

# Impact of T2DM and SDOH of Latino population within the U.S.

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## Background

- Latinos have immigrated to U.S. at higher rates with an estimated 1 out of 3 individuals in the U.S. will be Latino by 2050.
- CDC estimates 38.4 million Americans have diabetes with 90% being type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).
- Office of Ministry Health showed Hispanics have a 70% higher risk of being diagnosed with T2DM compared to non-Hispanic whites.
- Social Determinant of Health (SDOH) is comprised of five domains: access to healthcare, neighborhood, social and community context, economic stability, access to education.
- SDOH research has shown a contributing role with multiple studies being linked with increased likelihood of diagnosis with T2DM.
- Dr. Cleveland Et al. research the prevalence of T2DM in southern California in consideration of SDOH.

## Objectives

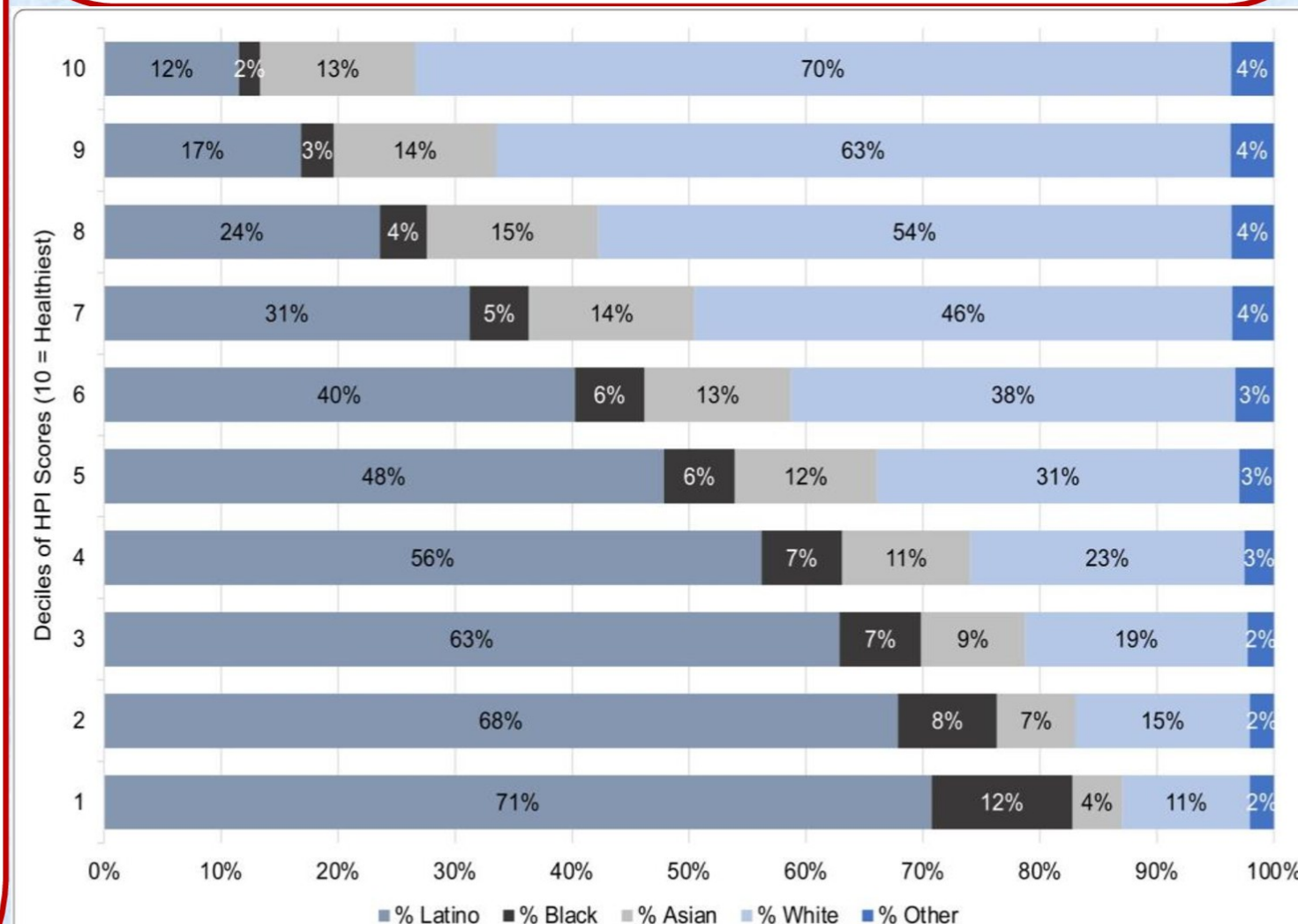
- Primary objective is to identify T2DM barriers to treatment for Latino population.
- Be able to explain how SDOH domains impact Latinos diagnosed with T2DM.

## Methods

- The University of South Dakota Library databases were searched for articles with keywords "Type 2 diabetes mellitus", "Social determinants of health", and "Latino population residing within the U.S."

## Results

- Perez-Escamilla Et al. explored the domain of education and found that Hispanics with low proficiency in English were less likely to have insurance or utilize health care.
- Dr. Cleveland Et al. researched the domain of neighborhood and showed that lower HPI scores had higher percentages of Latino population with increased likelihood to develop diabetes.
- HPI of 1 showed 71% were of Latino population, HPI of 2 showed 68% were of Latino population.



**Fig. 4** Cities with Lower HPI Scores Have Higher Percent Latino Populations than Cities with Higher Scores. Each bar on this graph represents a decile of city-level HPI scores. Each number label corresponds to the percent race/ethnicity in each of the deciles. The top decile (10) indicates the decile with the highest HPI scores and the decile with the bottom decile (1) indicates the decile with the lowest HPI scores. As demonstrated in the figure above, increasing deciles of disadvantage (i.e., going down the graph) have a notably higher percent Latino population

## Conclusion

- Solely understanding T2DM as a chronic condition in patients can be detrimental to their overall health as there are social factors that may be driving force for the risk of T2DM specifically in Latino population.
- Future and current providers should be aware of SDOH domains and how that can interplay with chronic conditions such as T2DM.
- Understanding SDOH, providers can utilize social resources that can help navigate treatment of care.

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