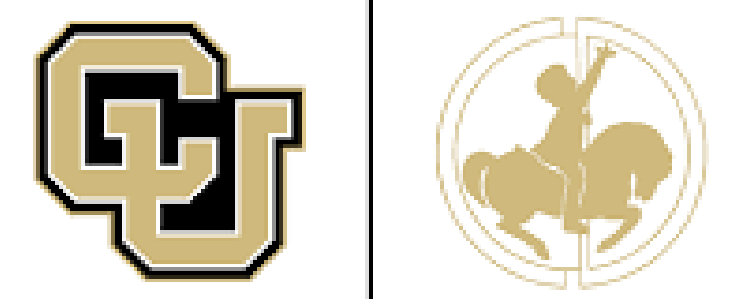




Improving Back-up Planning in the Event of Pump Failure



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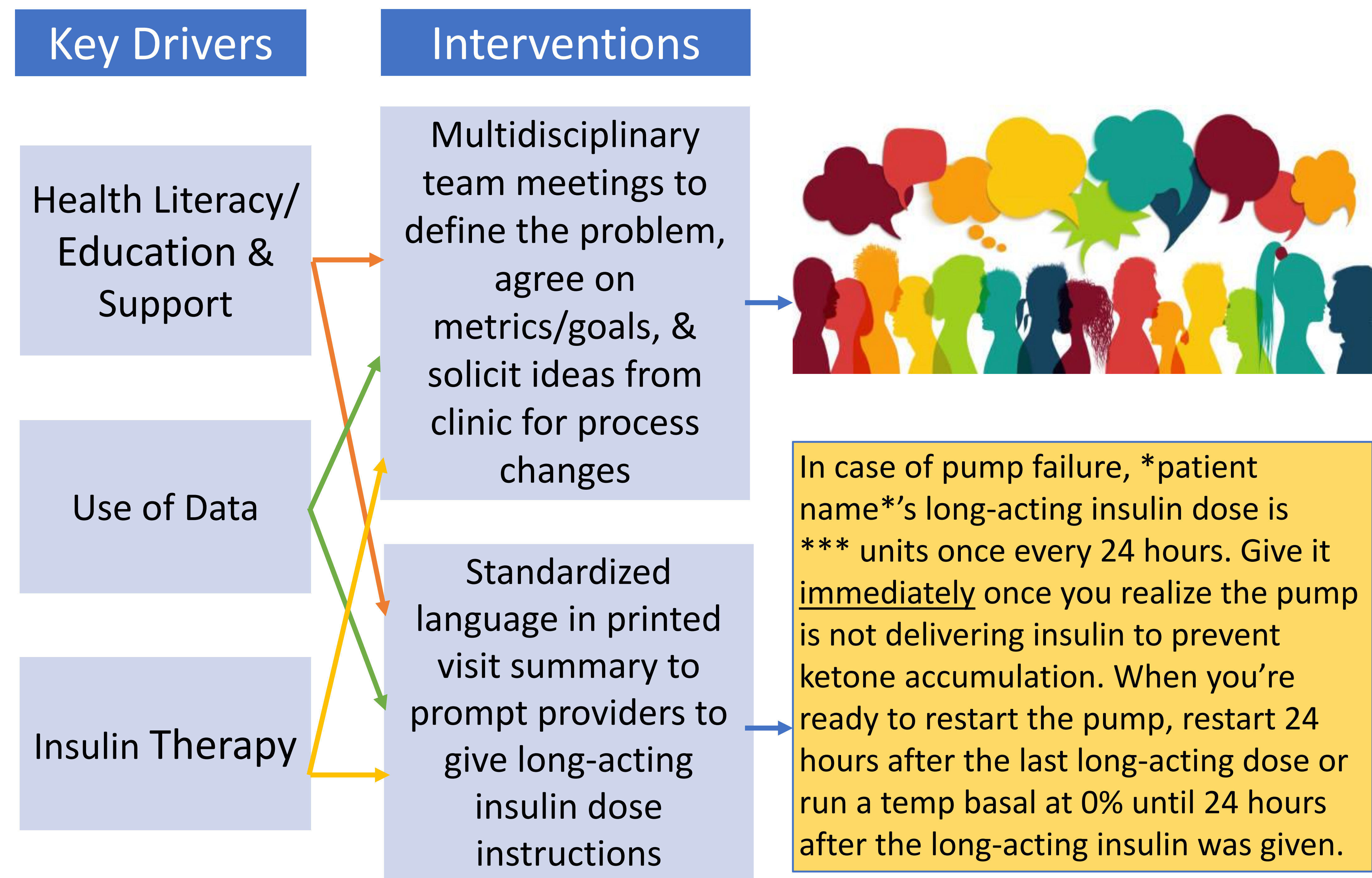
Background and Problem Statement:

- Use of diabetes technological devices, including insulin pumps and continuous glucose monitors, is associated with improvements in glycemic trends.¹⁻³
- Device use has become standard of care and pump users should receive education on device complications with back-up plans in case of device failure.^{4,5}
- Over the prior 18 months, only 54% of pump users with T1D in our outpatient diabetes clinic had an active long-acting insulin prescription.

Project AIM:

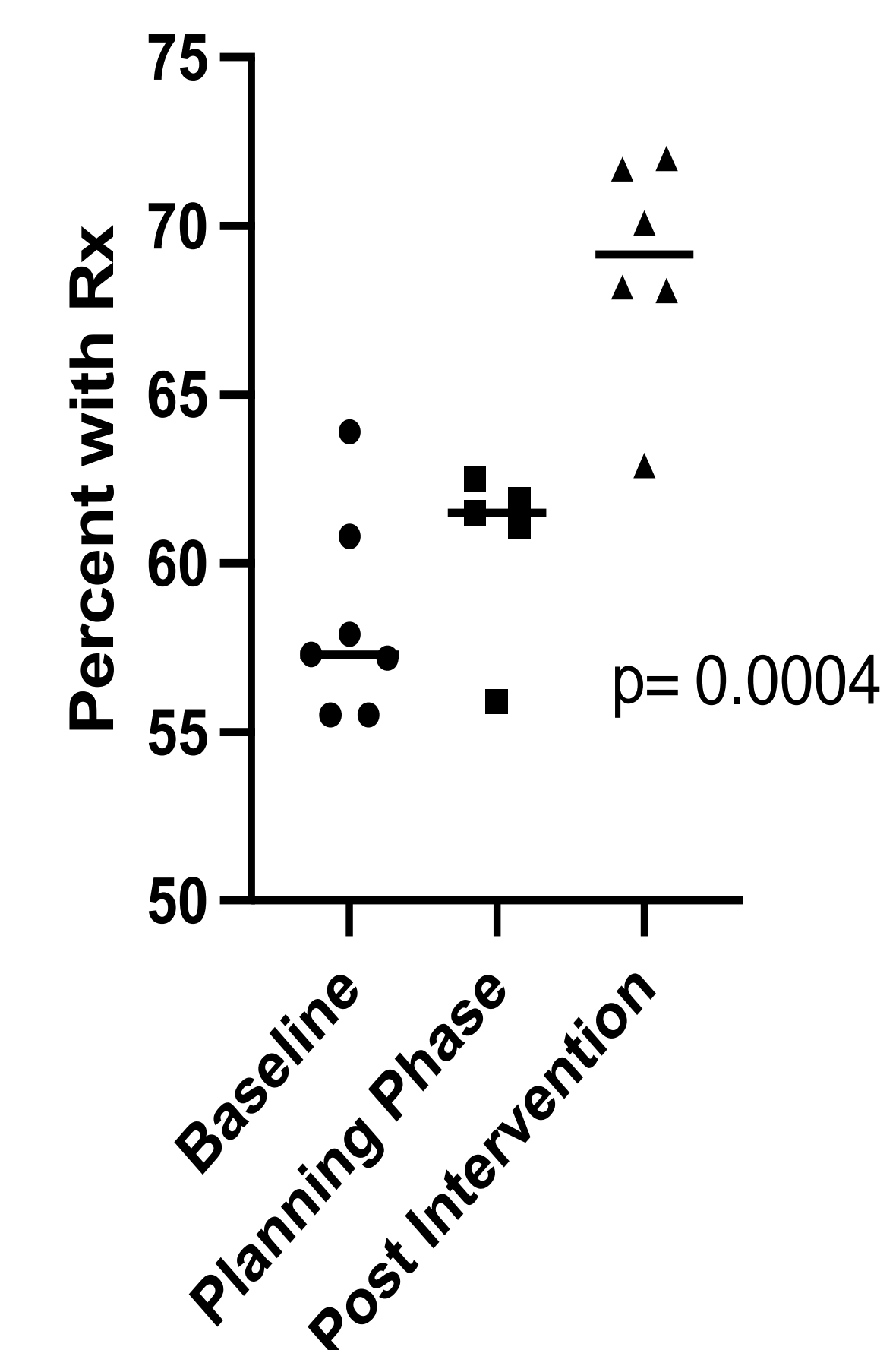
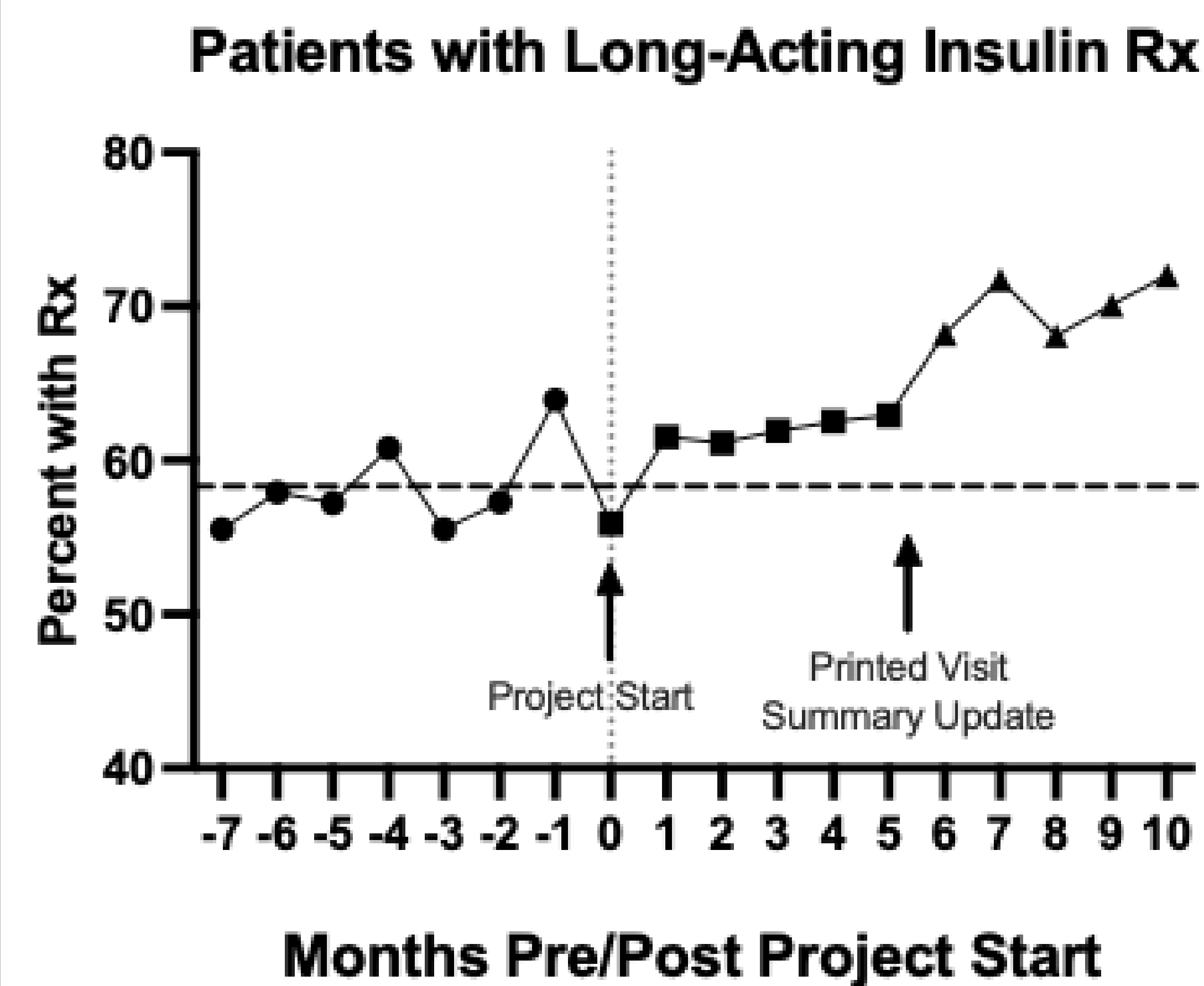
Improve percentage of active long-acting insulin prescriptions for pump users seen each month from 54% to 61% within 10 months.

Key Drivers and Interventions:



Project Results / Performance:

- Increases in provider prescribing during clinic visits were noted both during planning phase and following intervention with AVS update.
- Changes over time were statistically significant between the three phases.



Challenges and Barriers:

- If there was no long-acting insulin prescription in the last 12 months, re-prescribing was a slower process.
- Outside of initial pump education sessions, pump failure counseling is not a standard practice at our center

Next Steps:

- Develop and implement a pump failure action plan to assist in utilizing prescribed long-acting Rx

References:

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2. Pease A, et al. Glycaemia and utilisation of technology across the lifespan of adults with type 1 diabetes: Results of the Australian National Diabetes Audit (ANDA). *Diabetes Res Clin Pract.* 2021.
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