

Addressing SDOH and Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Diabetes with Real-Time CGM

A Blueprint for Payer-Led Disease Management and Coverage

Identifying a Proven Intervention That Can Improve Diabetes Outcomes in Low-Income and Minority Populations is a Challenge for Payers



Self monitoring of blood glucose, while still a standard part of diabetes self-management, has not been shown to result in self adjustments to insulin in primary care settings."

- Monica Peek, MD, MPH, Associate Director, Chicago Center for Diabetes Translational Research

REAL-TIME CGM TECHNOLOGY ENHANCES EXISTING MODELS OF CARE AS A MEANS OF ADDRESSING SDOH



- Diabetes care that relies on quarterly visits with A1C checks neglects the reality of life with diabetes that is continuous
- The majority of diabetes care transpires between visits, outside of clinic encounters
- Use of rtCGM allows for remote monitoring by providers and engagement of patients in their own care

FINDINGS FROM THE MOBILE STUDY RECENTLY PUBLISHED IN JAMA SHOW THAT LOW-INCOME AND MINORITY POPULATIONS CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY ENGAGED WITH RTCGM TO ENHANCE SELF-MANAGEMENT AND TO IMPROVE DIABETES CONTROL IN PRIMARY CARE SETTINGS

rtCGM improved outcomes across different racial and ethnic backgrounds, age groups, income, numeracy, and education levels

MOBILE TYPE 2 STUDY POPULATION



rtCGM improved patient engagement with no increase in medication use



CALL To Action Payers should use their unique position to address SDOH through disease management and improved access to rtCGM through the pharmacy to engage affected members in their own communities

1. Peek ME, Thomas CC. Broadening Access to Continuous Glucose Monitoring for Patients With Type 2 Diabetes. JAMA. 2021;325(22):2255–2257. doi:10.1001/jama.2021.6208 2. Berkowitz SA, Karter AJ, Lyles CR, et al. Low socioeconomic status is associated with increased risk for hypoglycemia in diabetes patients: the Diabetes Study of Northern California (DISTANCE). J Health Care Poor Underserved. 2014;25(2):478–490. doi:10.1333/hpu.2014.0106 3. Wirunsawanya K, Rizo I, Famatisa K. OR30-03 Racial Differences in Technology Use Among Type 1 Diabetes in a Safety-Net Hospital. J Endocr Soc. 2020;4(Suppl 1):OR30-03. Published 2020 May 8. doi:10.1210/jendso/bvaa046.1382 4. Foster NC, Beck RW, Miller KM, Clements MA, Rickels MR, DiMeglio LA, Maahs DM, Tamborlane WW, Bergenstal R, Smith E, Olson BA, Garg SK. State of Type 1 Diabetes Management and Outcomes from the T1D Exchange in 2016-2018. Diabetes Technol Ther. 2019 Feb;21(2):66-7. doi: 10.1089/dia.2018.039/dia.201

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