

OUR RESEARCHERS | DR. ALANNA WEISMAN

Thank you for your generosity. Diabetes Canada is grateful to our donors for supporting critical research that will end diabetes.

Through your support, Dr. Alanna Weisman, a clinician, scientist and endocrinologist at the Leadership Sinai Centre for Diabetes, is bringing us one step closer to more equitable health outcomes for people living with type 1 diabetes.

In Canada, who you are impacts how healthy you'll be. This is health inequity – when your ethnic background or level of income or where you live affects your health outcomes. This is unfair and unjust.

Dr. Alanna Weisman is working to achieve fair access to diabetes technologies for all people with type 1 diabetes. Diabetes technologies such as insulin pumps and glucose monitors help people with type 1 diabetes achieve better blood sugar control and quality of life. However, despite public health funding, these devices are used less by people from historically marginalized groups, including people belonging to ethnic communities.

Diabetes Canada's funding will enable Dr. Weisman and her research team to achieve the following:

1) The team will use large, anonymized health care databases to determine differences in the rates of use of diabetes technologies between adults with type 1 diabetes from historically marginalized communities, compared to those who are not.

- 2) Through interviews with patients, diabetes educators, and endocrinologists, the team will determine factors that lead adults with type 1 diabetes from historically marginalized communities to use or not use diabetes technologies.
- 3) Through a co-design process, the team will develop strategies to improve the use of diabetes technologies among those from historically marginalized communities.

Dr. Weisman's goal is to identify barriers to diabetes technologies use and develop strategies to improve the equitable use of diabetes technologies for marginalized people with type 1 diabetes.

Thank you for giving hope for a healthier future to all people with type 1 diabetes.