Disasters can impact those with chronic illnesses, such as diabetes. People are often without electricity, refrigeration, or have limited access to medical facilities and medications. Glycemic control may deteriorate after disasters. It is important for healthcare providers to ensure their diabetic patients are always prepared.

Statistics:
- Hemoglobin A1c values increased from 7.74 to 8.34% after the Kobe Earthquake in Japan.
- During the Gulf War, hemoglobin A1c and weight increased in diabetic patients.
- After Hurricane Charley:
  - 1/3 of households had at least one medical condition worsen.
  - 9% of households reported at least one without access to prescription medications.
- Only 9% of all chronic care medications were supplied after Hurricane Katrina.

Type 2 Diabetes, the Body, and Disaster Preparedness

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