

The Special Diabetes Program for Indians Program History

Congress established the Special Diabetes Program for Indians (SDPI) in 1997 as part of the Balanced Budget Act to address the growing epidemic of diabetes in American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities. The Special Diabetes Program for Type 1 Diabetes (SDP) was established at the same time to address the serious limitations in type 1 diabetes research resources. Together, these programs have become the nation's most strategic and comprehensive effort to combat diabetes.

SDPI TIMELINE

2010	Congress extends SDP for an additional three years for each program at current funding level of \$150 million per year
2008	Congress extends SDP for an additional two years for each program at current funding level of \$150 million per year
2007	Congress extends SDP for an additional year for each program at current funding level of \$150 million per year
2004	Congress directs SDPI to initiate demonstration projects focused on diabetes prevention & cardiovascular disease risk reduction
2003	NIH Diabetes Prevention Program Study results provided scientific evidence type 2 diabetes can be prevented or delayed
2002	Congress extends SDP for an additional five years and increases funding for each program to \$150 million per year
2000	IHS establishes best practices based upon SDPI data
1998	Congress extends SDP for an additional three years and increases funding for each program to \$100 million per year
	Tribal Leaders Diabetes Committee created by Congress to guide IHS in development and administration of SDPI
1997	Special Diabetes Program (SDP) consisting of Special Diabetes Program for Indians and Special Type 1 Diabetes Research Program created by Congress and \$30 million provided for each program for five years
1996	American Diabetes Association created Awakening the Spirit national advocacy team
1986	Indian Health Service Standards of Care developed
1976	Indian Health Service National Diabetes Program created by Congress
1974	Diabetes Mellitus Interagency Coordinating Committee established by Congress
1963	National Institutes of Health (NIH) Pima Indian Study recognized diabetes epidemic among American Indians

SDP: An Effective Program that is Advancing Research and Improving Live

Diabetes, affecting nearly 26 million Americans, costs this country over \$174 billion annually and one in three Medicare dollars is spent on people with diabetes. Unfortunately, the costs of diabetes are expected to nearly triple in the next 25 years. The Special Diabetes Program is demonstrating real returns on the federal investment and helping to create a brighter future for Americans burdened by diabetes.

A multi-year renewal of SDPI will provide necessary resources to American Indian and Alaska Native communities, allowing them to continue making clinical improvements and increasing access to quality diabetes care.

National Indian
Health Board

