Clinical Inertia in Diabetes – Research

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Research studies in clinical inertia

Demonstrate prevalence
Median time to receive additional antihyperglycemic medication is more than 1 year among those failing metformin monotherapy (DOM 2011)

Impact of inertia on glycemic goal attainment
GE/Quintiles EMR study (JDC 2014): Earlier intensification helps more patients achieve glycemic goals

Local data generation
Countries replicating findings from global studies

External Collaborations
- Cleveland Clinic
- Harvard Medical School
- Geisinger Life Sciences
- Aetna

30-40% patients who may be appropriate for an add-on to metformin based on clinical guidelines are not intensified

Ongoing studies
- Impact of inertia on clinical and economic (healthcare utilization and costs) outcomes
- Development of EMR based tool to reduce inertia
- 2019 ADA abstract
- Planned for submission ADA 2019

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