

STATE INNOVATION MODEL (SIM) PROXY MEASURE: **DIABETES**

OVERVIEW

In 2012, the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation (CMMI) launched the ambitious State Innovation Model (SIM) to improve health care and lower costs across the nation. Colorado is one of 25 states implementing a plan to influence the health of 80 percent of Coloradans by 2019.

The CO APCD is one of the sources for data and analytics for the Colorado SIM effort. In collaboration with the SIM Office, CIVHC developed innovative ways to use the CO APCD to assess how integrated behavioral and physical health influences patient health and cost of care. The health care community calls these “quality measures.”

Using nationally accepted specifications, methodologies were established using health insurance claims across Medicare, Medicaid and commercial payers in the CO APCD to create claims-based quality measures. These quality measures allow benchmarking between payers and providers across the entire state to identify opportunities to create targeted, meaningful interventions that improve population health, improve care, and lower costs for Colorado.

DIABETES is a leading cause of death and disability in the U.S.

MEASURING CARE FOR DIABETES

- For patients diagnosed with Diabetes, it is important to keep the amount of glucose (sugar) in the blood within a normal range.
- Providers test for glucose control by measuring the amount of glycohemoglobin in the blood. Patients should receive this test once a year. This CO APCD proxy quality measure provides the percentage of Diabetic patients who received blood testing for glycemic control in 2015.
- This measure aligns with National Quality Forum Measure (NQF) #0059 and Clinical Quality Measure (CQM) 122v5 developed by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid.

ACROSS THE NATION



Over **29 million** Americans have diabetes. In 2010, over **69,000 people** died from causes related to diabetes, and it was the **7th leading cause of death** in the U.S. ⁱⁱ

IN COLORADO



Over **419,000 people** in Colorado have diabetes, and it costs Coloradans an estimated **\$3.6 billion annually** in medical treatment and loss of productivity. ⁱⁱⁱ

SIM PRACTICES

Adults with Diabetes, Aged 18-75, Who Received Glycohemoglobin Testing in 2015

SIM Practices	72.3%
Statewide	67.8%

TAKEAWAYS

- As expected, a larger percentage of Coloradans aged 18 to 75 years cared for by SIM providers receive glycohemoglobin blood tests when compared to others with diabetes across the state.
- The majority of individuals with diabetes in Colorado receive the recommended blood test, however, a significant percentage of people with diabetes may not.

IMPROVING CARE FOR DIABETES

- Large programs, like SIM, focused on improving the quality of care for diabetics are producing better care.
- These proxies and other measures create opportunities for providers and public health agencies to target communication campaigns and outreach interventions to entire populations.

SOURCES

- ⁱ TriStar Horizon Medical Center. (2017, January). What Does Quality in Health Care Mean? Retrieved from TriStar Horizon.com: <http://tristarhorizon.com/about/newsroom/what-does-quality-in-health-care-mean>
- ⁱⁱ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2017, January). National Diabetes Statistics Report, 2014. Retrieved from cdc.gov: <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pdfs/data/2014-report-estimates-of-diabetes-and-its-burden-in-the-united-states.pdf>
- ⁱⁱⁱ American Diabetes Association. (2017, January). The Burden of Diabetes in Colorado. Retrieved from cdc.gov: <http://main.diabetes.org/dorg/PDFs/Advocacy/burden-of-diabetes/colorado.pdf>