Improvements in Glycemic Control in Persons with Diabetes in an Employer Health Initiative Offering Continuous Glucose Monitors (CGMs) as a Pharmacy Benefit





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The oral/podium session will be conducted at AMCP 2024 on Tuesday, April 16 from 3:15 pm-4:30 pm CT.

BACKGROUND

Metro Nashville Public Schools, a large Tennessee school system with a focus on workplace health programs, implemented a policy change in May of 2022 covering continuous glucose monitors (CGM) through the pharmacy benefit without prior authorization requirements. Covering CGM through the pharmacy vs. medical benefit resulted in a 2-fold increase in CGM utilization but the clinical outcomes were unknown.

OBJECTIVE

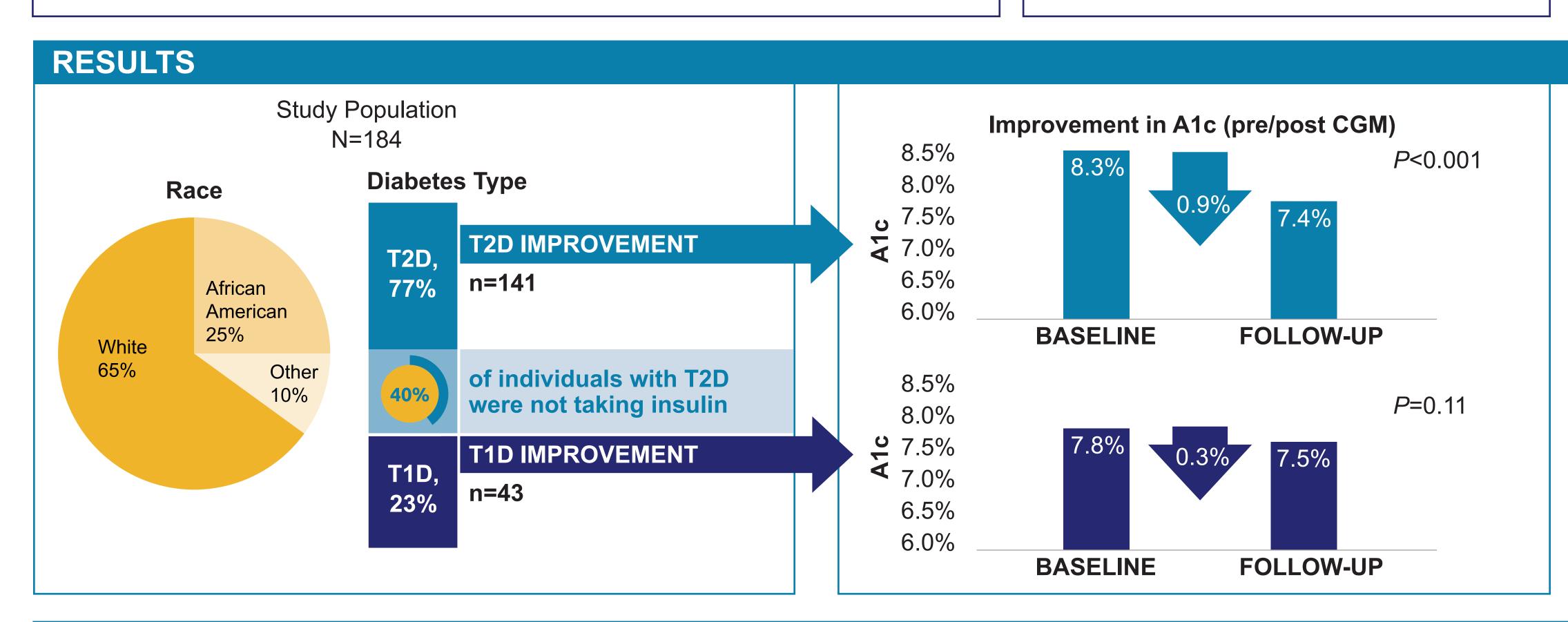
Evaluate the change in clinical outcomes from expanded access to CGM in persons with diabetes.

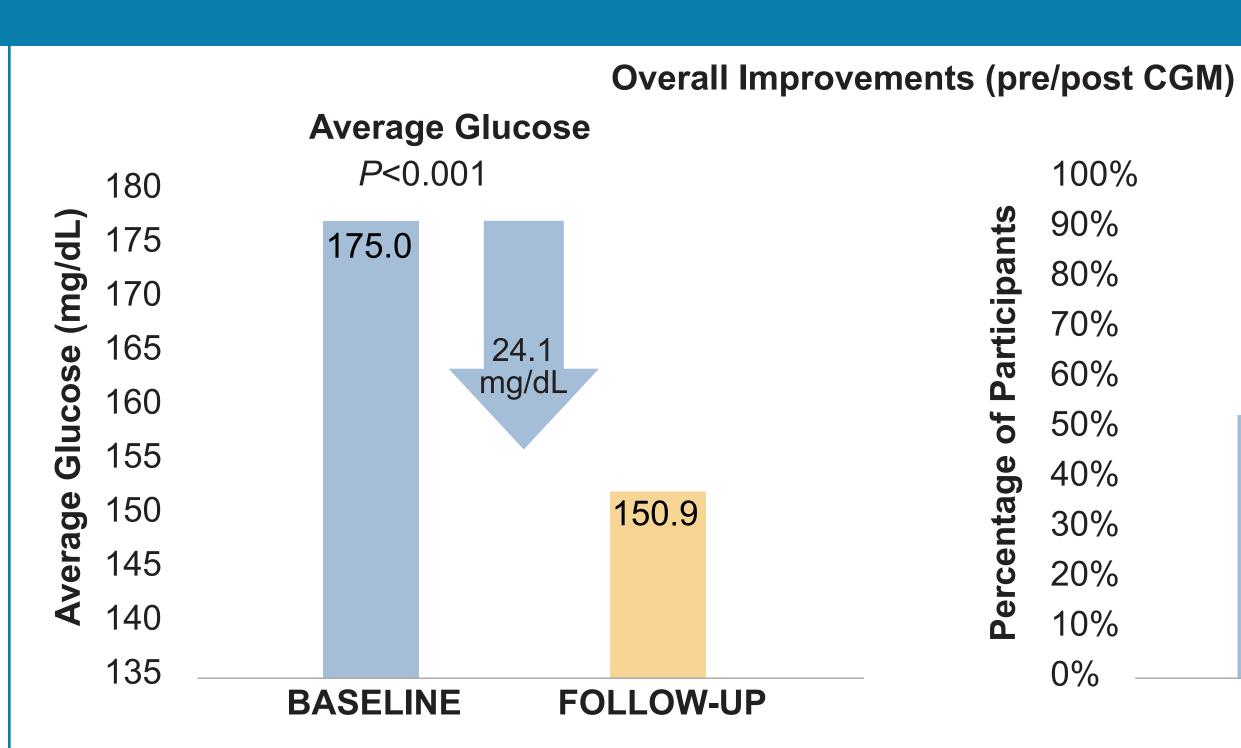
METHODS

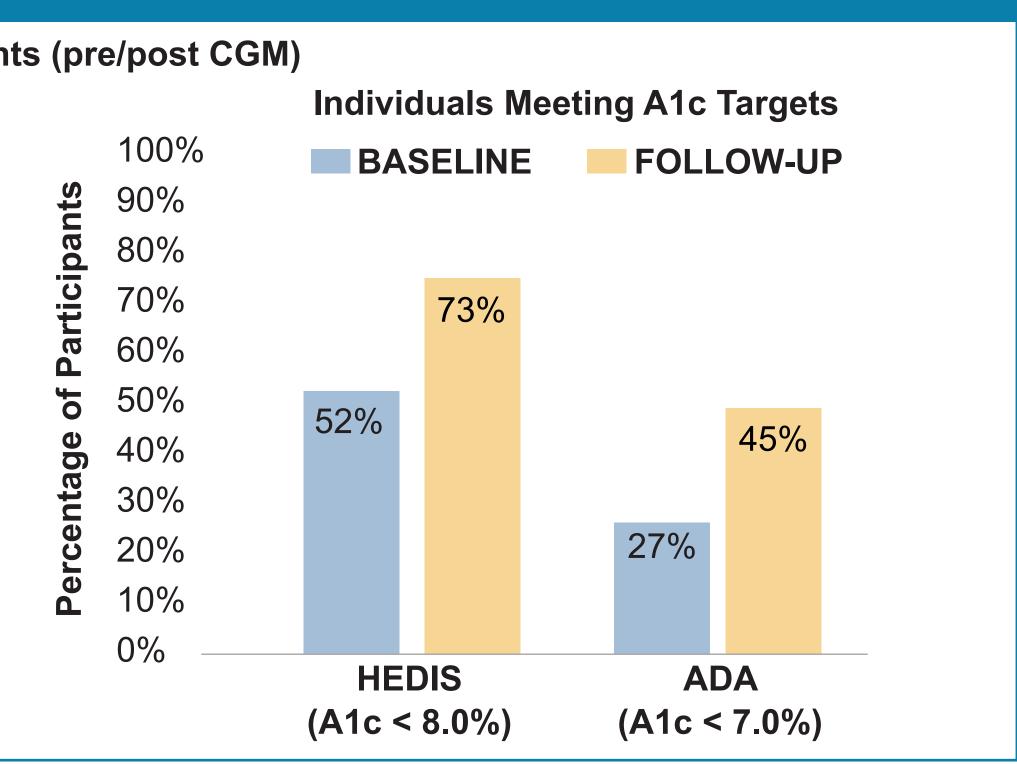
A retrospective analysis of insurance claims and employee laboratory data was conducted, which included individuals with type 1 (T1D) and type 2 (T2D) diabetes (age 18-64 years) who started CGM.

OUTCOMES

Primary: Change in A1c and average glucose for CGM users prior to CGM use and post CGM use Secondary: Percentages of participants meeting HEDIS A1c (<8.0%) and ADA A1c (<7.0%) targets

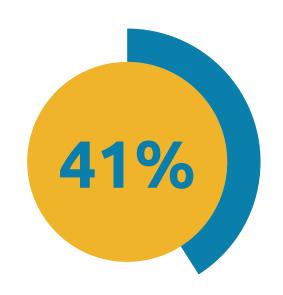




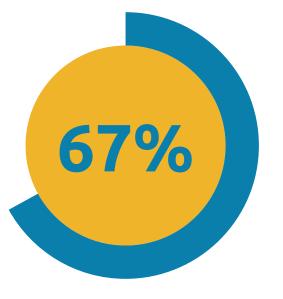


CONCLUSION

Coverage of CGM by a large employer through the pharmacy benefit without prior authorization requirements increased CGM utilization and was associated with clinically meaningful improvements in A1c and average glucose in individuals with diabetes.



Increase in the number of individuals achieving HEDIS A1c target of <8.0%.



Increase in the number of individuals achieving ADA A1c target of <7.0%.



Average A1c improvements in individuals with

- T2D not treated with insulin (n=57): 7.6% → 6.8%*
- T2D treated with insulin (n=84): 8.7% → 7.9%*

