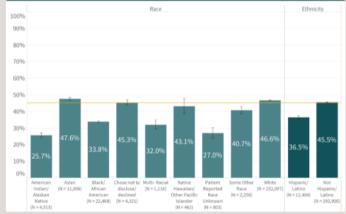
OPTIMAL DIABETES CARE

Race/Ethnicity Summary

2019 Report Year (2018 dates of service)

Optimal Diabetes Care

By Race/Ethnicity



 Statewide average for patients with race/ethnicity information available Race average = 45.2% Ethnicity average = 45.2%



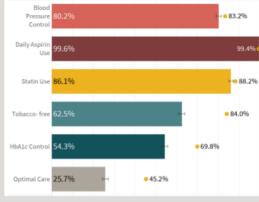
American Indian/Alaskan Native, Black/African American, Multi-Race and Hispanic/Latino patients have significantly lower rates of optimal diabetes care compared to the race/ethnicity average.



Black/African American female and White female patients have significantly higher rates of optimal diabetes care compared to Black/African American males and White males, respectively.

American Indian/Alaskan Native

By Optimal Diabetes Component



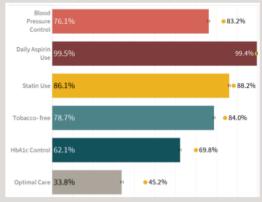
62.5%

of American Indian patients are tobacco-free, the lowest of any race group.

54.3%

of American Indian patients have a controlled HbA1c (< 8.0), the lowest of any race group.

Black/African American By Optimal Diabetes Component



62.1%

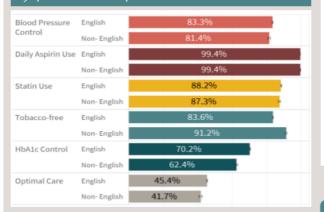
of Black/ African American patients have a controlled HbA1c (< 8.0), the second lowest of any race group

OPTIMAL DIABETES CARE

Preferred Language Summary

2019 Report Year (2018 dates of service)

English-speaking vs. Non-English-speaking By Optimal Diabetes Component

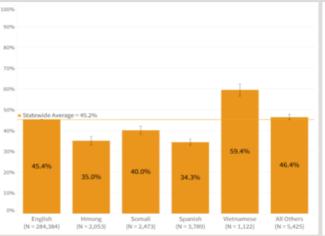


Non-English-speaking patients have significantly lower rates of HbA1c control compared to English-speaking patients.

English-speaking patients have significantly lower rates of being tobacco-free compared to Non-English-speaking patients.

Statewide average for patients with preferred language information available

Optimal Diabetes Care By Preferred Language



Patients who speak English, Hmong, Somali, Spanish or Vietnamese make up the largest portion of the eligible population.

Patients who speak Hmong, Somali or Spanish have significantly lower rates of optimal diabetes care compared to the statewide average.

49.2%English-speaking
Asian patients

45.8% Non-Englishspeaking Asian patients

English-speaking Asian patients have significantly higher rates of optimal diabetes care compared to non-English-speaking Asian patients.

32.5% English-speaking Black/African

41.2% Non-English speaking Black/ African American patients

Non-English-speaking
Black/African American patients
have significantly higher rates of
optimal diabetes care compared to
English-speaking Black/African
American patients.

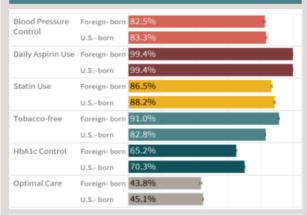


OPTIMAL DIABETES CARE

Country of Origin Summary

2019 Report Year (2018 dates of service)

Born in the U.S. vs. Born Outside the U.S. By Optimal Diabetes Component



Patients born outside the United States have significantly lower rates of HbA1c control compared to patients born in the United States.

Patients born in the United States have significantly lower rates of being tobacco- free compared to patients born outside the United States.

Statewide average for patients with country of origin information available

Optimal Diabetes Care By Country of Origin



Patients from India, Laos, Mexico, Somalia and United States make up the largest portion of the eligible population.

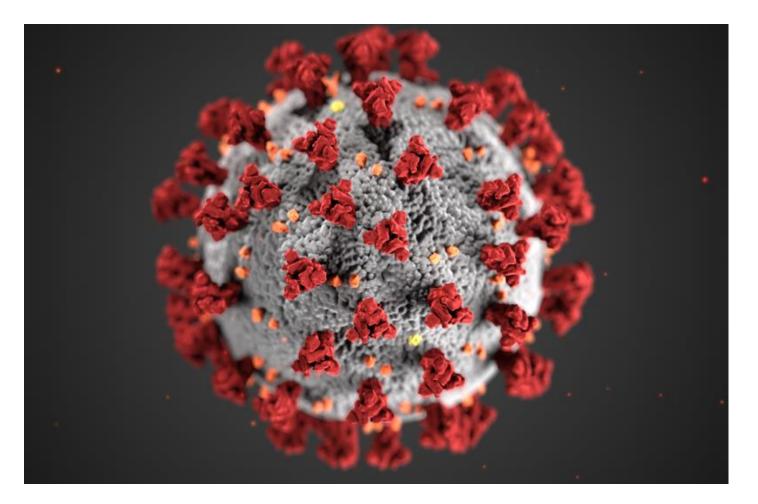
Among these patients, those from Laos, Mexico and Somalia with diabetes have the lowest rates of optimal care.

25.3% American Indian/ Alaskan Native patients born in U.S.

37.6% American Indian/ Alaskan Native patients born outside U.S. 29.0% Black/ African American patients born in U.S. 41.0% Black/ African American patients born outside U.S.

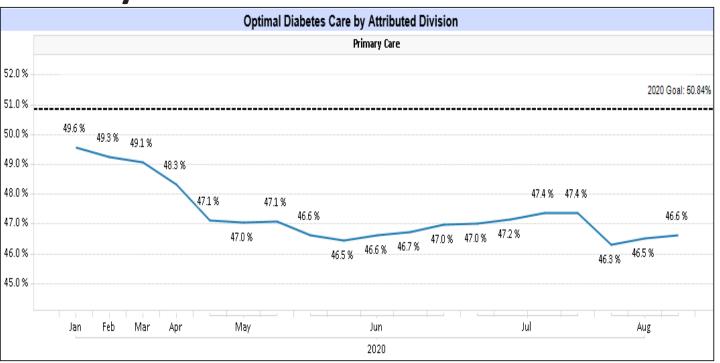
American Indian/Alaskan Native
patients born in the United States have
significantly lower rates of optimal
diabetes care compared to American
Indian/Alaskan Native patients born
outside the United States.

Black/African American patients born in the United States have significantly lower rates of optimal diabetes care compared to Black/African American patients born outside of the United States.



Care Group Diabetes Primary Care



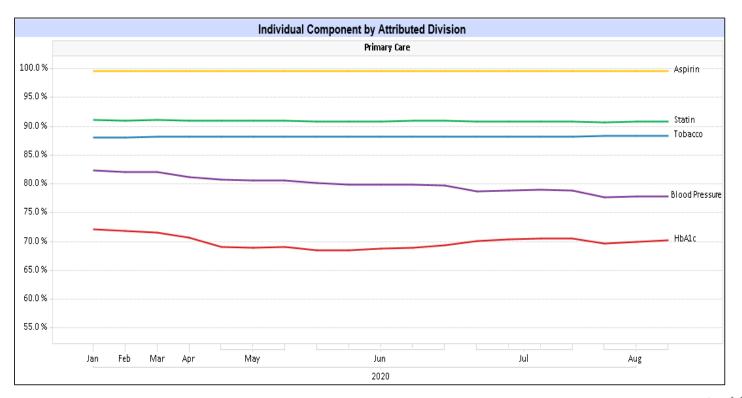


Measure: Percentage of patients with diabetes, ages 18 through 75 years, who meet all five Optimal Diabetes Care components:

- 1. HbA1c <8.0 mg/dL: Most recent A1c test in the last 12 mo.
- 2. Statin Medication: If most recent LDL not at clinical goal, patient is prescribed a statin medication or has documented contraindication in the last 12 mo.
- 3. Blood Pressure <140/90 mm/Hg: Most recent blood pressure in the last 12 mo.
- 4. Non-Tobacco User: Most recent status indicating non-tobacco user in the last two years.
- 5. Daily Aspirin (IVD Patients Only): Patient is prescribed daily aspirin or anti-platelet medication or has documented contraindication in the last 12 mo.

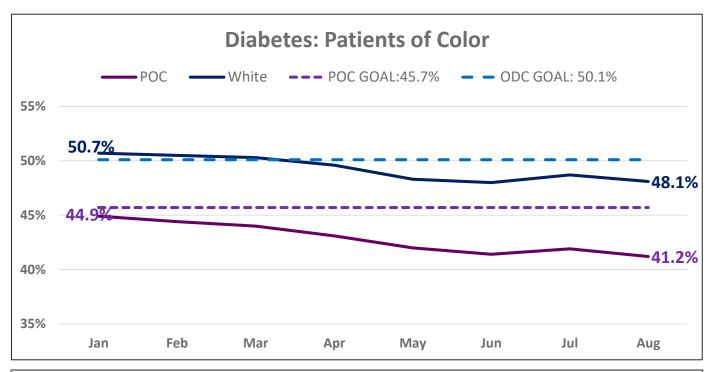


Individual Component Primary Care



Diabetes – Patients of Color GOAL: 45.7%



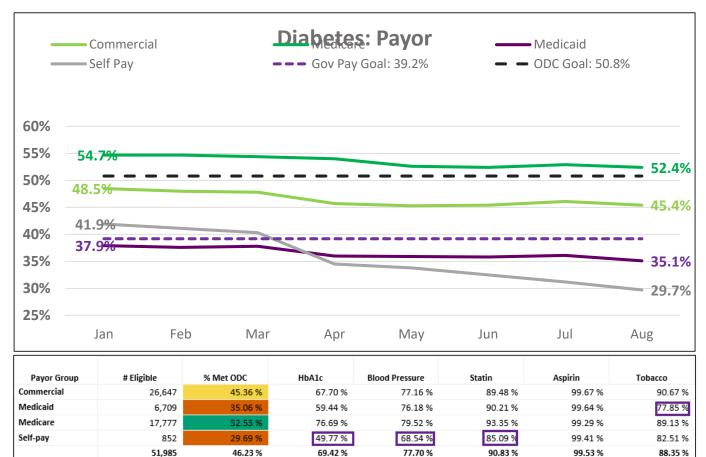


Race Group	# Eligible	% Met ODC	HbA1c	Blood Pressure	Statin	Aspirin	Tobacco
Of Color	13,369	41.21 %	63.98 %	75.76 %	90.14 %	99.70 %	87.61 %
Unknown	601	40.93 %	63.89 %	73.04 %	87.02 %	99.83 %	88.35 %
White	38,015	48.07 %	71.41 %	78.45 %	91.13 %	99.47 %	88.62 %
	51,985	46.23 %	69.42 %	77.70 %	90.83 %	99.53 %	88.35 %



Diabetes: Payor







Process



Rapid A1C Expansion

Current Rapid A1C Sites

HP ARDEN HILLS CLINIC
HP BLOOMINGTON CLINIC
HP HEALTH CENTER FOR WOMEN
HP MIDWAY CLINIC
HP ST PAUL CLINIC
PNC 3800 ST LOUIS PARK CLINIC
PNC 3850 ST LOUIS PARK CLINIC
PNC BLOOMINGTON CLINIC
PNC BROOKDALE CLINIC
PNC BURNSVILLE CLINIC
PNC CREEKSIDE CLINIC
PNC MAPLE GROVE REGIONAL CENTER
PNC MINNEAPOLIS CLINIC
PNC SHAKOPEE CLINIC
HUT HUTCHINSON HEALTH CL
RW CLINICS - ANOKA
SMG CURVE CREST
SMG SOMERSET
WESTFIELDS HOSPITAL

Next sites:

Criteria:

- Number of diabetes patients at clinic site
- Number of clinicians
- Patients of color with diabetes
- Diabetes patients of color with government Payor
- Non-English speaking diabetes patients

The sites to be added in 2020 are:

- 1. PN Chanhassen
- 2. HP Maplewood
- 3. PN Eagan



Quality by Location "Friendly Competition"

					Qua	lity M	etrics	by L	ocati.	on								
	Aug Rank																	
	July Rank	13	3	14	7	5	9	15	4	2	16	9	9	12	8	1	6	
	June Rank	9	3	12	5	6	8	14		6	13	10	4	2	11	1		
	Goal	18484 Lakeville	Bloom	Brook	Burns	Carlson	Chan	Creek	Eagan	Maple Grove	Mpls	Plymo uth	Shak	SmartCare	SLP Fam Med	SLP d Int Med	Wayz	
Adult Asthma	69.2%	67.2%	69.9%	56.6%	65.0%	67.7%	59.4%	59.0%	68.4%	61.5%	49.6%	62.8%	67.8%	69.19	64.69	<mark>%</mark> 71.39	67.2%	
-1 -1 -11			0/	0/						0/	0/						0/	
ODC	50.8%	38.4%	45.8%	47.4%	49.2%	53.6%	43.1%	35.7%	50.4%	51.2%	35.8%	43.9%	48.0%	46.29	41.19	<mark>%</mark> 52.09	47.9 %	
piapetes- меріпораціў	53.070	04.570	00.370	00.7/0	00.070	31.370	07.370	03.170	07.470	00.070	00.1/0	00.070	-					
Hypertension	80.5%	61.8%	72.4%	69.6%	70.4%	75.5%	65.1%	66.0%	75.7%	71.2%	62.9%	68.3%	⁷ % G	reen % Y	ellow 9	6Red	Me	asure
Adult Depression 6 mos	17.1%	12.6%	13.0%	12.3%	18.0%	15.8%	13.8%	9.7%	22.9%	15.3%	12.0%	18.6%	1	70 1	, ,	Ned IVI		asarc
Adult Depression 12 mos	17.7%	12.5%	22.8%	14.3%	20.9%	13.9%	16.1%	11.1%	22.5%	14.6%	6.2%	12.6%	2 12	.5% 68	.8% 1	.8.8% A	dult Asthm	na
BC Screening	85.9%	74.3%	85.0%	73.3%	83.3%	84.1%	84.4%	59.0%	85.5%	86.4%	65.4%	81.6%					hild Asthm	
Cerv. Cancer Screening	85.8%	82.1%	86.7%	83.1%	84.9%	86.9%	83.0%	76.0%	85.7%	87.5%	75.7%	85.2%	_				DC	
Chlamydia	65.8%	57.4%	53.7%	64.5%	54.5%	53.4%	54.9%	47.7%	56.3%	60.2%	66.0%	54.7%	5 0.				iabetes- N	ephropath
CRC Screening	75.7%	64.6%	74.5%	68.3%	76.8%	78.4%	74.6%	59.5%	77.7%	76.1%	64.7%	74.2%	7 0.	0% 31	.3%	58.8% H	lypertensio	on .
CRC POC Screening	68.3%	60.0%	73.0%	64.1%	68.1%	69.5%	63.4%	59.5%	67.6%	67.7%	51.9%	60.0%	€ 37	7.5% 62	.5%	0.0% A	dult Depre	ession 6 mo
Adol Imms	46.7%	48.6%	51.5%	41.7%	42.9%	42.3%	49.4%	53.1%	38.7%	38.1%	35.1%	40.6%	3 37	'.5% 5 6	.3%	6.3% A	dult Depre	ssion 12 m
Child Imms	65.0%	69.6%	63.3%	57.2%	59.7%	77.2%	73.1%	60.0%	63.8%	74.3%	23.9%	71.7%	7 12	.5% 62	.5% 2	25.0% B	C Screenin	g
													31	.3% 62	.5%	6.3%	erv. Cance	r Screenin
													6.	3% 50	.0% 4	13.8% C	hlamydia	
													_				RC Screeni	
																	RC POC Scr	eening
																	dol Imms	
													58	.3% 33	.3%	8.3%	hild Imms	

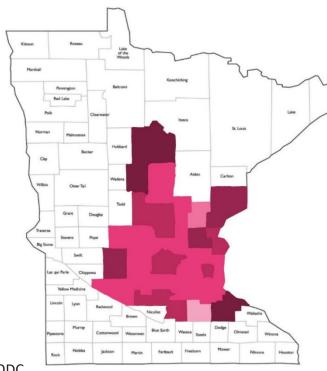
Over 50% of clinics at goal- green or yellow is highlighted Over 20% of clinics not at goal- red is highlighted



Diabetes Quality Analysis Diabetes Patient Panel: Use for focused population efforts (list showing patient by Payor and Race) Care team ask for lists of their patients to reach out to

							Diabetes P	atient Panel						
Payor Group	Plan Name	Race Group	Race Detail	HbA1c Date	HbA1c Value	HbA1c Status →	HbA1c Action	BP Action	BP STATUS	BP Date	BP Systolic	BP Diastolic	Statin Flag	LDL Date
Commercial	BCBS OUT O	White	White	20	13.8	POOR CONT	HbA1c >=8		MET	020	115	70	MET	020
Medicare	MEDICARE	White	White	20	14.6	POOR CONT	HbA1c >=8	BP Due Soon	MET	2019	114	80	MET	201
Commercial	HP FULLY IN	White	White	20	9.2	POOR CONT	Review for Act		MET	020	88	59	MET	020
Commercial	BCBS MN	White	White	020	9.6	POOR CONT	HbA1c >=8	Overdue for F	ELEVATED	020	139	96	MET	20
Commercial	HP FULLY IN	White	White	20	11.4	POOR CONT	Review for Act		MET	020	104	74	MET	020
Commercial	HP FULLY IN	White	White	20	9.8	POOR CONT	HbA1c >=8	Overdue for F	ELEVATED	020	145	83	MET	020
Commercial	HP FULLY IN	White	White	20	10.7	POOR CONT	HbA1c >=8		MET	020	106	67	MET	19
Self-pay		White	White	20	10.8	POOR CONT	HbA1c >=8		MET	019	138	84	MET	019
Commercial	UHC	White	White	20	9.1	POOR CONT	HbA1c >=8		MET	20	129	70	MET	019
Medicaid	UHC COMMU	White	White	20	12.0	POOR CONT	HbA1c >=8		MET	020	123	85	MET	018
Commercial	HP SELF INS	White	White	20	9.6	POOR CONT	HbA1c >=8		MET	020	115	68	MET	016
Commercial	BCBS OUT O	White	White	20	12.1	POOR CONT	Review for Act		MET	020	137	76	MET	:020
Medicare	MEDICA PRI	White	White	20	9.1	POOR CONT	Review for Act	Overdue for F	ELEVATED	20	94	90	MET	019
Commercial	BCBS OUT O	White	White	20	12.8	POOR CONT	Review for Act		ELEVATED	020	161	91	MET	:020
Medicaid	BCBS WI ME	Of Color	Multiple Value	V2	11.3	POOR CONT	HbA1c >=8		MET	019	127	83	MET	16
Commercial	BCBS OUT O	White	White	20	10.8	POOR CONT	HbA1c >=8		MET	020	125	85	MET	2019
Commercial	MEDICA IFB I	White	White	/2	9.2	POOR CONT	HbA1c >=8	Overdue for F	ELEVATED	020	157	96	MET	19
Medicaid	GHC OF EAU	White	White	20	13.9	POOR CONT	HbA1c >=8	Overdue for F	ELEVATED	020	144	100	MET	:019
Commercial	BCBS OUT O	White	White	020	9.0	POOR CONT	HbA1c >=8		MET	20	127	88	MET	019
Commercial	AETNA	White	White	20	12.4	POOR CONT	HbA1c >=8	Overdue for F	ELEVATED	020	153	80	MET	2019
Medicare	MEDICA PRI	White	White	020	9.0	POOR CONT	HbA1c >=8		MET	020	125	74	MET	20
Medicare	MEDICA PRI	White	White	020	10.0	POOR CONT	HbA1c >=8		MET	20	133	74	MET	20
Self-pay		White	White	019	11.6	POOR CONT	HbA1c >=8	BP Due Soon	MET	19	136	84	MET	18
Commercial	HP FULLY IN	White	White	20	11.3	POOR CONT	HbA1c >=8		MET	020	105	64	MET	19





Percent of patients achieving **Optimal Diabetes Care** August 2020

Shown by County

Percent ODC

>55%

50-55%

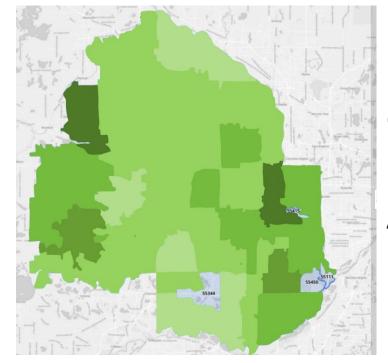
45-49%

40-44%

35-39%

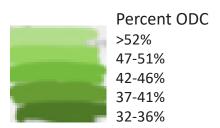
Below 35%



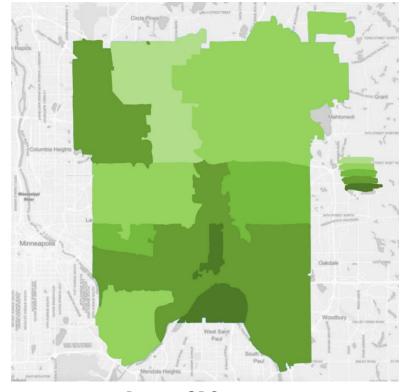


Hennepin County (includes Minneapolis) Optimal Diabetes Care By Zip Codes August 2020









Percent ODC >52% 47-51% 42-46% 37-41% 32-36% Ramsey County (includes St. Paul) Optimal Diabetes Care By Zip Codes August 2020















What key system resources to help support people with Diabetes?

- Primary Care
- International Diabetes Center
- RN Care Coordinators
- Diabetes Educators
- MTM Pharmacists
- Social Work Care Coordinators
- Insurance Plan Programs
 - Case Managers
 - Virtual/Digital programs
- Technology / Monitoring



Care Coordination Tips: Assessing SDOH factors with DM Patients

- Conversational assessment as you interview and educate the patient:
 - Tell me about who shops for food in your household . . .
 - Tell me about your meals . . .
 - When do you first eat in the morning?
 - Tell me about your home/kitchen . . .
 - Who helps with medications or meals in your home?
 - Who do they call when they need help?
- Further assessment probing questions depending on responses



Common SDOH Factors & Resources for DM Patients

- Ability to afford testing supplies and medication
- Ability to navigate insurance benefits
- Food insecurity compounded by need for new nutritional plan to control blood sugars
- Housing instability often a higher priority than good nutrition or testing supplies
- Transportation barriers

- Insurance plan programs
- Pharmacy assistance programs
- Industry programs for support
- Medication charity/grant program
- Hunger Solutions also assist with further SDOH assessment and resource finding
- MTM referral
- Care Coordination referral
- Nutrition Services referral
- General community resource referrals

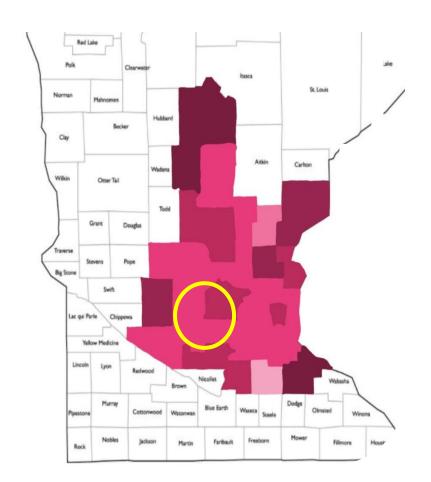


Strategies that Work

- Patient Centered approach
 - Meet patient where they are at
 - Simple goal setting
- Prioritize needs of patient –
 not just medical needs –
 social often higher priority for
 patient
- Relationship building trust & care
 - Respectful language: adherent vs compliant; in range or out of range vs good or bad readings

- Customized follow up
 - Frequency
 - Intensity
 - With whom
 - Accountability check in
- In Person visits
- Video visits



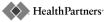


Hutchinson Health McLeod County, MN



Hutchinson

- Small town, "farm belt"
- Population generally conservative, prefer traditional care
- Farmers don't come in for visits March-October
- Barriers to considering insulin therapy
 - Considerations for maintaining DOT licenses
- Transportation barriers
 - Geographic distance and long drives
 - Minimal other transportation options
- Unexpectedly high costs for nutritious foods
- Formal Diabetes Education often unaffordable

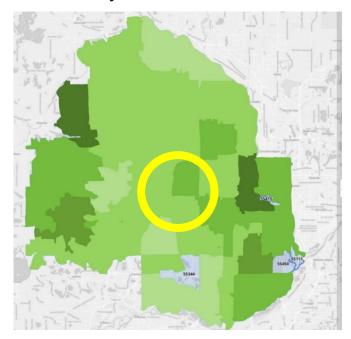


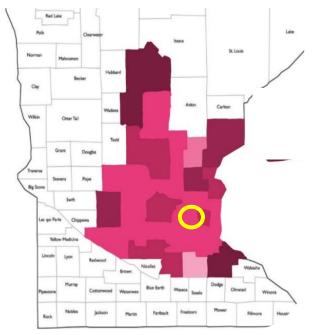
Hutchinson's tips

- Accommodate people's schedule (farm seasonality)
- "Next Visit Set up"
 - Clear expectations for patient on timing of next follow up
 - Labs ordered for next visit before patient leaves
 - Most of the time, patient leaves with their appt already scheduled
 - Also leaves ensuring all meds refilled
- Keep individual clinician performance numbers close to the provider
 - Reports and viewing of their own diabetes panel



Park Nicollet Brookdale Clinic Brooklyn Center, MN







Brooklyn Center

- Highest "no show" rate for appointments
- High interpreter need
- Large West African and Southeast Asian population
- "Working Class" population
- High percent of literacy/numeracy barriers to care
- Diabetes educators embedded within the clinic



Brooklyn Center tips

- See patient while they are there ("just in time")
- Cultural Sensitivity
 - Talk in terms of what foods they eat
 - Cultural considerations around mealtime environment
 - What comparisons make sense related to portion
- Relationships and Trust, understand the individual
 - First visit is often "What does yoru day look like"
- Creativity



System Wide Tips

- Expert Panel
 - Brings together leaders in various disciplines to prioritize
- Robust Standing orders for DM Med titration
 - Used by CDEs (IDC, some care coordinators)
- Protocols for CDEs and clinicians alike
 - Pre-procedural, fasting, glucocorticoid use, etc



Ramadan Annual Review

- Review annually at Fall Expert Panel
- Communicate in March

Diabetes and Ramadan: Practical Guidelines Ramadan starts on the evening of Thursday, April 23rd lasting 30 days and ending at sundown on Saturday, May 23rd. Here are tools to assist you in the care of your diabetes patients who observe Ramadan: Clinical Guidance Ramadan and Diabetes And the following patient education resource is available Ramadan and Diabetes, Managing your glucose levels during fasting English / Arabic / Oromo / Somali



A picture is worth a thousand words

- Take a picture of your food
- CGM printouts/trends have color coding- can sometimes be used when language, literacy, or numeracy barriers present
- Have patient take a picture of a certain product or recommended food to help them get it at store



Video visits: "Show me.....

- the inside of your cupboard/ refrigerator
- Your pillbox
- Your actual pills
- Your dinner (or send me a photo). Let's carb count this together.
- How you check your BG, how you give your insulin



Books for patients

Diabetes Burnout: What to Do When You Can't Take It Anymore by William H. Polonsky, PhD, CDE

Eating Mindfully: How to End Mindless Eating and Enjoy a Balanced Relationship with Food by Susan Albers, PsyD.

Intuitive Eating: A Revolutionary Program That Works by Evelyn Tribole, MS, RD and Elyse Resch, Ms, RD, FADA

Mindless Eating: Why We Eat More Than We Think by Brian Wansink, PhD.



Nutrition and Diabetes Tools

CalorieKing

-Provides free mobile app, products and services designed to educate, motivate and inspire lifelong weight management.

Calorieking.com

Diabetes Goal Tracker

-Free mobile app from AADE to help set diabetes management goals.

Available in Spanish and English.

Diabeteseducator.org/patient-resources/diabetes-goal-tracker-app

Glucose Buddy

-Offers free mobile app to help manage diabetes.

Glucosebuddy.com

GoMeals

-Offers free mobile app with features for healthy eating, staying active and tracking glucose levels.

GoMeals.com

MyFitnessPal

-Provides free diet and exercise journal and online calorie counter. Apps available.

Myfitnesspal.com

SparkQuote

-Provides free inspiring quote of the day

Www.sparkquote.com



Helpful Resources for patients and professionals

Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics (AND)

-Offers a user friendly website that contains a wealth of science-based information and advice on eating well and optimizing health.

Https://www.eatright.org/

American Association of Diabetes Educators (AADE)

-Offers a variety of tools and resources to help make living with diabetes manageable.

Diabeteseducator.org/patient-resources

American Diabetes Association (ADA)

-Offers a wide range of information related to diabetes. Search by specific topics under ADA's search engine or through the main headings on the home page of the website. Also offers an online support community.

Diabetes.org

American Heart Association (AHA)

-Offers a wide range of information related to heart heath, including a Heart Attack Risk Calculator. Search by specific topics under AHA's search engine or through the main headings on the home page of the website.

Heart.org

Behavioral Diabetes Institute (BDI)

-Offers tools to face the psychological demands of diabetes.

Behavioraldiabetes.org

Center for Mindful Eating

-Offers information about mindful eating and conducts classes and training for ongoing education about mindful eating.

Thecenterformindfuleating.org

International Diabetes Center (IDC) - at Park Nicollet

-A leader in diabetes innovation, education and research to improve patient care.

Internationaldiabetescenter.com

National Diabetes Education Program

-Offers resources on diabetes management and prevention for patients and health care professionals through partnerships with more than 200 public and private organizations. A federally funded program sponsored by the National Institutes of Health and the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Ndep.nih.gov

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) - MyPlate

-Offers information and tools on eating for better health, physical activity and more.

Choosemyplate.gov

Diabetes Life Website

Informs, inspires and connects millions of diabetes patients, costumers and caregivers. Recipes, nutrition tips, and expert advice.

HealthPartners:

DLife.com

October Webinar



- Date/Time: October 15, 2020 from 2-3pm Eastern
- Topic: Optimizing Diabetes Care in 4
 High Volume Primary Care Clinics of
 Henry Ford Health System
- Presenters: Denise White-Perkins,
 M.D., Ph.D.; Kate Weisberg-Zenlea,
 MPH, CPH; Doreen Dankerlui, MPH;



Questions



