

# EVERY 3 MINUTES IN AMERICA...

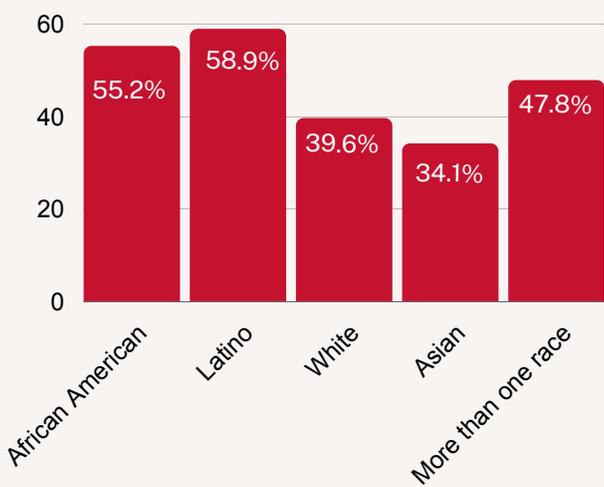


... a limb is amputated due to diabetes - most of which are preventable. Despite the high incidence of amputation, challenges continue to exist in getting people with diabetes access to care due to a lack of awareness and knowledge of the risk factors and conditions that can lead to amputation. In partnership with Thrivable, the ADA assessed the differences in amputation awareness among adults with diabetes in a national survey. The findings underscore the need for education on amputation prevention in the diabetes community.

PERCEPTION		REALITY
<b>55%</b> say people with diabetes represent the largest portion of amputations yearly.	<b>65%</b> say amputation is unlikely to happen to them.	<b>42%</b> know someone who has faced an amputation.

## HEALTH INEQUITIES MAGNIFIED

For many people living with diabetes, access to preventative care – and the chances of avoiding an amputation – comes down to race, income level, and zip code.



African American respondents (55.2%) are **nearly 40 percent** more likely to know someone, and Latinos (58.9%) are **49 percent** more likely to know someone who has had an amputation.

Additionally, **67% of patients** with the highest income (\$150K+) do not know anyone who has faced an amputation compared to **53% of patients** from the lowest income levels (\$75K and lower).

## KNOWLEDGE GAPS: PAD & CLI

There is a considerable lack of knowledge about peripheral artery disease (PAD), critical limb ischemia (CLI), the signs and symptoms, and the ability to lower the amputation risk by treatments. Closing this information gap is critical to ensuring patients can access the tools necessary to avoid an amputation as early as possible.

**53%**  
of respondents know what PAD is.

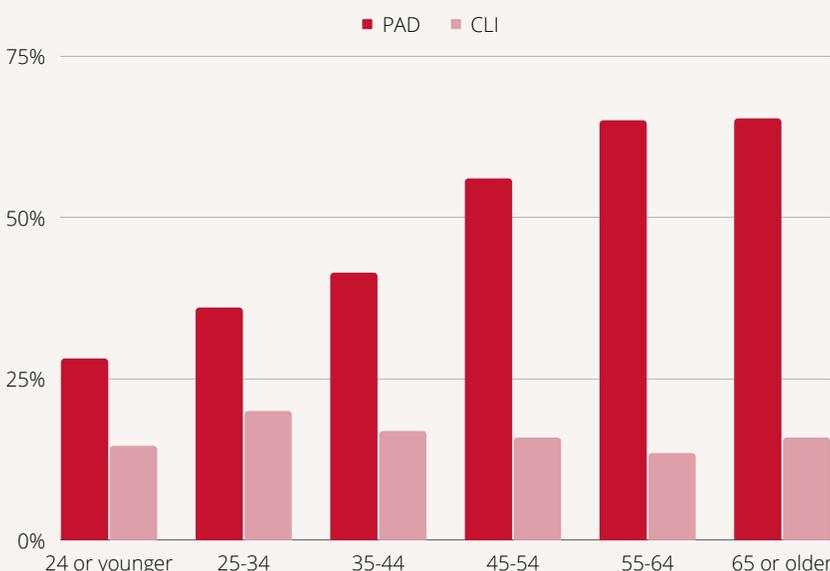
**85%**  
of respondents do not know what CLI is.

**55%**  
are not aware that these condition can be treated to reduce amputation risk.



1 in 4 know the signs and symptoms of developing PAD/CLI.

Latinos (82.3%) with diabetes were **33 percent** less likely to know, and African Americans (78.2%) were **22 percent** less likely to know than white respondents (74.8%).



Younger patients with diabetes were less likely to know about PAD, but more likely to know about CLI - a more advanced stage of PAD.