Ethnic disparities in access to healthcare, specifically health insurance programs, has led to corresponding disparities in diabetes detection, treatment, and control. To combat this, the Affordable Care Act (ACA) was implemented to increase health insurance coverage and reduce health disparities. Did health insurance gains from the ACA Medicaid expansion narrow ethnic disparities in diabetes biomarker outcomes? Pre- and post-ACA HbA1c values were similar across ethnicities within insurance group. Newly insured Hispanics experienced a smaller decrease in LDL post-ACA compared with non-Hispanic Whites.

Impact of ACA Medicaid expansion is multifaceted and may vary across ethnic groups, but the care that CHCs provide is crucial for the health of minority populations.

Disparities in Biomarkers for Patients with Diabetes After the Affordable Care Act
Marino et al. (2020) | Medical Care | DOI: 10.1097/MLR.0000000000001257