

SCI DIABETES: MAKING IT WORK FOR PATIENTS

DR KASHIF ALI

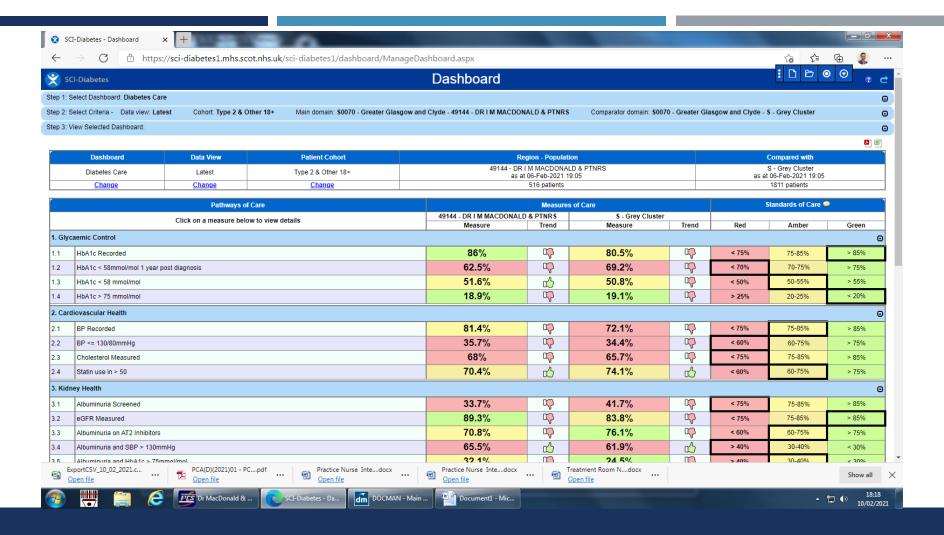
GP

PRIMARY CARE LEAD DIABETES MCN

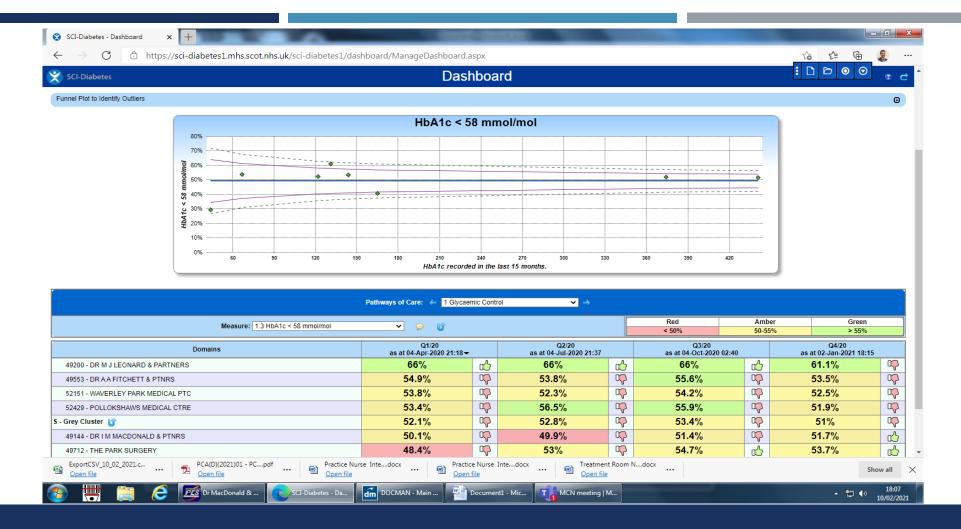
DASHBOARD



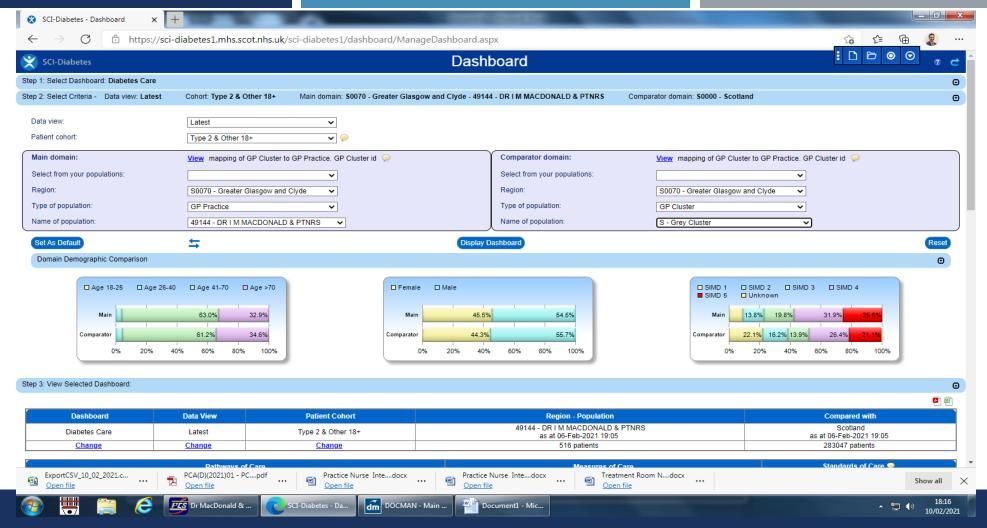
- APPROVED BY SCI-DIABETES AND SCOTTISH DIABETES GROUP
- ACCESS VIA SCI-DIABETES
- MEANINGFUL OUTCOME MEASURES (DIABETES IMPROVEMENT PLAN)
- COMPARISON ACROSS SCOTLAND / BOARDS / CLUSTERS / PRACTICES
- MEASURES ACCORDING TO RAG (RED, AMBER, GREEN) STATUS
- TREND DATA AND RUN RATE GRAPHS
- EASY TO AUDIT / CONDUCT SEARCHES / EXPORT LISTS
- COMING SOON- INTEGRATION VIA NEW GP SOFTWARE SYSTEMS



DASHBOARD: COMPAREYOUR PRACTICE TO YOUR CLUSTER DATA



COMPARE WITH YOUR CLUSTER PRACTICES



COMPARE PRACTICE POPULATIONS ACCORDING TO AGE /SEX/ SIMD DATA

MONITORING OF "PROCESSES OF CARE" IN PATIENTS WITH T2DM



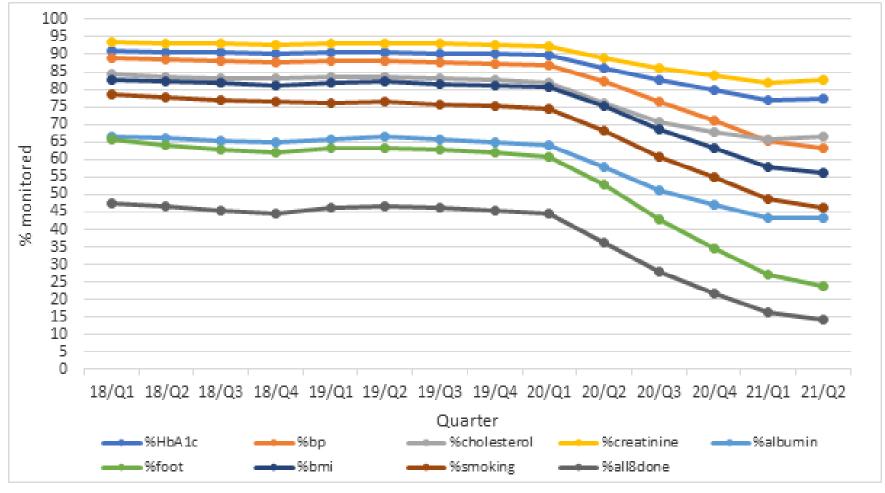
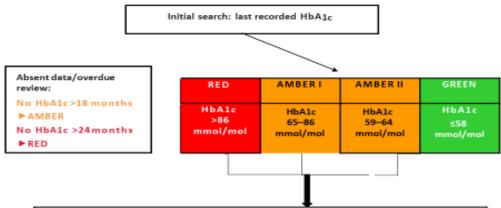
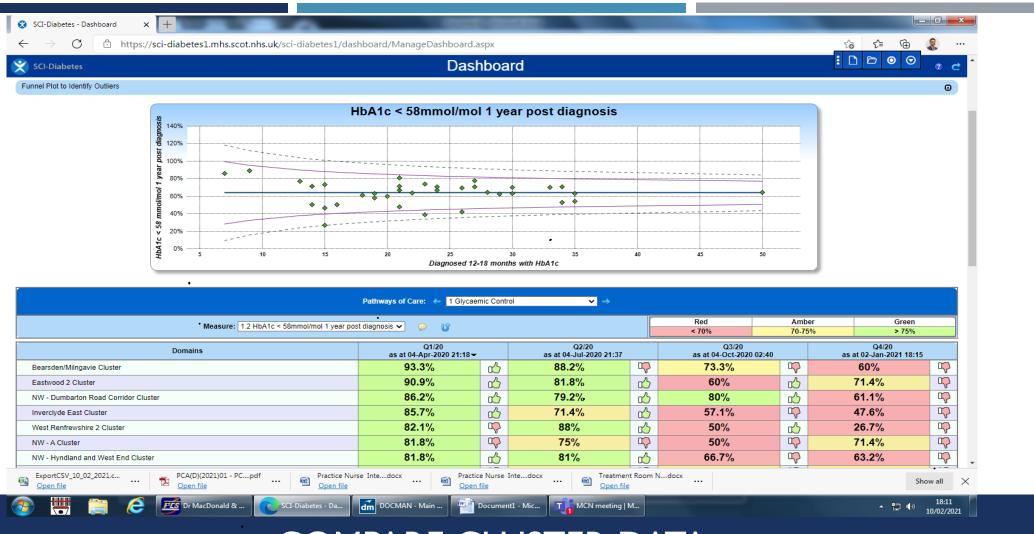


Diagram 1. Stratifying prioritisation groups (Adapted from the ABCD recommendations for triage of patients during Covid Recovery¹)

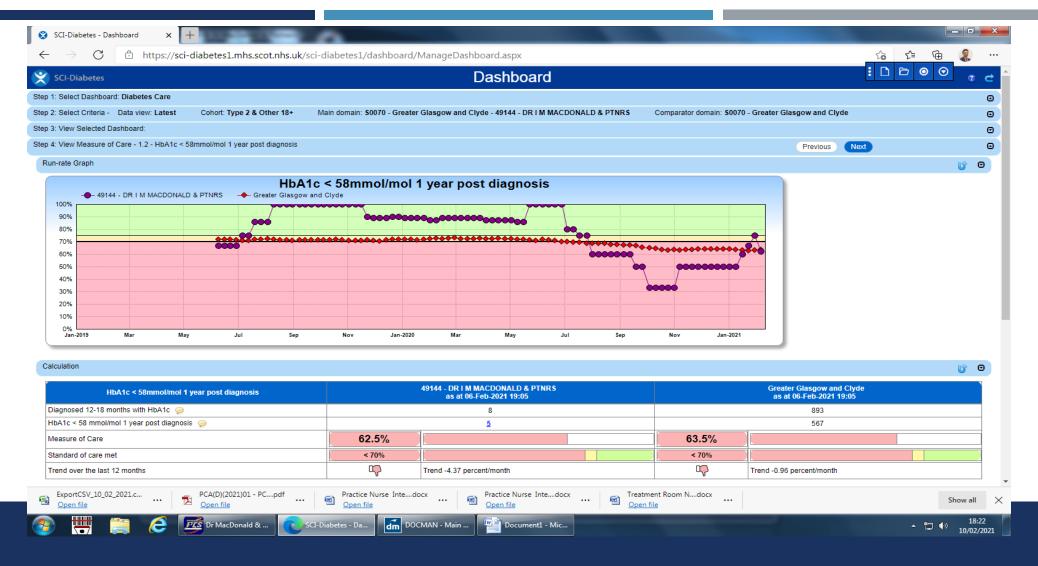


	ber/green groups to identify ris used on Risk factors [see Box B])	-		
Blood pressure:	≥160/100 mmHg ▶ RED	141/81-159/99 mmHg ►AMBER		
Diabetes complication:	Retinopathy/High-risk foot ► RED			
CKD:	eGFR <45 mL/min/1.73 m2	eGFR 45-60 mL/min/1.73 m ²		
	▶ RED	► AMBER		
CVD/HF/ stroke: Assess CV risk factors to decide if ▶ RED or ▶ AMBER category. For example, may need additional therapy:	Not on statin but established CVD (excl. haemorrhagic stroke) ► RED	Not on statin despite ≥40 years ►AMBER		
BMI:	≥40 kg/m²	≥30 kg/m ²		
Other Risk Factors:	► RED Planning Pregnancy Recent admission in last 12 months (Diabetes or acute CV event) HbA1c <48mmol/mol in Frailty and on sulphonylurea or insulin	► AMBER Frailty / Cognitive Impairment Requiring additional suppor e.g. Significant mental health illness Learning disability BAME Groups		
	▶RED	►AMBER		

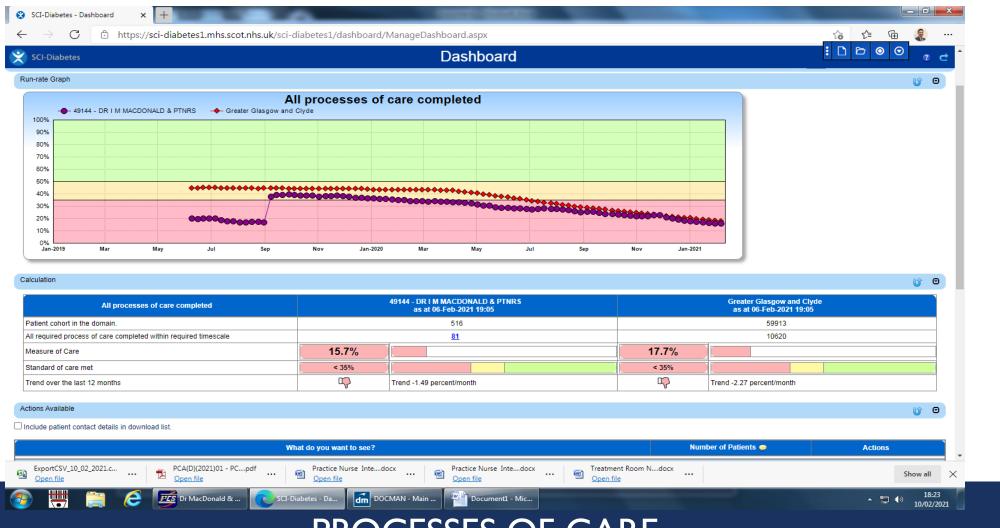
USING THE DASHBOARD TO PRIORITISE RECALL



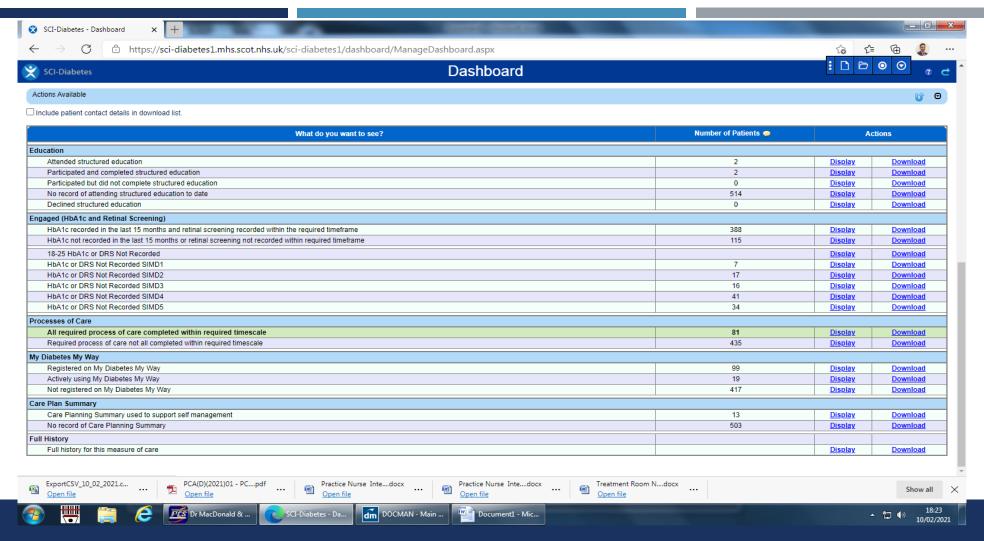
COMPARE CLUSTER DATA



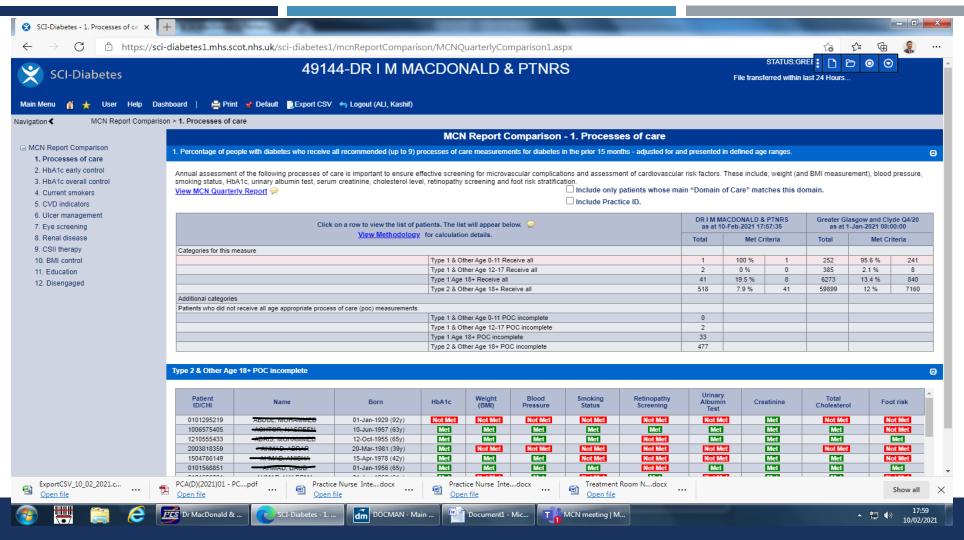
MONITOR TRENDS



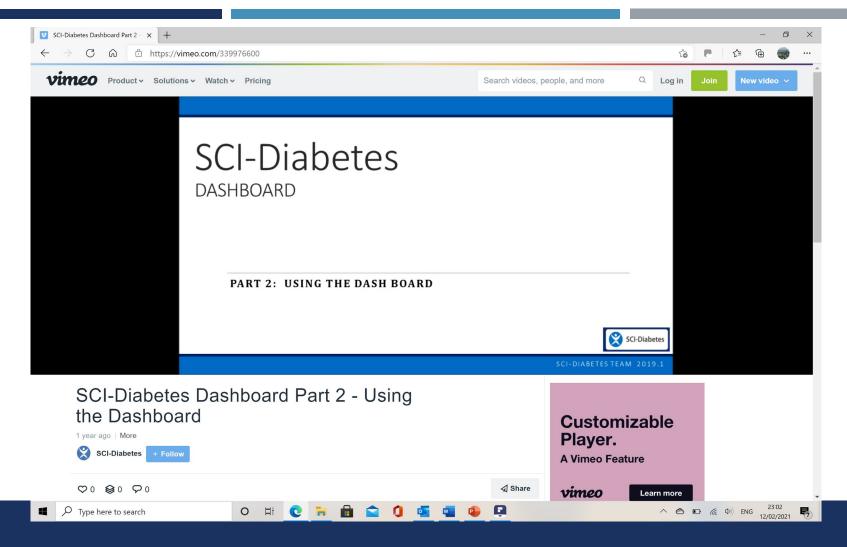
PROCESSES OF CARE



SEARCH POPULATION LISTS AND EXPORT TO SPREADSHEET



PATIENT LISTS TO ENABLE PRIORTISATION



EASY TO FOLLOW VIDEO TUTORIALS ON VIMEO



ADA/EASD Professional Practice Committee (PPC) adaptation of Davies et al.

NO

FIRST-LINE Therapy is Metformin and Comprehensive Lifestyle (including weight management and physical activity)

INDICATORS OF HIGH-RISK OR ESTABLISHED ASCVD, CKD, OR HF1

CONSIDER INDEPENDENTLY OF BASELINE A1C, INDIVIDUALIZED A1C TARGET, OR METFORMIN USE*

+HF

Particularly HFrEF

SGLT2i with proven

benefit in this

population5,6,7

(LVEF <45%)

+ASCVD/Indicators of High Risk Established ASCVD Indicators of high ASCVD risk (age ≥55 years with coronary. carotid, or lower-extremity artery stenosis >50%, or LVH)

ETTHER/ GLP-1 SGLT2i RA with proven proven CVD CVD benefit1 benefit1

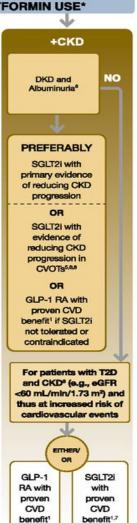
If A1C above target

If further intensification is required or patient is unable to tolerate GLP-1 RA and/or SGLT2i, choose agents demonstrating CV benefit and/or safety:

- For patients on a GLP-1 RA, consider adding SGLT2i with proven CVD benefit and vice versat
- TZD²
- DPP-4i if not on GLP-1 RA
- Basal insulin³
- SU4

1. Proven CVD benefit means it has label indication of reducing CVD events

- 2. Low dose may be better tolerated though less well studied for CVD effects
- 3. Degludec or U-100 glargine have demonstrated CVD safety
- 4. Choose later generation SU to lower risk of hypoglycemia: glimepiride has shown similar CV safety to DPP-4i
- 5. Be aware that SGLT2 labelling varies by region and individual agent with regard to indicated level of eGFR for initiation and continued use
- 6. Empagliflozin, canagliflozin, and dapagliflozin have shown reduction in HF and to reduce CKD progression in CVOTs. Canagliflozin and dapagliflozin have primary renal outcome data. Dapagliflozin and empaglificzin have primary heart fallure outcome data.



HYPOGLYCEMIA DPP-4i GLP-1 RA SGLT2i If A1C H A1C If A1C above above above target target target GLP-1 RA SGLT2i SGLT2i OR DPP-4i OR OR TZD TZD TZD If A1C above target If A1C above target Choose later generation SU with lower risk of hypoglycemia reducing heart failure in this population

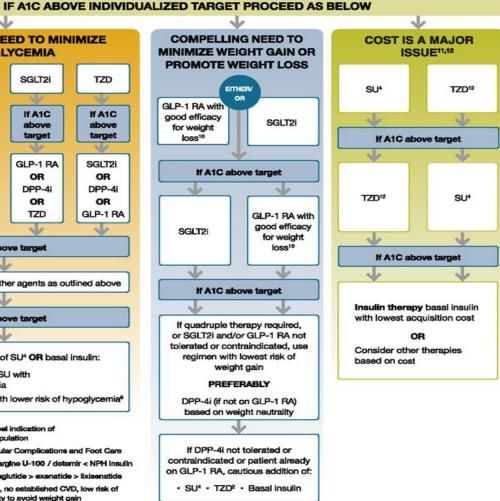
hypoglycemia, and lower priority to avoid weight gain

12. Consider country- and region-specific cost of drugs. In some

countries TZDs are relatively more expensive and DPP-4i are

or no weight-related comorbidities)

COMPELLING NEED TO MINIMIZE TZD H A1C above target SGLT2i OR DPP-4i GLP-1 RA Continue with addition of other agents as outlined above Consider the addition of SU4 OR basal insulin: Consider basal insulin with lower risk of hypoglycemia[®] 7. Proven benefit means it has label indication of 8. Refer to Section 11: Microvascular Complications and Foot Care 9. Degludec / glargine U-300 < glargine U-100 / detemir < NPH Insulin 10. Semaglutide > liraglutide > dulaglutide > exenatide > lixisenatide 11. If no specific comorbidities (i.e., no established CVD, low risk of



TO AVOID THERAPEUTIC

INERTIA REASSESS AND MODIFY

TREATMENT REGULARLY (3-6 MONTHS)

- † Actioned whenever these become new clinical considerations regardless of background glucose-lowering medications.
- * Most patients enrolled in the relevant trials were on metformin at baseline as glucose-lowering therapy.

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relatively cheaper.

OBESITY AND /OR CV DISEASE

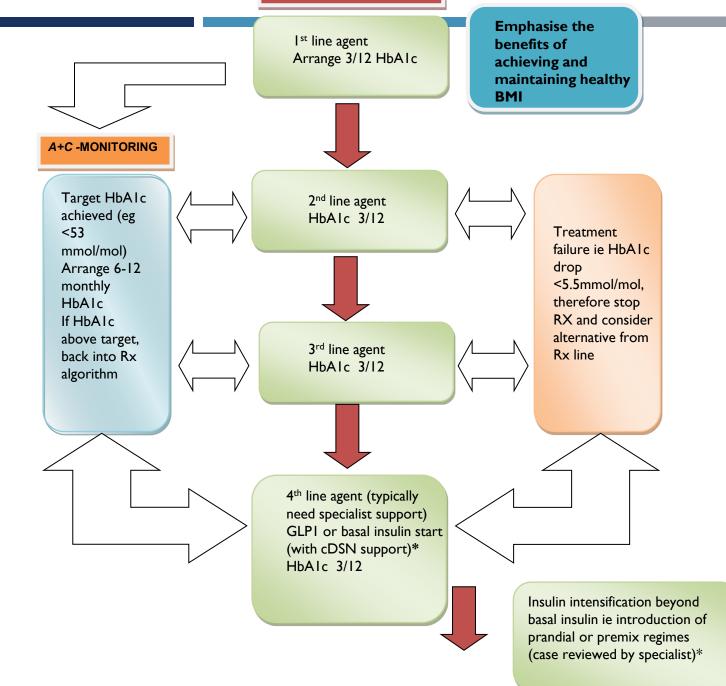
IF KNOWN CV DISEASE, CHOOSE SGLT2I OR GLP1 RA WITH PROVEN CV BENEFIT.
*ALTERNATIVE TO METFORMIN IF CONTRAINDICATED OR NOT TOLERATED



FIRST LINE	METFORMIN	*SU	*SGLT2i (if	
			BMI>30 or Cl	/
			disease)	
SECOND LINE	SGLT2i	SU	DPP4i	Pioglitazone
THIRD LINE	GLP1 RA	3 rd agent from	O.D.	
	<u> </u>	2 nd line	insulin	

B-INTENSIFICATION





* consider referral to specialist dietician when commencing insulin

NEXT STEPS.....

- FAMILIARISE/USE SCI-DIABETES
- QIA: Audit, Student/ST projects/ Appraisal
- PRIORITISE RECALL: High HbAIc, CV disease, DKD, "At risk"
- PRACTICE "MDT": Admin, Practice Nurse, GP, Pharmacist ?Role for HCAs + "non-experts"
- "CTACs / Monitoring Hubs" in time may allow more time to focus on mangement



THANK YOU



