



**A Key Tool in Health Care: Diabetes Self-Management Education and Training (DSME/T)
Arizona: Background, Benefits, and Insurance Coverage of DSME/T**

This fact sheet provides information about public and private insurance coverage for diabetes self-management education and training (DSME/T)ⁱ services in Arizona.

Diabetes and DSME/T in the United States

The nation is in the grips of a diabetes epidemic. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 30.3 million Americans have diabetes,¹ exceeding the entire population of Texas.² In 2015, 1.5 million adults were diagnosed—more than 4,100 every day.¹ One in 3 adults has prediabetes, which often leads to diabetes.¹

Some risk factors for developing type 2 diabetes are increased age, higher weight, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and physical inactivity.³ Further, people of color disproportionately bear the burden of type 2 diabetes and the related health effects. They are more likely to be diagnosed with the disease,¹ are less likely to have positive diabetes control indicators, such as lower A1c levels,⁴ and experience worse health outcomes overall.⁵⁻⁷

Effective diabetes management depends largely on individual self-care,^{8,9} making DSME/T critical to addressing this epidemic. DSME/T is “the process of facilitating the knowledge, skill, and ability necessary for diabetes self-care.”¹⁰ This process requires incorporating patients’ unique needs and experiences into individualized education and support plans that promote new behaviors and solutions.¹⁰ These solutions include healthy eating, physical activity, self-monitoring, medication use, risk reduction, management of acute and chronic complications, and problem-solving strategies to address psychosocial issues and establish healthy habits.¹¹

Research shows that by giving patients the tools necessary to better manage their diabetes, DSME/T significantly improves health outcomes¹²⁻¹⁵ and reduces health care expenditures.^{8,9,16-23} Indeed, “persons with diabetes who do not receive [DSME/T] are four times as likely as those who do to develop a major diabetes complication.”²⁴

Despite this evidence, participation in DSME/T remains low,^{25,26} particularly among rural populations,¹² Medicare²⁷ and Medicaid beneficiaries,¹⁶ uninsured or underinsured persons,^{28,29} and “ethnic minorities, older persons, and persons with language barriers and low literacy.”²⁴ Moreover, DSME/T services often do not conform to best practices.²⁸ To offer the most effective care, providers may consider

patterning DSME/T services after the National Standards for Diabetes Self-Management Education and Support, developed by the American Diabetes Association (ADA) and American Association of Diabetes Educators (AADE).¹¹

Insurance coverage presents one lever for facilitating delivery of and access to high-quality DSME/T. In many states, statutes and regulations require public and private insurers to cover DSME/T services. Some Medicaid materials, including managed care contracts and Medicaid agency guidance, have specific DSME/T coverage requirements. Public health professionals and policymakers may use these statutes, regulations, and Medicaid materials to understand the patterns, trends, and gaps in DSME/T coverage and to identify opportunities for reform.

Diabetes in Arizona

As of 2015, approximately 1 in 11 adults in Arizona had been diagnosed with diabetes—more than 520,000 individuals in total.³⁰ African Americans in Arizona are nearly 3 times more likely than non-Hispanic whites to have diabetes, and American Indians, Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, and Hispanic individuals in the state are also more likely than non-Hispanic whites to have the disease.³¹ According to the ADA, an additional 1.8 million individuals—37.5% of the state’s adult population—have prediabetes.³²

In 2015, nearly half of Arizona adults with diabetes reported “fair or poor” general health, and 64.9% reported poor mental or physical health at least 1 day in the past 30 days.³⁰ However, in 2015, 15.8% of adults with diabetes in the state did not visit a health professional for their diabetes, and only 66.8% received 2 or more A1c tests in the past year.³⁰ The annual medical and economic costs attributable to diabetes in Arizona exceeds \$8 billion.³³

AZ Diabetes Burden Compared with National Diabetes Burden (Age-Adjusted)^{30,34}	AZ	U.S.
% of Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes (2015)	9.1%	9.1% ⁱⁱⁱ
New Cases of Diabetes / 1,000 Adults (2015)	9.2	6.5
Completed a DSME/T Class ⁱⁱ (2010)	51.4%	57.4%
Daily Self-Monitoring Blood Glucose ⁱⁱ (2010)	54.3%	63.6%
Overweight or Obese ⁱⁱ (2010)	88%	84.7%
Physical Inactivity ⁱⁱ (2010)	24.6%	36.1%
High Blood Pressure ⁱⁱ (2015)	51.4%	57.9% ⁱⁱⁱ
High Cholesterol ⁱⁱ (2015)	60.8%	55.5% ⁱⁱⁱ

ⁱ DSME/T may also be referred to as diabetes self-management education (DSME), diabetes self-management training (DSMT), or diabetes self-management education and support.

ⁱⁱ Adults with Self-reported Diagnosed Diabetes
ⁱⁱⁱ 50 States + DC: US Median

Current State Insurance Coverage for DSME/T

This section examines DSME/T coverage by the 3 primary sources of health insurance: private insurance, Medicare, and Medicaid. Private insurance includes coverage provided by an employer, purchased through an Affordable Care Act Marketplace, or purchased directly from an insurer. Medicare is a public health insurance program that provides coverage for most individuals ages 65 or older, as well as certain individuals with disabilities.³⁵ Medicaid is a public health insurance program for many low-income populations, certain individuals with disabilities, and pregnant women. Unlike Medicare, Medicaid limits eligibility based upon an individual's income and assets.³⁶ These limitations, as well as the services Medicaid covers, vary among the states.³⁷

Insurance Type	Private	Medicare	Medicaid
% of State Population ³⁸	45%	14%	25%
Coverage Required	No	Part B only	No
Cost Sharing	-	Up to 20% copay Deductible	-
Limitations	-	10 hours within 12 months of initial referral 2 hours annual follow-up training Referral required	Diabetes education available for American Indians and Alaska Natives

Private Insurance

Arizona does not require private health insurance plans to provide coverage for DSME/T.

Medicare Coverage

Medicare provides recipients with up to 10 hours of outpatient DSME/T in the year following their first referral for DSME/T.^{39,40} Subject to limited exception,⁴¹ recipients may receive 1 hour of private training and 9 hours of group training.⁴² Recipients may qualify for up to 2 hours of follow-up training each year after they receive initial training.⁴³ To receive coverage for DSME/T, a Medicare recipient must

obtain a referral from the health care professional treating the recipient's diabetes^{44,45} and receive the training from an ADA- or AADE-accredited program.^{44,46} Recipients may be responsible for any applicable deductible and a copay up to 20% of the total cost of DSME/T services.^{44,47}

Medicaid Coverage

Arizona's Medicaid program covers all individuals at or below 138% of the federal poverty level (approximately \$33,948 for a family of four in 2017)⁴⁸ as well as certain populations that do not otherwise meet the income eligibility requirements, such as some pregnant women.^{37,49} The program does not cover DSME/T for most beneficiaries. However, it does provide diabetes education to American Indian and Alaska Native populations under a special waiver from the federal government.⁵⁰ This education must cover problem-solving, exercise, medication use, communication, nutrition, decision-making, and evaluation of new treatments.⁵⁰

Conclusion

Research suggests that by empowering patients to manage their diabetes, DSME/T can improve health outcomes and reduce treatment costs.¹²⁻²³ Private insurance and Medicaid coverage for DSME/T services may help with the provision of and access to DSME/T. States that already require such coverage might consider building on those efforts by ensuring covered DSME/T services comply with the National Standards. They may also consider reducing barriers to access, such as pre-authorization requirements, cost sharing, and utilization limitations; raising awareness about the availability of DSME/T; and increasing the frequency and duration of DSME/T services.

Resources

Arizona Medicaid Information

www.azahcccs.gov

Medicare DSME/T Information

<http://bit.ly/2wC4pRE>

Diabetes Information from the CDC

www.cdc.gov/diabetes/

LawAtlas Arizona DSME/T Website

<http://j.mp/2ckiUjh>

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