



SUPPORT DIABETES RESEARCH AT NIH

DIABETES IS A CHRONIC, OFTEN LIFE-THREATENING, DISEASE IN WHICH THE BODY EITHER DOES NOT MAKE ENOUGH INSULIN OR CANNOT USE IT AS WELL AS IT SHOULD. DIABETES AFFECTS MORE THAN 37 MILLION AMERICANS FROM ALL BACKGROUNDS. ENDOCRINE SCIENTISTS STUDY THE PROCESSES GOVERNING THE PRODUCTION OF INSULIN AND RESPONSE TO GLUCOSE AND ARE RESEARCHING BETTER TREATMENTS AND CURES.

NIDDK LEADS THE NATION'S DIABETES RESEARCH STRATEGY

Within the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) is leading the field by providing research support and funding for basic and clinical research on diabetes. For example, NIDDK-funded scientists are helping us understand the complex genetic contributors to diabetes, which may pave the way towards advanced precision medicine, and are developing new artificial pancreas technologies that allow patients to manage blood sugar levels more easily while improving quality of life.

NIDDK-funded research has shown that underserved groups, including racial and ethnic minorities, as well as rural populations, experience a higher prevalence of type 1 and type 2 diabetes, and face more challenges in access to care. To address this, NIDDK has prioritized funding research studies that support innovative and multi-disciplinary health care approaches for vulnerable populations to improve quality of life and reduce rates of complications. Effective strategies will reduce health disparities while having a positive impact on health outcomes across all populations.

NEW CURES AND TREATMENTS REQUIRE CROSS-CUTTING APPROACHES

While NIDDK plays a critical leadership role, every NIH Institute and Center (IC) contributes to the fight against diabetes. Researchers funded by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute are studying cardiac arrhythmias in diabetes patients, scientists supported by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences help us understand how environmental toxicants contribute to worse diabetes outcomes, and the National Institute of Aging studies how diabetes may contribute to dementia in older adults. These and other studies reinforce the need for steady, sustainable increases in funding for the NIH that is applied towards all ICs.

CALL TO CONGRESS: SUPPORT DIABETES RESEARCH BY INCREASING NIH FUNDING

The Endocrine Society calls on Congress to continue the recent trajectory of steady, sustainable increases in funding for NIH by providing the agency with at least \$51 billion in fiscal year 2024, including an increase of at least 7.3% applied to the base budget of each of the NIH ICs and the Office of the Director. This increase would allow researchers to continue making groundbreaking discoveries that advance our understanding of diabetes and lead to new treatments and cures, support early career researchers who have been impacted by the pandemic, and fund innovative investigator-initiated research projects.