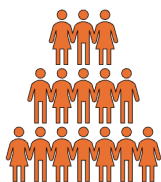




# The DIABETES CARE NETWORK STUDY

Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health



We had **122 people in the study** who completed the survey. On average, people were 73 years old, ranging from 65 to 89. We had 86 women and 36 men. We saw a variety of racial backgrounds, relationship statuses, and financial situations.

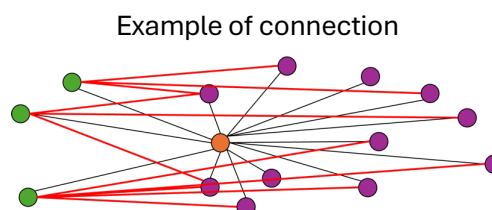
Of the 122 people in the study, 99 listed family or friends. Of those who listed family and friends, there was an average of **2.7 people in their personal healthcare network**. This ranged from 1 person to 12 people.



Of the 122 people in the study, 121 listed healthcare providers. There was an average of **8.5 providers in their professional healthcare network**. This ranged from 1 healthcare professional to 32 healthcare professionals.



On average, **1/3 of family and friends were connected to healthcare providers**. For older adults living with Type 2 diabetes, when more family and friends were connected with healthcare providers, there was a decrease in the number of visits to the emergency room.



With every 1 unit increase in the connection, we saw a **57% decrease** in the number of emergency department visits. Connection (or “integration”) ranged from 0 (no integration) to 1 (fully integrated), with 0.01-unit increases.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Having family and friends connected with healthcare providers appears to keep older adults out of the emergency department. **Think about sharing your primary care provider’s name and phone number with trusted family and friends – just to start!**

## QUESTIONS?

Give us a call at  
443-885-0842!



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