



Investigating Internists' Endocrinologists' and Paediatricians; Attitudes in Regards to the VALUE of Innovative Diabetes Mellitus Self-Monitoring Technologies in Greece



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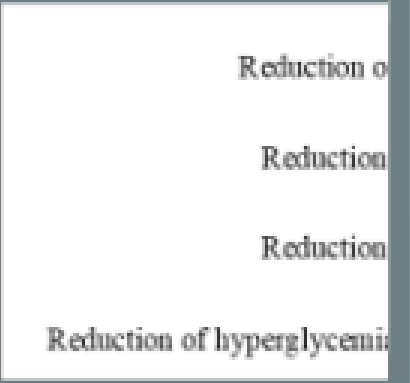


OBJECTIVES

Innovative technologies of continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) and flash glucose monitoring (FGM) have been regarded as revolutionary tools and improve quality of life of diabetic patients. In this study the attitudes of expert physicians regarding the value of innovative glucose self-monitoring technologies in Greece were investigated.

RESULTS (1/2)

The vast majority of participants (95%) recognized the importance of innovation and monitoring technologies for the efficient management of diabetes mellitus (DM) and were willing to use them in their clinical practice. In particular, 95% of physicians considered the Artificially Intelligence (AI) report provided by the FGM technology as a valuable report. Moreover, participants expressed their FGM technology contributes to reducing haemoglobin A1c levels (200%), increasing the time in range (TR) and reducing the time in hypoglycemia (55% of participants) (Figure 1).



Reduction of hyperglycemia

RESULTS (2/2)

Finally, the majority of physicians (87%) stated that FGM technology contributes to increasing coverage by reducing hypoglycemia (P Table 2). Thus, 87% of physicians considered that FGM technology should be implemented for patients with DM2, in addition to patients with DM1. However, participants highlighted the need for further development and improvements of FGM technology (hypermeasurement accuracy of all other values).

METHODS

Two National Centers (A1) were set up by Key Opinion Leaders (KOLs) from Academic National Health System Hospitals and Private Practice; the first consisted of Internal Endocrinologists (N=12) and the second consisted of Endocrinologists/Paediatricians (N=14). Participants were asked to complete a structured questionnaire developed by experts in health services research, in which questions were given through a five-point Likert scale. A descriptive data analysis (including both internal endocrinologists and endocrinologists/paediatricians answers) was conducted using the SPSS 26.

CONCLUSIONS

The vast majority of participants considered the FGM technologies as of high value and consequently considered its coverage by social security schemes for patients suffering from DM1 and DM2.

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PRESENTED AT:



OBJECTIVES

Innovative technologies of continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) and flash glucose monitoring (FGM) contribute significantly to metabolic control and improve quality of life of diabetic patients. In this study, the attitudes of expert physicians regarding the value of innovative glucose self-monitoring technologies in Greece were investigated.

METHODS

Two Advisory Boards (AdB) were set up by Key Opinion Leaders-KOLs (from Academia, National Health System Hospitals and Private Sector): the first consisted of Internists/ Diabetologists (N = 12) and the second consisted of Endocrinologists/Pediatricians (N = 11). Participants were asked to complete a structured questionnaire developed by experts on health services research, in which answers were given through a five-point Likert scale. A common data analysis (including both internists/ diabetologists and endocrinologists/pediatricians answers) was conducted using the SPSS.20v.

RESULTS (1/2)

The vast majority of participants (96%) recognized the importance of innovative self-monitoring technologies for the effective management of diabetes mellitus (DM) and were willing to use them in their clinical practice. In particular, 96% of physicians considered the Ambulatory Glucose Profile (AGP) report provided by the FGM technology as quite/very important. Moreover, participants reported that FGM technology contributes to reducing fluctuations in glucose levels (100%), increasing the time in range (TIR) and reducing the time in hypoglycemia (96% of participants) (Figure 1).

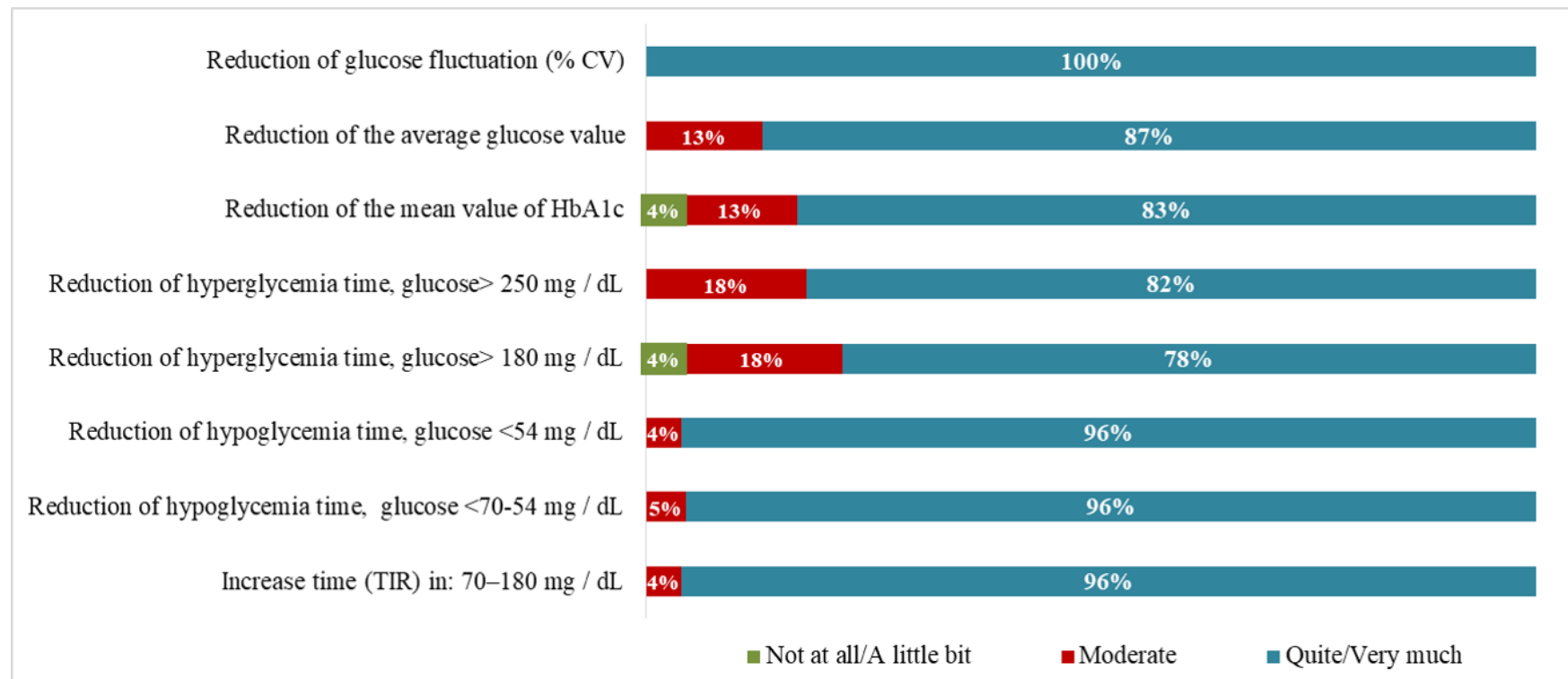


Figure 1: Physicians attitudes in regards to the impact of FGM technology on achieving the Therapeutic Goals

Moreover, the majority of the physicians recognized that FGM technology contributes to patients' improved adherence to treatment and quality of life (Figure 2).

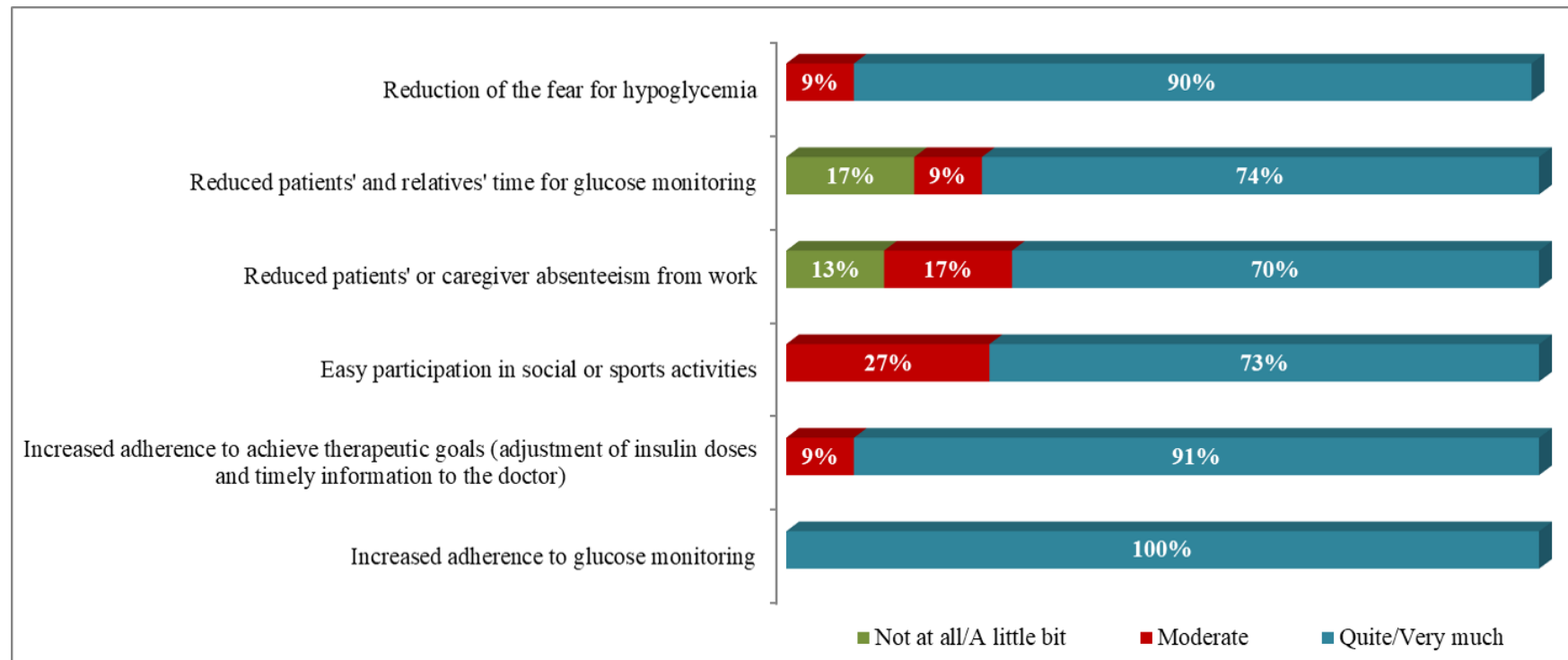


Figure 2: Physicians attitudes in regards to the impact of FGM technology on Adherence to Treatment and Quality of Life

RESULTS (2/2)

Finally, the majority of physicians (87%) stated that FGM technology contributes to achieving savings by reducing complications (Figure 3). Thus, 84% of physicians considered that FGM technology should be reimbursed for patients with DM2, in addition to patients with DM1. However, participants highlighted the need for further development and improvements of FGM technology (eg measurement accuracy at off charts values).

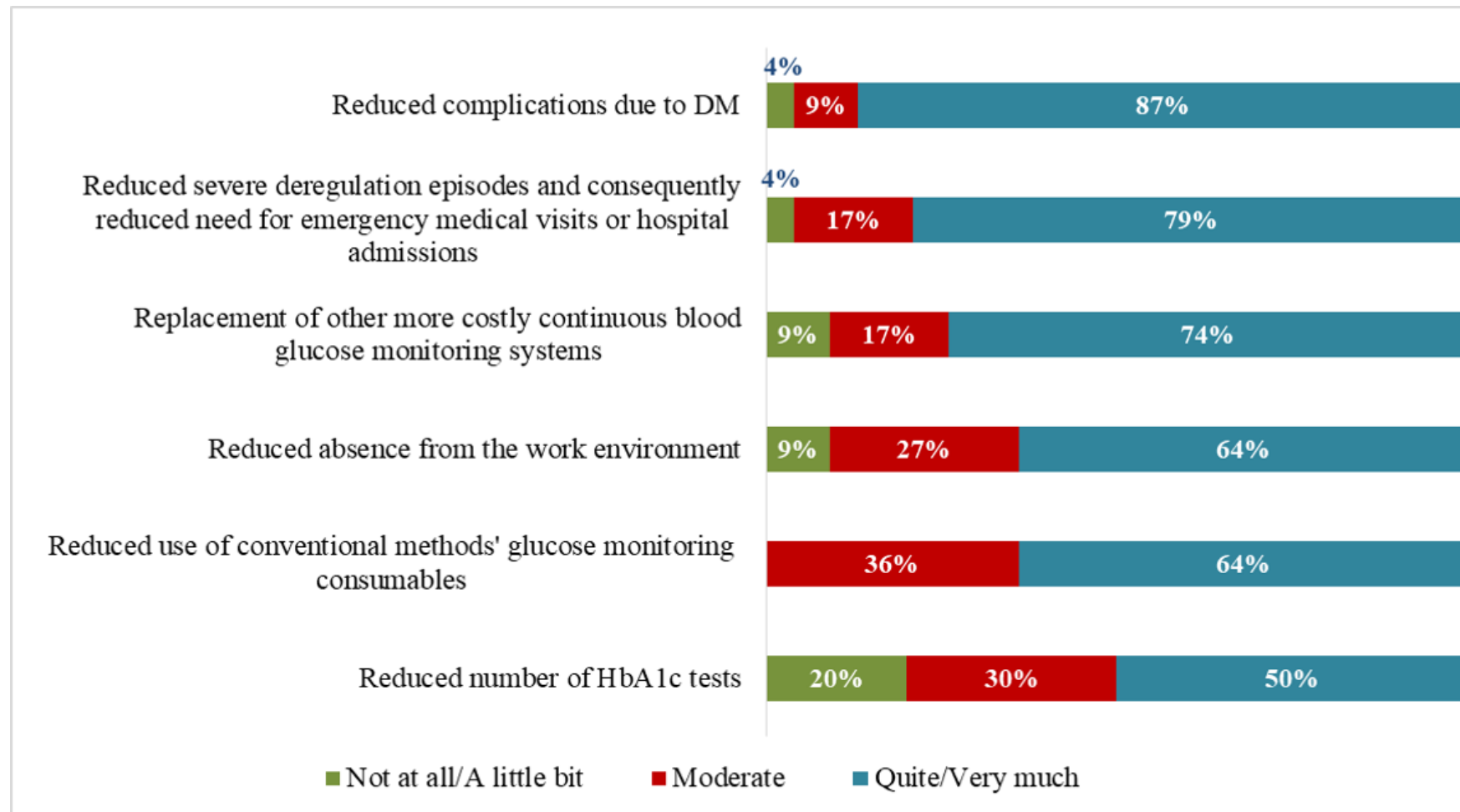


Figure 3: Physicians attitudes in regards to the impact of FGM technology on achieving Savings

CONCLUSIONS

The vast majority of participants considered the FGM technology as of high value and consequently recommended its coverage by social security schemes for patients suffering both from DM1 and DM2.

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