# Improving A1C since joining T1D exchange; One centers journey

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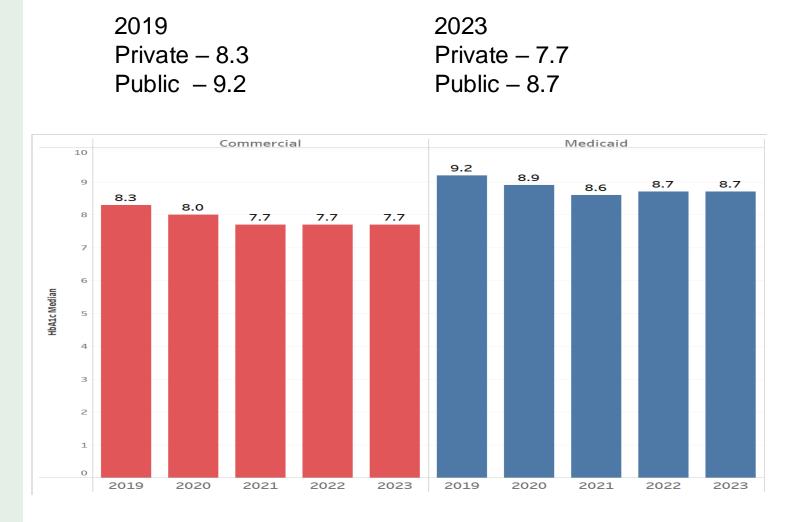
Background/Objective :

- Improving outcomes in People with T1D (PWD) can mean many different things.
- A metric often used is A1C. As we implement new methods of diabetes care we often rely on changes in A1C to confirm or validate our efforts.
- Lebonheur Children's Hospital/University of Tennessee Joined the T1Dexhange QI consortium in 2020.
- Here we are pleased to share the changes in A1C averages across our entire patient population.

Methods:

- We examined HbA1Cs based on the lowest reported A1C in that year for patients diagnosed for more than one year and seen at least two times per year.
- Analyzed the breakdown of A1C ranges to get a better sense of what was driving changes.

## Type 1 HbA1c Median Results, by Payer Type



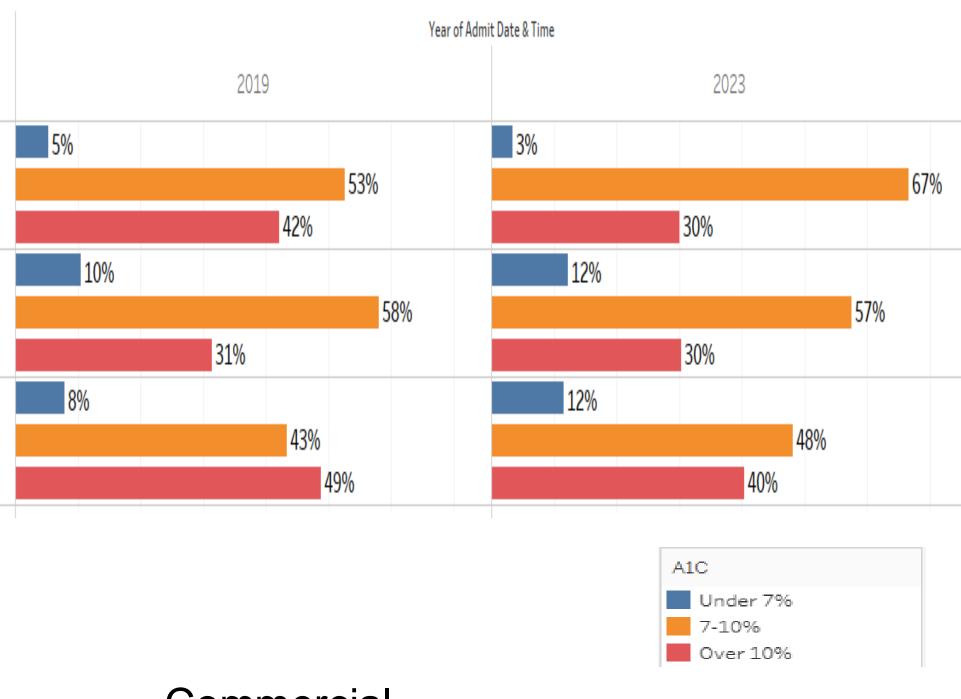
Age Category		A1C
0-4	Medicaid	Under 7%
		7-10%
		Over 10%
5-12	Medicaid	Under 7%
		7-10%
		Over 10%
13-17	Medicaid	Under 7%
		7-10%
		Over 10%

Age Category	Payer Category	A1C
0-4	Commercial	Under 7
		7-10%
5-12	Commercial	Under 7
		7-10%
		Over 10
13-17	Commercial	Under 7
		7-10%
		Over 10

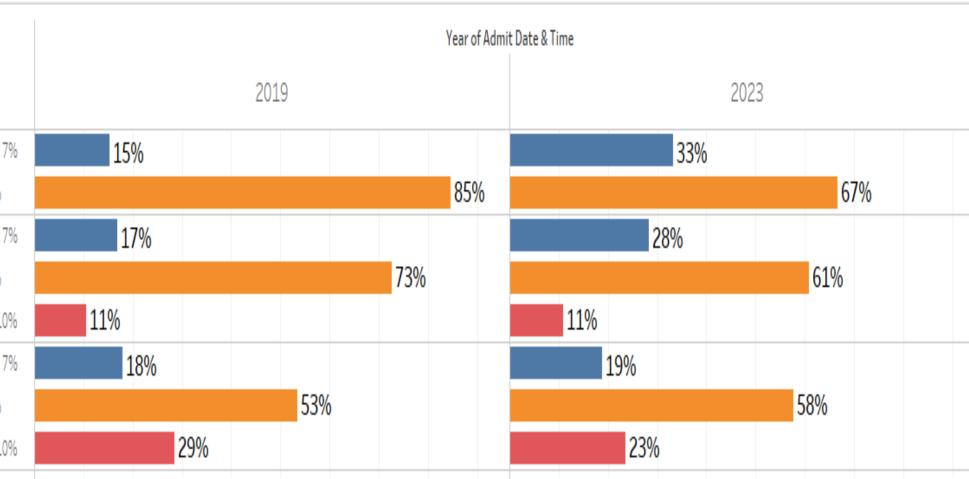


## Medicaid

Percent of patients in control – Improving over time – Type 1



## Commercial Percent of patients in control – Improving over time – Type 1



**Results:** 

- 8.7.

### Conclusions

- categories.
- delivery.

Emma Ospelt, Nudrat Noor, Janine Sanchez, Grace Nelson, Nicole Rioles, Faisal S. Malik, Marina Basina, Justin Indyk, Francesco Vendrame, Jessica Schmitt, Mary L. Scott, Osagie Ebekozien; on behalf of the T1D Exchange Quality Improvement Collaborative, Facilitators and Barriers to Smart Insulin Pen Use: A Mixed-Method Study of Multidisciplinary Stakeholders From Diabetes Teams in the United States. Clin Diabetes 2 January 2023; 41 (1): 56–67. https://doi.org/10.2337/cd22-0068 FWCI2.5

Ori Odugbesan, Ananta Addala, Grace Nelson, Rachel Hopkins, Kristina Cossen, Jessica Schmitt, Justin Indyk, Nana-Hawa Yayah Jones, Shivani Agarwal, Saketh Rompicherla, and Osagie Ebekozien. Implicit Racial-Ethnic and Insurance-Mediated Bias to Recommending Diabetes Technology: Insights from TID Exchange Multicenter Pediatric and Adult Diabetes Provider Cohort. Diabetes Technology & Therapeutics. Sep 2022.619-627.http://doi.org/10.1089/dia.2022.0042 FWCI 10.05

• In 2019 PWD and private insurance had A1C of 8.3, in 2023 this improved to 7.7%. In 2019 PWD and public insurance had A1C of 9.2, in 2023 this improved to

• In 2019 of PWD and public insurance, 53% age 0-4 had A1Cs between 7-10%, in 2023 this number increased to 67%. Those with A1C >10% went from 42% to 30%. Patients with public insurance age 13-17 went from 49% with A1C >10% to 40% between 2019 and 2023.

• When looking at those with commercial insurance, PWD age 0-4 and A1C at target (<7%) from 15% to 33% between 2019 and 2023. Age 5-12 went from 17% to 28% at target.

Improvement in A1C is seen across all

• We have been an active member of T1DX during this same time frame.

During this time we have increased CGM and insulin pump (Hybrid Closed loop)