WIDESPREAD IMPACT

4,110 AMERICANS are diagnosed with diabetes every day.

INSULIN: A CRUCIAL TREATMENT FOR MILLIONS



MANY PEOPLE have admitted to cutting back on their prescribed doses of insulin because of rising costs putting them at serious, even fatal, risk.

Source: American Diabetes Association

The Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) released its first-ever report in September 2019 to bring transparency to the rising cost of prescription drugs. One drug to help treat type 2 diabetes. Jardiance, increased by over \$83 and now costs over \$1,400.

Cycloset, which also helps to treat type 2 diabetes. increased its price by nearly \$50 to now cost over \$800.





Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planing and Development

Insulin is a life-saving medication... there are people with type 1 diabetes who will die without insulin... prices have been rising. So there are people who can't afford them."

Dr. William Herman.

Professor of Medicine and Epidemiology at the University of Michigan School of Public Health

Source: Business Insider

AMERICANS CAN'T AFFORD TO WAIT ANY LONGER.

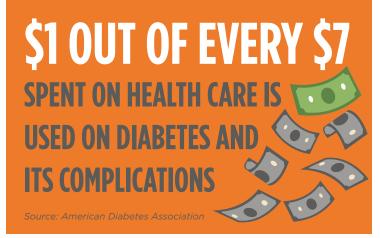
Insulin is a life-saving medication that millions of Americans rely on daily — and sadly just one example of the high-priced drug crisis. If we don't address skyhigh costs now, we'll continue to burden our health care system and put patients at risk.

OVER 30 MILLION—or close to 1 in 10—Americans have diabetes and 7.4 million of them rely on insulin.

Health care costs for people with diabetes are more than double the cost for those without the disease and, in recent years, the price of insulin has **skyrocketed**—placing an even bigger burden on patients and the health care system.

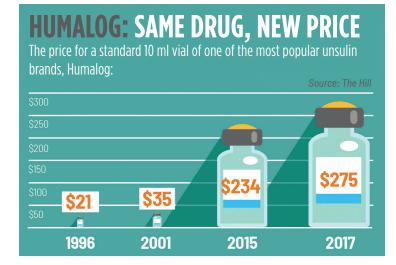
Source: American Diabetes Association





PRICE INCREASES HAVE NOT SLOWED, DESPITE PROMISES FROM PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES.

Sources: New York Times, Axios, Good Rx



A PATENTED ADVANTAGE

Unlike most drugs that have been around for decades — no generic alternatives to insulin exist. The pharmeceutical companies that control the market make small tweaks to extend the patents — gaming the system and keeping generics off the market.

Sources: New York Times, Axios, Good Rx