

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™



Rhode Island Chapter

4/14/2026

Officers

President

Allison Brindle, MD, FAAP
Phone: 401/444-8531
allisonbrindle@gmail.com

Vice President

Peter Pogacar, MD, FAAP
Phone: 401/444-8900
prpogacar@gmail.com

Secretary

Shuba Kamath, MD, FAAP
Phone: 401/444-8531
shuba_kamath@brown.edu

Treasurer

Sara Ford, MD, FAAP
Phone: 401/444-4612
SFord@lifespan.org

Immediate Past President

Gregory A. Fox, MD, FAAP
Phone: 401/438-6888
gregory_fox_md@brown.edu

Chapter Executive Director

Jennifer L. Mann, MPH
Phone: 401/743-1507
jmann.aapri@gmail.com

Board of Directors

Emily Allen, MD, FAAP
Ailis Clyne, MD, FAAP
Diane DerMarderosian, MD, FAAP
Susan Duffy, MD, FAAP
Patricia J. Flanagan, MD, FAAP
Natalie Golova, MD, FAAP
Allison, Heinly, MD, FAAP
Pamela High, MD, FAAP
William H. Hollinshead, MD, FAAP
Chandan Lakhiani, MD, FAAP
Elizabeth Lange, MD, FAAP
Kristin Lombardi, MD, FAAP
Karen Maule, MD, FAAP
Elizabeth Toolan, MD, FAAP

Mailing Address:

American Academy of Pediatrics
Rhode Island Chapter
PO Box 20365
Cranston, RI 02920

Testimony in Support of Bill SB2877

Dear Chairman Murray and members of the committee,

I am writing on the behalf of the Rhode Island Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics to express my support of SB2877, a bill that would introduce a cap on the amount a covered person is required to pay for insulin administration and glucose monitoring supplies at twenty-five dollars.

For both children and adults with diabetes, managing the disease properly is of the utmost importance. Poorly managed diabetes can have many detrimental effects on health outcomes both in the short-term (such as dangerously low blood sugars resulting in seizure, coma, or death or dangerously high blood sugars resulting in a life-threatening condition called diabetic ketoacidosis) and in the long-term (kidney damage, permanent vision damage, nerve damage, and increased risk for heart attack and stroke). Blood sugars must be managed by those living with diabetes constantly, and access to the supplies needed to manage the disease is a major obstacle in proper management.

Insulin administration and glucose monitoring supplies are required indefinitely for those with diabetes, and these supplies are more numerous than one may think. People with Type 1 diabetes need to use two different kinds of insulin: a short-acting insulin used with every meal and to correct blood sugars if elevated (3+ injections per day) and a long-acting insulin taken daily as a basal or background dose. To inject insulin, needles, syringes, and disinfectant wipes are needed. Some use an insulin pump which requires pump supplies in addition to the insulin itself. To monitor blood sugars, either a continuous glucose monitor (replaced about every 10-14 days) or a glucometer (with associated lancing device, lancet needles, and test strips) is required. A medication called glucagon is also recommended for all patients using insulin. Glucagon is a potentially life-saving medication that can be administered to someone suffering from severe hypoglycemia in order to increase their blood glucose level rapidly. The list of needed supplies and medications is long, and the costs add up quickly.

Well-controlled blood sugars require frequent insulin dosing, and the insulin and supplies to administer the insulin are expensive. Properly managed diabetes is thus expensive. As someone living with Type 1 diabetes, it is something I think about every day both personally and in regard to the children and families for which I provide care. It is difficult not to think of the cost of every injection, and it is not uncommon for people with diabetes to try to minimize insulin use to save money which can have disastrous consequences. Nobody should have to put their health and ultimately life at risk due to being unable to afford their necessary medications.

Placing a cap on insulin and supplies will improve access to these life-saving supplies for all living with diabetes. Better access to needed supplies and medications will undoubtedly lead to better management of diabetes and ultimately to two important outcomes: improved health for those living with the disease and a decreased economic burden of diabetes on our healthcare system overall when thinking about the enormous cost of poorly controlled diabetes and its sequelae. Please vote in support of Senate Bill 2877 to help all living with diabetes have the chance to live a healthy life without fear of the financial repercussions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gregory Fox".

Gregory Fox, MD, FAAP
Chairman, Advocacy Committee, Past President
Rhode Island Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatric

