

Can T And Won T PDF

can t and won t are two common contractions in the English language that often cause confusion among learners and native speakers alike. Understanding their proper usage, differences, and grammatical roles is essential for effective communication. This article provides a comprehensive overview of "can't" and "won't," exploring their meanings, grammatical structures, usage rules, common mistakes, and tips for mastering their correct application.

Understanding "Can't" and "Won't"

What Does "Can't" Mean?

"Can't" is a contraction of "cannot." It is used to express:

- Inability to do something: *I can't lift this heavy box.*
- impossibility: *It can't be true.*
- refusal (less common): *He can't come to the party.*

"Can't" is typically used in present or future contexts to indicate inability or impossibility.

What Does "Won't" Mean?

"Won't" is a contraction of "will not." It generally indicates:

- Refusal to do something: *She won't help us.*
- Future refusal or unwillingness: *He won't agree to the plan.*
- Predictive statement of refusal: *The machine won't start.*

"Won't" emphasizes a decision or attitude not to perform an action in the future.

Grammatical Structure and Usage

Forming "Can't" and "Won't"

Both "can't" and "won't" are contractions formed by combining the auxiliary/modal verb with "not." Their structures are:

- "Can't": *can + not*
- "Won't": *will + not*

In informal writing and speech, these contractions are widely accepted and common.

Usage in Sentences

- "Can't" is used when the subject is unable or incapable of performing an action, or when an action is impossible.

Examples:

- I can't swim.
- They can't attend the meeting.
- It can't be true.

- "Won't" is used when the subject refuses to do something or when something is expected not to happen.

Examples:

- She won't listen to me.
- The car won't start.
- I won't tolerate disrespect.

Differences Between "Can't" and "Won't"

Key Distinctions

Aspect	"Can't"	"Won't"
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Meaning	Inability or impossibility	Refusal or unwillingness
Tense	Present or future	Future (or habitual in some contexts)

| Usage | Express inability or impossibility | Express refusal or decision not to do something |

| Example | I can't lift this weight. | I won't help you with that. |

Common Contexts

- "Can't" is often used when circumstances prevent an action.
- "Won't" is used when the subject chooses not to do something deliberately.

Common Mistakes and How to Avoid Them

Mistake 1: Confusing "Can't" and "Won't"

Many learners confuse these contractions, often using "can't" when they mean "won't," or vice versa.

Example mistake:

- Incorrect: I can't go to the party. (If the person refuses intentionally)
- Correct: I won't go to the party.

Tip: Think about whether the action is impossible (use "can't") or a choice/refusal (use "won't").

Mistake 2: Using "Can't" for Future Intentions

"Can't" generally refers to inability or impossibility, not future plans or decisions.

Incorrect:

- I can't come tomorrow. (If you mean you won't come)

Correct:

- I won't come tomorrow.

Tip: Use "won't" to express future refusal or intention.

Mistake 3: Overusing Contractions in Formal Writing

While "can't" and "won't" are common in speech and informal writing, formal contexts may require full forms: "cannot" and "will not."

Example:

- Formal: I cannot attend the meeting.
- Informal: I can't attend the meeting.

Tip: Adjust your language based on the tone and formality of your writing.

Practical Tips for Correct Usage

1. Context is Key

Determine whether the sentence refers to:

- An inability or impossibility (use "can't")
- A refusal or decision not to do something (use "won't")

2. Pay Attention to Tense and Person

- "Can't" is used with both singular and plural subjects in the present tense.
- "Won't" is used with all persons in the future tense.

3. Practice with Examples

Create sentences using both contractions to solidify understanding.

Examples:

- I can't understand this problem.
- She won't agree to the terms.
- They can't find the keys.
- He won't participate in the event.

4. Use Full Forms in Formal Writing

Replace contractions with full forms when needed:

- "cannot" instead of "can't"
- "will not" instead of "won't"

Common Phrases and Expressions with "Can't" and "Won't"

Expressions with "Can't"

- Can't help it: unable to stop oneself from doing something

Example: I can't help laughing.

- Can't stand: dislike strongly

Example: I can't stand loud noises.

- Can't wait: eager for something to happen

Example: I can't wait for the holidays.

Expressions with "Won't"

- Won't hear of: refuse to accept or consider

Example: She won't hear of canceling the event.

- Won't hear a word: refuse to listen

Example: He won't hear a word of criticism.

- Won't budge: refuses to change position or opinion

Example: The boss won't budge on the deadline.

Summary and Conclusion

Understanding the distinctions between "can't" and "won't" is crucial for clear and accurate communication. "Can't" expresses inability or impossibility, while "won't" indicates refusal or unwillingness. Both are contractions derived from auxiliary/modal verbs combined with "not," and their correct use depends on context, tense, and intent.

By paying attention to the specific situations in which each contraction is appropriate, practicing with various sentences, and considering the tone and formality of your writing, you can master their usage with confidence. Remember, the key is to analyze whether the action is impossible or simply refused?this will guide you to choose the correct contraction every time.

Mastering "can't" and "won't" not only improves your grammatical precision but also enhances your ability to express nuanced ideas about ability, refusal, and future intentions. Keep practicing, and over time, their proper use will become second nature.

Can T and Won?t: An In-Depth Analysis of Contraction Usage, Grammar, and Cultural Nuances

Language is a living, breathing entity?constantly evolving and adapting to societal changes, technological advancements, and cultural shifts. Among the many elements that illustrate this fluidity are contractions, particularly ?can?t? and ?won?t.? These two contractions are more than mere shorthand; they embody nuances of meaning, grammatical function, and social context that merit a comprehensive examination. This article explores the origins, grammatical roles, pragmatic uses, and cultural implications of ?can?t? and ?won?t,? providing a thorough understanding suitable for linguists, educators, writers, and language enthusiasts.

Understanding Contractions: The Basics of Can?t and Won?t

Contractions are shortened forms of words or combinations of words created by omitting certain letters and replacing them with an apostrophe. They are prevalent in informal speech and writing, serving to streamline communication and convey a conversational tone.

Can?t is the contraction of ?cannot,? indicating inability, impossibility, or prohibition.

Won?t is the contraction of ?will not,? expressing refusal, future negation, or prohibition.

Despite their simplicity, these contractions are embedded with complex grammatical and pragmatic functions that influence how statements are perceived and interpreted.

Grammatical Foundations of Can't and Won't

The Morphology and Syntax of Can't

- Formation: Derived from 'cannot,' which itself is a combination of 'can' + 'not.'
- Function: Primarily functions as a modal verb indicating inability or impossibility.
- Syntax: Typically follows the subject directly (e.g., 'She can't attend the meeting').
- Variations: In negative interrogatives ('Can't you help?'), it maintains its role as a modal.

The Morphology and Syntax of Won't

- Formation: Derived from 'will' + 'not.'
- Function: Expresses refusal, unwillingness, or future negation.
- Syntax: Also follows the subject directly (e.g., 'He won't listen').
- Nuance: Often indicates a decision made by the subject not to do something, contrasting with 'will' in affirmative statements.

Modal Verb Characteristics

Both 'can't' and 'won't' function as modal verbs, which are auxiliary verbs that express modality—possibility, necessity, permission, or obligation. Modals are unique in their grammatical behavior:

- Do not inflect for tense in the traditional sense; tense is indicated through context or auxiliary forms.
- Cannot take the same inflections as main verbs.
- Typically appear before main verbs in a sentence.

Semantic and Pragmatic Nuances

While 'can't' and 'won't' are straightforward in their basic negations, their pragmatic usage reveals subtleties that influence tone, intent, and social dynamics.

Can't: Indicating Inability or Impossibility

- Physical inability: 'I can't lift this box.'
- Lack of permission: 'You can't park here.' (implying prohibition)

- Logical impossibility: ?It can?t be true.?
- Subjective judgment: ?I can?t understand why she left.?

In informal contexts, ?can?t? can also be used to express strong disbelief or skepticism: ?That can?t be right!?

Won?t: Expressing Refusal, Unwillingness, or Future Negation

- Refusal: ?I won?t do it.? (explicitly refuses)
- Unwillingness: ?He won?t listen to reason.?
- Predictive negation: ?The train won?t arrive until tomorrow.?
- Habitual refusal: ?She won?t eat vegetables.? (implying a consistent pattern)

Subtle Distinctions:

- ?Can?t? generally relates to ability or external constraints.
- ?Won?t? emphasizes personal choice, decision, or volition.

Cultural and Contextual Considerations

Understanding ?can?t? and ?won?t? extends beyond grammatical correctness?it involves awareness of social, cultural, and emotional connotations.

Colloquial and Regional Variations

In many dialects of English, especially American English, contractions are common in speech but might be avoided in formal writing. For example:

- In formal contexts, ?cannot? or ?will not? are preferred over ?can?t? and ?won?t.?
- In informal speech, ?can?t? and ?won?t? are ubiquitous, often carrying emotional weight or emphasis.

Connotations and Implications

- ?Can?t? can imply external barriers or internal limitations.
- ?Won?t? often suggests stubbornness, decision, or defiance.

For example, saying ?I can?t attend? may be perceived as a genuine inability, whereas ?I won?t attend? could imply a deliberate choice or refusal.

Psychological and Emotional Nuances

The choice between ?can?t? and ?won?t? can reflect underlying feelings:

- Using ?can?t? might indicate helplessness or lack of options.
- Using ?won?t? can denote determination, stubbornness, or resistance.

Common Misconceptions and Misuses

Despite their widespread usage, ?can?t? and ?won?t? are often misused or misunderstood, leading to grammatical errors or miscommunication.

Misuse Examples:

- Using ?can?t? when ?won?t? is intended, or vice versa.
- Conflating ability with willingness, e.g., ?I can?t (am unable to) come? vs. ?I won?t (refuse to) come.?

Common Mistakes:

- Using ?can?t? in place of ?won?t? when expressing refusal.
- Overusing contractions in formal writing, which may undermine professionalism.

Best Practices:

- Reserve ?can?t? for genuine inability or external constraints.
- Use ?won?t? when expressing refusal, willful decision, or future negation.
- In formal contexts, write the full forms (?cannot,? ?will not?) to maintain clarity and tone.

Educational and Pedagogical Perspectives

Teaching the correct usage of ?can?t? and ?won?t? is crucial for language learners. It involves:

- Explaining the grammatical roles of modal verbs.
- Clarifying the difference between ability, permission, refusal, and future negation.
- Demonstrating pragmatic contexts through dialogues and examples.

Sample Teaching Strategies:

- Contrastive Analysis: Comparing sentences with 'can' vs. 'can't' and 'will' vs. 'won't'.
- Role-Playing: Simulating conversations where students choose appropriate contractions based on context.
- Error Correction: Identifying common mistakes and discussing their implications.

Conclusion: The Significance of Can't and Won't in Modern English

The contractions 'can't' and 'won't' are small but potent linguistic tools that encapsulate complex notions of ability, permission, refusal, and intention. Their usage reflects not only grammatical correctness but also social attitudes and emotional states. Recognizing their nuances enhances clarity, tone, and cultural competence in communication.

From their origins in Middle English to their pervasive presence in contemporary speech and writing, 'can't' and 'won't' exemplify how language adapts to serve both functional and expressive needs. Whether used in casual conversations or formal writing, understanding their proper application and subtle distinctions is essential for effective and nuanced communication.

As language continues to evolve, so too will the ways in which we understand and deploy these contractions. Their study offers a window into the intersection of grammar, pragmatics, and cultural expression, making 'can't' and 'won't' enduring subjects of linguistic inquiry and appreciation.

Question Answer What is the difference between 'can't' and 'won't'? 'Can't' is a contraction of 'cannot' and indicates inability or lack of permission to do something. 'Won't' is a contraction of 'will not' and signifies refusal or unwillingness to do something. How do I correctly use 'can't' and 'won't' in sentences? Use 'can't' when expressing inability, e.g., 'I can't swim.' Use 'won't' when indicating refusal, e.g., 'She won't join us.' Are 'can't' and 'won't' interchangeable? No, they are not interchangeable. 'Can't' refers to inability, while 'won't' refers to refusal or decision not to do something. Can 'won't' be used to express a future intention? Yes, 'won't' can express a decision or refusal regarding future actions, e.g., 'I won't go to the party tomorrow.' What are some common mistakes when using 'can't' and 'won't'? Common mistakes include confusing inability with refusal, such as saying 'I won't' when you actually 'can't' do something, or vice versa. Ensuring the context clarifies whether it's inability or unwillingness helps avoid errors. Are 'can't' and 'won't' formal or informal language? Both are common in informal speech and writing. In formal contexts, it's preferable to use 'cannot' and 'will not' for clarity and formality.

Related keywords: cannot, won't, refusal, denial, inability, hesitation, rejection, avoidance, resistance, obstinacy

2016 calendar for diabetics bonus doctor appointm

2016 calendar for diabetics bonus doctor appointment: A comprehensive guide to managing your health and scheduling essential medical visits in 2016

Managing diabetes requires careful planning, consistent monitoring, and regular medical checkups. For diabetics, the year 2016 brought new opportunities and tools to help maintain optimal health, including bonus doctor appointments, specially designed calendars, and health management strategies. This article provides an in-depth overview of the 2016 calendar for diabetics, focusing on how to leverage bonus doctor appointments, organize your schedule efficiently, and stay on top of your health throughout the year.

Understanding the 2016 Calendar for Diabetics

In 2016, many healthcare providers and insurance companies introduced or emphasized bonus or additional doctor appointments for diabetics as part of preventive care initiatives. These bonus appointments aim to motivate patients to adhere to regular checkups, screenings, and consultations, which are crucial for managing diabetes effectively.

The 2016 calendar for diabetics is not just about marking dates; it's a strategic tool to plan medical visits, monitor health milestones, and ensure timely interventions. Proper scheduling can prevent complications, improve quality of life, and reduce long-term healthcare costs.

Key Features of the 2016 Diabetic Management Calendar

1. Bonus Doctor Appointments

Many insurance plans and healthcare providers offered bonus or extra appointments for diabetics in 2016, often as part of wellness incentives. These appointments could include:

- Additional endocrinologist visits
- Nutritionist consultations
- Podiatrist checkups

- Optometry exams
- Dental checkups

The goal was to encourage proactive health management and early detection of complications.

2. Regular Screening and Monitoring

The calendar also highlights key screening tests to be scheduled annually or semi-annually, such as:

- HbA1c testing
- Lipid profile
- Blood pressure measurements
- Kidney function tests
- Eye examinations

These are essential for assessing overall health and adjusting treatment plans.

3. Lifestyle and Educational Events

2016's diabetic calendar included reminders for educational workshops, dietitian seminars, and fitness programs designed to support a healthy lifestyle.

How to Make the Most of the 2016 Diabetic Calendar

1. Scheduling Bonus Appointments

To maximize health benefits, diabetics should:

- Review insurance benefits to identify available bonus appointments.
- Coordinate with healthcare providers to schedule these appointments early in the year.
- Set reminders for upcoming visits to avoid missing them.

Proactively scheduling these visits ensures comprehensive management of your condition and allows for timely interventions.

2. Creating a Personalized Health Calendar

Design a customized calendar that includes:

- Routine checkups
- Screening tests
- Medication refills
- Diet and exercise plans
- Educational events

Use digital tools or physical planners to set alerts and keep track of upcoming health-related activities.

3. Incorporating Lifestyle Changes

Besides scheduled appointments, the calendar should include goals for:

- Healthy eating habits
- Regular physical activity
- Stress management techniques
- Blood sugar monitoring routines

Tracking progress helps stay motivated and identify necessary adjustments.

Benefits of Using the 2016 Diabetic Calendar

Implementing a structured schedule yields numerous advantages:

1. Improved Disease Control

Consistent monitoring and timely appointments help maintain blood glucose levels within target ranges, reducing the risk of complications like neuropathy, retinopathy, and cardiovascular disease.

2. Early Detection of Complications

Regular screenings facilitate early diagnosis of issues such as kidney problems or eye damage, enabling prompt treatment.

3. Enhanced Patient Engagement

A well-organized calendar fosters active participation in health management, empowering diabetics to make informed decisions.

4. Insurance and Cost Benefits

Utilizing bonus appointments means more comprehensive care at little or no additional cost, making effective management economically feasible.

Additional Tips for Diabetics in 2016

1. Use Technology to Your Advantage

Leverage mobile apps and online calendars to keep track of appointments, medication schedules, and health data. Many apps allow you to set reminders, log blood sugar readings, and share information with your healthcare team.

2. Maintain Regular Communication with Healthcare Providers

Keep your medical team informed about your progress, challenges, and any symptoms. Regular check-ins via phone or online portals can supplement scheduled appointments.

3. Focus on Education and Self-Management

Attend workshops, read reliable resources, and stay updated on new treatments and management strategies for diabetes.

Conclusion: Making 2016 a Year of Proactive Diabetes Management

The 2016 calendar for diabetics, especially with the bonus doctor appointments, was designed to promote proactive health management. By understanding the importance of regular checkups, screenings, and lifestyle adjustments, diabetics could significantly improve their quality of life throughout the year. Proper planning, utilizing available resources, and staying committed to health goals can turn the calendar into a powerful tool for diabetes control.

Remember, the key to effective diabetes management lies in consistency, timely medical care, and a supportive healthcare team. Use the 2016 calendar strategically to ensure you make the most of every opportunity for health improvement, and always consult with your healthcare provider for personalized advice.

Stay organized, stay healthy, and make every appointment count!

2016 Calendar for Diabetics Bonus Doctor Appointment: An Expert Review

Managing diabetes effectively requires a careful balance of medication, lifestyle choices, monitoring, and regular medical consultation. For many diabetics, especially those juggling complex routines, a well-structured calendar can serve as an invaluable tool. The 2016 calendar for diabetics,

particularly with the bonus of additional doctor appointments, offers an organized approach to health management. This article delves into the significance of such a calendar, its features, benefits, and how to maximize its utility for optimal diabetic care.

The Importance of a Customized Diabetes Calendar

Diabetes is a chronic condition that demands continuous attention. The fluctuations in blood sugar levels, medication schedules, dietary plans, and physical activity require meticulous planning and adherence. A dedicated calendar designed specifically for diabetics serves multiple purposes:

- Organization of Medical Appointments: Ensures regular check-ups and timely specialist consultations.
- Medication Management: Tracks medication schedules, dosages, and refills.
- Blood Glucose Monitoring: Schedules regular blood sugar testing to detect patterns.
- Diet and Exercise Planning: Helps in planning meals and physical activity routines.
- Education and Awareness: Serves as a reminder for educational sessions, workshops, or new health guidelines.

In 2016, given the advancements in healthcare management tools, a specialized calendar with bonus doctor appointments offers an added layer of support, ensuring no critical health milestone is missed.

Features of the 2016 Diabetic Calendar with Bonus Doctor Appointments

The 2016 calendar tailored for diabetics with bonus doctor appointments incorporates several thoughtfully designed features:

- Pre-Scheduled Regular Check-ups
 - The calendar marks routine appointments such as quarterly or bi-annual visits with endocrinologists.
 - Includes prompts for eye examinations, foot examinations, and dental check-ups, which are crucial for diabetics.
- Bonus Doctor Appointments

- Extra appointments are scheduled to address specific needs or emerging health concerns.
- These may include consultations for new medications, dietary counseling, or specialist visits (e.g., cardiologists, nephrologists).
- The "bonus" appointments are strategically placed around holiday seasons or known periods of dietary indulgence to monitor impacts.

- Medication and Insulin Tracking

- Dedicated sections to record medication names, dosages, and timing.
- Reminders for prescriptions refills, especially for insulin and other essential drugs.
- Space for noting side effects or concerns to discuss during appointments.

- Blood Glucose and Health Monitoring

- Daily or weekly logs for blood sugar readings.
- Sections to record HbA1c results, cholesterol levels, blood pressure, and weight.
- Charts to visualize trends over the months, helping in adjusting treatment plans.

- Diet and Exercise Planning

- Meal planning pages emphasizing carbohydrate counting and portion control.
- Exercise logs to track physical activity types, duration, and intensity.
- Tips for maintaining consistency and motivation.

- Educational and Lifestyle Tips

- Monthly health tips focused on managing stress, improving sleep, and avoiding common pitfalls.
- Information on new diabetes research, technology, or device updates.

- Special Days and Awareness Events

- Marked days such as World Diabetes Day, National Diabetes Month, and other relevant health observances.
- Provides an opportunity for education, awareness campaigns, or community participation.

Benefits of Using the 2016 Calendar with Bonus Appointments

Implementing a comprehensive diabetic calendar offers numerous advantages:

a. Enhanced Medical Compliance

By scheduling and visualizing appointments, medications, and testing routines, diabetics are more likely to adhere to their treatment plan, reducing the risk of complications.

b. Early Detection of Problems

Regular monitoring and scheduled check-ups facilitate early identification of issues such as neuropathy, retinopathy, or cardiovascular risks, allowing prompt intervention.

c. Improved Glycemic Control

Consistent blood sugar tracking helps in understanding individual patterns, leading to better medication adjustments and lifestyle modifications.

d. Reduced Stress and Anxiety

Having a clear plan and reminders reduces the mental burden of managing a complex condition, fostering peace of mind.

e. Empowerment and Education

Educational tips and event markers foster awareness, encouraging proactive health behaviors and participation in support communities.

f. Personalized Care

Bonus appointments and customizable features allow for tailored health management, aligning with individual needs and physician recommendations.

How to Maximize the Utility of Your 2016 Calendar

To get the most out of this specialized calendar, consider these practical tips:

- Consistent Entry and Updating
 - Record every activity promptly to maintain accuracy.
 - Update health metrics regularly and review trends monthly.
- Set Reminders for Bonus Appointments
 - Use alarms or digital notifications to prepare for extra doctor visits.
 - Confirm appointments in advance to avoid last-minute cancellations.
- Integrate with Other Health Tools
 - Sync your calendar with digital health apps or devices for seamless data tracking.
 - Use glucometers with data transfer capabilities to reduce manual entries.
- Prepare for Appointments
 - Note questions or concerns in advance.
 - Bring recent blood work, medication lists, and symptom logs.
- Utilize Educational Content
 - Read the tips and information sections for continuous learning.
 - Attend recommended health events and workshops.
- Share with Your Healthcare Team
 - Provide your doctor with copies of your logs and notes.
 - Collaborate on treatment adjustments based on your records.

Additional Considerations for 2016 Diabetic Calendar Users

While the calendar is a powerful tool, users should also keep in mind:

- Personalization: Tailor the calendar to fit your specific medication, testing, and lifestyle needs.
- Flexibility: Life events may require schedule adjustments; be adaptable.
- Support System: Involve family or caregivers in your planning for additional support.
- Consult Your Healthcare Provider: Always coordinate your calendar plans with your medical team for personalized advice.

Conclusion

The 2016 calendar for diabetics with bonus doctor appointments represents a proactive step towards comprehensive diabetes management. Its thoughtful features?ranging from scheduled check-ups to detailed health logs?serve to empower individuals, streamline healthcare routines, and ultimately improve quality of life. By leveraging such a tool effectively, diabetics can stay ahead of potential complications, foster better communication with healthcare providers, and cultivate healthier habits.

In an era where health technology continues to evolve, maintaining a structured, personalized approach remains essential. The 2016 diabetic calendar, with its strategic bonus appointments, exemplifies how organization and planning are integral to effective chronic disease management. Whether you are newly diagnosed or a long-term patient, integrating this calendar into your daily routine can make a tangible difference in your health journey.

Question What should diabetics consider when planning their 2016 calendar for doctor appointments? Diabetics should schedule regular check-ups, including quarterly visits for blood sugar monitoring, eye exams, and foot checks. Planning appointments around medication refills and lab tests ensures better management throughout the year. Are there any specific months in 2016 recommended for routine diabetic screenings? Yes, it's advisable to schedule comprehensive diabetic screenings at least twice a year, typically in mid-year (June) and end-of-year (December), to monitor blood glucose levels, HbA1c, and other related health markers. How can diabetics optimize their 2016 calendar for bonus doctor appointments? Diabetics should coordinate with their healthcare provider to set recurring appointments and include any additional specialist visits, such as endocrinologists or nutritionists, especially before annual or bonus check-ins for optimal health management. What are the benefits of scheduling bonus doctor appointments in 2016 for diabetics? Bonus doctor appointments can help diabetics catch potential complications early, adjust treatment plans promptly, and improve overall health outcomes by maintaining better control over blood sugar levels. Is there a way to track and remind about diabetic doctor appointments in 2016? Yes, using digital calendars, health apps, or reminder tools can help diabetics stay on top of scheduled

appointments, including bonus visits, ensuring consistent health monitoring and timely medical interventions.

Related keywords: diabetic calendar 2016, diabetes management schedule, doctor appointment reminders, diabetic health planner, blood sugar tracking calendar, diabetic care tips 2016, physician visit schedule, diabetes treatment calendar, medical appointment planner, diabetic lifestyle calendar

Read the full article online: [2016 CALENDAR FOR DIABETICS BONUS DOCTOR APPOINTM](#)