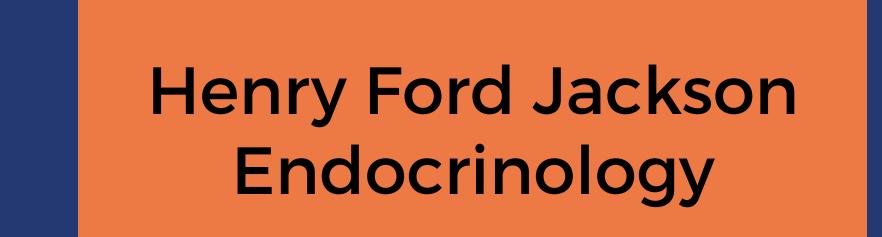
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Endocrinology + Primary Care Practices Care Coordination Projects



Henry Ford Jackson
Primary Care

HbA1c Monitoring

Dr. Wassim Noureddine, MD

The Challenge

Create clear guidelines on labs that should be completed and monitored for patients prior to referral to endocrinology.

Root Causes

- 1. Inadequate patient education/engagement
 Patients may not fully understand the importance
 of blood sugar control, how to monitor their levels,
 or how diet/exercise and medication influence
 their A1c.
- 2. Poor adherence to medication
 Patients may not be taking their prescribed medications as directed.
- 3. Barriers to access
 Limited access to healthcare, medications, or
 diabetes management resources can lead to poor
 blood sugar control.

Importance

Effective primary care management helps ensure that specialty care resources are used efficiently and that the patients receive the best care at every stage of their condition.

Goals

(TBD annually)

>=% of eligible patients in the Compass with documentation of the last HbA1c result <8.0% in the measurement year.



Current State

Primary care has consistently met the required metric and will continue to perform necessary lab testing and ensure ongoing management of patients with type 2 diabetes.

Barriers

Financial coverage for medications and financial coverage for durable medical equipment (DME).

Successes

The primary care team has been meeting our target for A1C management for DM patients (A1C<8).

Recommendations

The next steps involve continuing to monitor A1C trends, providing education to patients, and collaborating between clinics to address any needs for patients with type 2 diabetes.



