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**Title.** Understanding the barriers to healthcare access and their impact on self-care of type 2 diabetes for immigrant Latinos

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The Hispanic population have a higher prevalence of diabetes (12.8%) than non-Hispanic whites (7.6%), and they are 50% more likely than non-Hispanic whites to die of diabetes complications. Individuals are labeled Hispanic in the United States if they have origins in Spanish speaking countries in Latin, Central, South America, the Caribbean, and Spain. The research will focus on the Latino population which is defined as individuals who are residing in the U.S and have origins in a Spanish speaking country, excluding Spain. Diabetes requires a lot of care due to the different life-threatening complications. Most people with diabetes have to manage their care by monitoring glucose levels, maintaining a healthy diet, participating in physical exercise, regularly visiting doctor for foot and eye examinations, and participating in other methods of self-care management for diabetes. Many Latino immigrants with diabetes encounter barriers that hinders appropriate self-care for their disease such as, health literacy, language, socioeconomic status, and having insurance. Through the use of individual and group interviews, we aim to understand the barriers individuals with Hispanic origin face when caring for their diabetes.