

# Increased A1c Testing among Members of A Large Coordinated Care Organization in Southern California



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## Abstract

DaVita HealthCare Partners Medical Group (DHCP), a large coordinated care organization, implemented a population health program to expand the number of southern California members who receive an A1C test. The A1C test is used to diagnose prediabetes and diabetes, and to monitor blood glucose control in current diabetic patients. Prediabetes occurs when blood glucose levels are elevated, but not yet high enough to be considered diabetes and it places individuals at higher risk for developing diabetes. Diabetes is a chronic illness and serious complications such as kidney disease, loss of eyesight and amputation can occur when blood glucose is uncontrolled. A1C testing is key not only to the diagnosis and management of diabetes, but also to identification of prediabetes to allow early intervention to delay or stop the transition to diabetes. This Mini Review reports on DHCP's successful A1c testing expansion, which led to over 50,000 members on average receiving an A1c test for the first time each year of the 2007-2016 study period.

**Keywords:** A1C test; Diabetes; Prediabetes; Population health

## Introduction

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimate that 9.4% (30.3 million) of the US population has diabetes, with 24% (7.2 million) of these individuals undiagnosed [1]. Diabetes and the increase in prevalence of this condition is not just a problem in the US, but worldwide [2]. Diabetes is associated with a variety of health complications (e.g., eye disease, kidney disease, amputations) and in the US average medical expenditures for persons with diabetes is about 2.3 times higher than for persons without diabetes [3,4]. Yet, effective self management programs that involve a combination of diet, exercise and possibly medication, can help patients control their prediabetes and diabetes. The US Diabetes Prevention Program indicated that lifestyle changes could reduce the incidence of type 2 diabetes by 58% over three years [5].

Blood glucose measurements are integral to the diagnosis of diabetes, its management and more recently identification of

prediabetes. Prediabetes is a high risk state for developing diabetes, where blood glucose is elevated above normal levels but not yet high enough to be considered diabetes. In the case of the A1C test, categories include < 5.7% (normal), 5.7%-6.4% (prediabetes) and  $\geq$  6.5% (diabetes) [3]. The A1C test is used by diabetic patients and their physicians to monitor blood glucose. Regular measurement of A1C levels enables patients with diabetes and their physicians to know whether patients are reaching their A1C goals in order to minimize the adverse health outcomes associated with uncontrolled diabetes. The A1C test has the advantage of requiring no preparation and it is not sensitive to the time of day, unlike other blood glucose tests. Consequently, many providers are hopeful that the ease of the A1C test will decrease the number of undiagnosed diabetics as well as allow for identification of patients with prediabetes and therefore earlier intervention and prevention of diabetes [6].

## Case Study Site, Study Goals and Results

**Table 1:** Average Number of A1c Tests per Member per Year: 2007-2016.

Year(s)	A. Total A1c Tests	B. Total Members Tested	Average Number of A1c Tests per Member (A/B)
2007	81,864	49,314	1.66
2008	100,558	59,119	1.70
2009	144,773	86,203	1.68
2010	192,306	112,950	1.70
2011	241,623	137,345	1.76
2012	256,152	152,848	1.68
2013	293,108	179,044	1.64
2014	362,739	201,407	1.80
2015	509,067	224,778	2.26
2016	414,726	229,673	1.81
2007-2016	2,596,916	1,432,681	1.81

**Table 2:** Number of Newly Tested Members and Members with Repeat A1c Testing: 2007-2016.

Year	Members Tested in this Year for the First Time	Members Tested in Previous Years and Tested Again in this Year
2007	49,314	not applicable
2008	29,559	29,560
2009	46,836	39,367
2010	49,533	63,417
2011	52,831	84,514
2012	51,798	101,050
2013	65,641	113,403
2014	68,654	132,753
2015	71,710	153,068
2016	61,684	167,989

The site for this study is a large coordinated care organization, DaVita HealthCare Partners, a DaVita Medical Group (DHCP), which serves over half a million members in the greater Los Angeles, California region. DHCP sought to increase A1C testing among its members to help control diabetes and prediabetes and implemented a multifaceted approach, involving both providers and patients over several years [7,8]. This article analyzes the experience of their program to expand A1C testing as a first step to broader population health management of their membership. We

analyze data including the total number of A1C tests and the total members tested over the 10-year period 2007 through 2016. Our calculations focus on the average number of A1C tests per member per year and the number of members newly tested each year of the study period. These results are shown in Tables 1 & 2.

## Discussion

This analysis shows that a multifaceted approach to increasing A1C testing among all members of a large coordinated care organization is possible, but particularly members who have never been tested as DHCP members, or not recently. Increases in A1C testing from current levels will be necessary to prevent future cases of diabetes as well as improve blood glucose control. Population health management in the US and other countries can increase testing levels. Tailoring the message according to the characteristics of the target population of patients and providers will undoubtedly be necessary. For DHCP future outreach and embedded research will focus on subpopulations and how best to target A1C testing to identify patients with prediabetes or undiagnosed or uncontrolled diabetes. Only with testing can providers work with patients to help them control their blood sugar levels and possibly avoid a future diabetes diagnosis or poor outcomes such as vision loss and nerve damage.

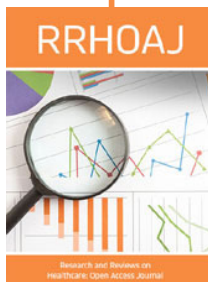
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