



**A Key Tool in Health Care: Diabetes Self-Management Education and Training (DSME/T)
Georgia: 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 Georgia.

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 Georgia

As of 2015, nearly 1 in 9 adults in Georgia had been diagnosed with diabetes—more than 869,000 individuals in total.³⁰ African Americans in the state are more than 50% more likely than non-Hispanic whites to have diabetes; African American women in the state are nearly 63% more likely than non-Hispanic white women to have the disease.³¹ According to the ADA, an additional 2.6 million individuals—36.1% of the state’s adult population—have prediabetes.³²

In 2015, 54.8% of Georgia adults with diabetes reported “fair or poor” general health, and 66.7% reported poor mental or physical health at least 1 day in the past 30 days.³⁰ Moreover, in 2015, 40.3% of adults with diabetes in the state reported an inability to do usual activities at least 1 day in the past 30 days.³⁰ However, in 2015, 12.2% of Georgia adults with the disease did not visit a health professional for their diabetes, and only 63.5% received 2 or more A1c tests in the past year.³⁰ The annual medical and economic costs attributable to diabetes in Georgia exceeds \$12 billion.³³

GA Diabetes Burden Compared with National Diabetes Burden (Age-Adjusted)^{30,34}	GA	U.S.
% of Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes (2015)	10.7%	9.1% ⁱⁱⁱ
New Cases of Diabetes / 1,000 Adults (2015)	7.5	6.5
Completed a DSME/T Class ⁱⁱ (2010)	60.7%	57.4%
Daily Self-Monitoring Blood Glucose ⁱⁱ (2010)	66.7%	63.6%
Overweight or Obese ⁱⁱ (2010)	86.3%	84.7%
Physical Inactivity ⁱⁱ (2010)	33.8%	36.1%
High Blood Pressure ⁱⁱ (2015)	75.6%	57.9% ⁱⁱⁱ
High Cholesterol ⁱⁱ (2015)	63.7%	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	52%	13%	19%
Coverage Required	Yes	Part B only	No
Cost Sharing	Varies by plan	Up to 20% copay Deductible	-
Limitations	10 hours within 1 year of qualifying event Follow-up training only available in the year after primary training	10 hours within 12 months of initial referral 2 hours annual follow-up training Referral required	-

Private Insurance

Georgia requires all private health insurance policies to provide coverage for outpatient DSME/T, including medical nutrition therapy.^{39,40} Private insurance covers DSME/T upon certain qualifying events, such as a patient's diabetes diagnosis, a significant change in a patient's diabetes-related condition, or a change in a patient's diagnostic levels or treatment regimen.⁴¹ Policies cover 10 hours of primary DSME/T in the year following a qualifying event.⁴² Subject to limited exception, primary DSME/T is delivered in group settings.⁴² Private insurance also covers individual follow-up training in the year following a patient's completion of primary DSME/T.⁴³

A Georgia-licensed physician must prescribe DSME/T for a patient.^{39,40} DSME/T programs must be recognized by the federal Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services or a national DSME/T-accrediting organization.⁴⁴ DSME/T and medical nutrition therapy services must be provided by an interdisciplinary team of certified, registered, or licensed health

care professionals.^{45,46} The team must include, at a minimum, a licensed dietitian and a registered nurse or other health care professional who is a Certified Diabetes Educator.^{45,46} Insurers may impose the same cost-sharing requirements applicable to other covered benefits.⁴⁷

Medicare Coverage

Medicare provides recipients with up to 10 hours of outpatient DSME/T in the year following their first referral for DSME/T.^{48,49} Subject to limited exception,⁵⁰ recipients may receive 1 hour of private training and 9 hours of group training.⁵¹ Recipients may qualify for up to 2 hours of follow-up training each year after they receive initial training.⁵² To receive coverage for DSME/T, a Medicare recipient must obtain a referral from the health care professional treating the recipient's diabetes^{53,54} and receive the training from an ADA- or AADE-accredited program.^{53,55} Recipients may be responsible for any applicable deductible and a copay up to 20% of the total cost of DSME/T services.^{53,56}

Medicaid Coverage

Georgia's Medicaid program covers certain low-income populations, including low-income pregnant women, parents or other caretaker relatives, children, individuals 65 years of age or older, and individuals with disabilities.^{37,57,58} The program does not explicitly indicate that beneficiaries receive coverage for DSME/T.

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

Georgia Medicaid Information

<https://dch.georgia.gov/medicaid>

Medicare DSME/T Information

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

Diabetes Information from the CDC

www.cdc.gov/diabetes/

LawAtlas Georgia DSME/T Website

<http://j.mp/2car6KS>

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