



CHS Physician Partners

Catholic Health Services

At the heart of health

Catholic Health Services of Long Island (CHSLI)

Diabetes Self-Management Program in Ambulatory Care settings: *An innovative model*

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Catholic Health Services of Long Island (CHSLI)



- ▶ 6 Hospitals
- ▶ 3 Skilled Nursing Facilities
- ▶ Home Care
- ▶ Hospice
- ▶ Clinics and Practices
- ▶ 75 employed physician practice locations
- ▶ 485,000 visits (2017)
- ▶ Population Health: ACO, DSRIP, Commercial



National Diabetes Statistics:

- 30.2 million adults (12.2% of all U.S. adults) with diabetes
 - 23 million diagnosed
 - 7.2 million (23.8%) currently undiagnosed¹
- Most costly chronic disease in the U.S.
 - 1 in 7 health care dollars is spent treating diabetes and its complications²
- 1% reduction in A1C lowers health care costs by \$680-950/year³
- **95% of Diabetes care is self-care⁴**

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Diabetes Report Card 2017*

²American Diabetes Association. Economic Costs of Diabetes in the US in 2017. *Diabetes Care*, 41 (5), 917-928.

³Wagner EH, Sandhu N, Newton KM, McCulloch DK, Ramsey SD, Grothaus LC. Effect of improved glycemic control on health care costs and utilization. *JAMA*. 2001;285(2):182-189.

⁴Funnell, M.M., Anderson, R.M. The Problem with Compliance in Diabetes. *JAMA*.2000;284(13), 1709.



Impact of Diabetes in New York

New York State Diabetes Data & Forecasts²

	Total Population			Senior Population (≥ 65 Years)		
	2015	2020	2025	2015	2020	2025
Total Patients with Diabetes¹	2,105,600	2,464,000	2,728,200	762,400	841,800	934,100
Diabetes Complications						
<i>Renal Failure</i>	3,660	4,190	4,540	1,710	1,830	1,960
<i>Visual Impairment</i>	252,100	290,300	316,200	104,100	111,900	121,100
<i>Leg Amputations</i>	3,180	3,470	3,580	1,290	1,310	1,340
Total Cost (2015 dollars)*	\$24.7 B	\$28.7 B	\$31.8 B	\$9.7 B	\$10.8 B	\$11.9 B
Annual Medical Costs	\$17.7 B	\$20.4 B	\$22.5 B	\$9.1 B	\$10.1 B	\$11.2 B
Per Person Medical Costs	\$8,406	\$8,279	\$8,247	\$11,936	\$11,998	\$11,990

¹ 10.5% of NYS adults are diagnosed with diabetes Diabetes Rate by State, 2017 . Retrieved from <https://www.stateofobesity.org/diabetes/>

² New York Diabetes Data & Forecasts Retrieved from www.altfutures.org/diabetes2030

* Includes indirect costs: e.g., loss of productivity



DSME is a cost-effective, evidence-based approach to manage diabetes:

- Reduces avoidable hospital admissions and ED visits
- Improves clinical outcomes (e.g. A1C)
- Delays/prevents the onset and advancement of complications related to diabetes
- Engages patients to increase their knowledge about the disease and empowers them to be active participants in their own care¹



DSME Goals in Primary Care

Goals:

- Increase the accessibility of high quality diabetes care in primary care settings
- Improve the overall health of patients with diabetes
- Reduce diabetes-related complications
- Empower patients to be full participants in their care which results in improved outcomes

Secondary goals:

- Enhance the knowledge base and skill-set of the primary care providers
- Foster continuity of care between specialists and primary care



- Adapted American Diabetes Association's (ADA) evidence-based curriculum to meet the needs of primary care
- A large primary care site was selected as the demonstration site
- Identified patients via diabetes registry
- Stratified patients by risk / HbA1C levels
- Workflow modifications including new templates, order sets, and scripts for patients phone calls were developed

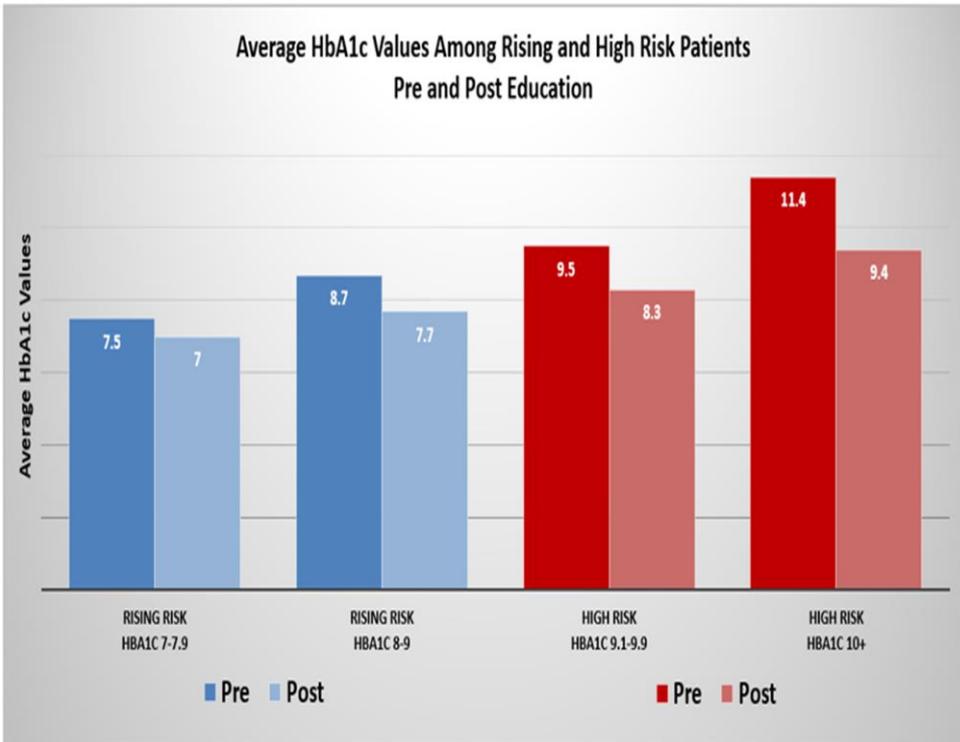
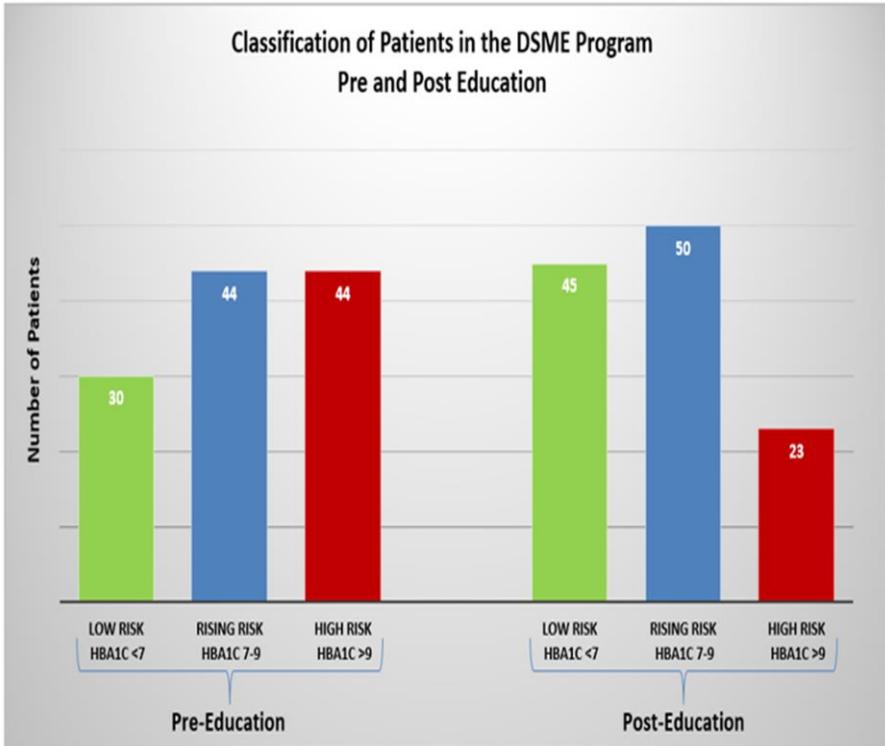


- Two mid-level primary care providers (MLPs) were selected
- Mentored by RN - Certified Diabetes Educator (CDE[®]) to provide DSME and become CDEs
- Medical Assistants (MAs) were trained to outreach patients
- ADA recognition achieved allowing the delivery of DSME as a billable service
- Focused on High-risk patients followed by rising-risk cohort



Clinical Outcomes

- 15% (n = 158) of all patients with diabetes in the demonstration site participated in the DSME including 33% (n = 53) of high risk patients (HbA1C>9)
- 64% of patients with pre/post DSME lab testing had a reduction in HbA1C
- The most dramatic reduction in HbA1C was observed in patients whose HbA1C was 10 or higher





- Utilized the RN-CDE subject matter expert on the Quality team to facilitate MLPs to deliver care and education
- Expand the role of MLPs providing care in the practice settings; no additional personnel
- Motivated MLPs to become CDEs to advance their professional growth and program sustainment
- DSME program has inspired the development of a Health Coach program that will use medical assistants functioning at a higher level to engage and encourage patients with chronic conditions



- Expand patient access to diabetes education
 - Day and evening sessions
- Spread program to other PCP practices
- Continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) introduced
 - Better glycemic control
 - Improve patient engagement and satisfaction





- Engagement is the first step
- Empowerment is about helping patients to figure out what they can do for themselves
- “An empowered patient is one who has the knowledge, skills, attitudes and self-awareness necessary to influence their own behavior and that of others to improve the quality of their lives¹”





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Questions ?



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