Diabetes Prevention: Interventions Engaging Community Health Workers

Summary Evidence Table - Economic Review

Study Information	Study and Population Characteristics	Trial Name Intervention & Comparison	Effectiveness Findings	Program Costs	Healthcare Cost Averted Productivity Loss Averted	Economic Summary Measure
Author	Location:	Interventions:	7-month QALY	Program cost of 226	Healthcare cost:	Cost per QALY gained
(Year): Irvine (2011)	Norfolk, United Kingdom	Core: 4 group education sessions and	based on EQ-5D decreased for	per person over 7 months.	There was no significant difference	20,620 for those with impaired fasting
, ,	940	physiotherapist-led	both groups in		in healthcare cost	glucose. Estimated
Design: RCT	Setting:	exercise sessions in 3	trial but	Includes screening cost	change comparing	using cost and QALY
	Community	months Maintenance: 4	decrease was less for	and staff time and pedometers (for both	intervention to control	gained collected during trial period of 7
	Eligibility:	monthly group	intervention.	groups).	group.	months.
Economic	Recruited and	sessions. These were	Incremental	Data Source: Tracked in	Data came from	
Method:	referred patients	peer-led sessions for	was 0.003	study	patient reported	
Cost per QALY	age 45-70 with impaired fasting	exchange of ideas on achieving goals. Diet	QALY.		utilization.	
Funding	glucose (IFG) or	diaries and pedometers			Components included	
Source:	type 2 diabetes.	distributed. Also,			outpatient, inpatient,	
UK National		participants received			and medication. Not	
Institute for Health	Sample Size: Intervention 118	telephone peer-support from volunteers who			clear if emergency room visits included.	
Research	Control: 59	themselves were			Toom visits included.	
(NIHR		diabetic.			Productivity:	
programme	Characteristics:				NR	
grant [0606- 1099])	Mean age 59 Male 54%	Additional Intervention: Yes				
1033])	Post-16 education	Intervention: 163				
Monetary	3%	Team-based Care:				
Conversions:	Heart disease	No				
Index year 2009 in UK	4.5% BMI 32.4	Comparison:				
pounds	Mean fasting	Usual care with 2-hour				
	glucose 6.9	session on diet and				
	mmol/l	exercise plus pedometers.				
	Time Horizon:	pedometers.				
	CHW intervention					
	was 7 months.					

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	Recruitment in 2009.					
Author (Year): Kramer (2011) Design: Pre post Economic Method: Intervention cost only Funding Source: Funding: Sanofi-Aventis Monetary Conversions: Assumed index year 2009 in U.S. dollars	Location: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Setting: Community Eligibility Adults with prediabetes and/or metabolic syndrome. Implemented by trained laypeople, diabetes educators Sample Size: Intervention 81 Characteristics: White 96%; Mean age 53; Prediabetic 49%; Smoke 9%; High School or less 22%; Employed 74%. Time Horizon: CHW intervention was 12 months. Recruitment started Sept 2008.	Group Lifestyle Balance (GLB) Interventions: Community setting Modified Diabetes Prevention Program (group lifestyle balance program) 21 group sessions 2-day training for delivering group sessions and implementing in local communities. Weekly sessions of approximately 1 hour. Receive GLB handouts, self-monitoring booklets, a fat- and calorie tracker, and pedometer. After weekly sessions, invited to attend group monthly meetings. Additional Intervention: No Team-based Care: No Comparison: None	outcomes: Weight loss 11.3 lbs Waist size reduced 1.8 in Cholesterol LDL	Program cost of \$320 per person Only salary plus benefits cost of diabetes educators included in cost. Data Source: Tracked in study	Healthcare cost: NR Productivity: NR	No summary measures Limitations: No control group No cost of healthcare Incomplete intervention cost

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Author (Year): Krukowski (2013) Design: RCT Economic Method: Intervention cost Funding Source: None reported Monetary Conversions: Index year 2009 in U.S. dollars	Location: Statewide in Arkansas, USA Setting: Senior Centers Population: Healthy persons =>60 years old from 16 senior centers. 1 center dropped out. Sample Size: Lifestyle 116 Attention control 112 Characteristics: Mean Age 71 Female 78% Caucasian 92% Mean BMI 37 Time Horizon: Intervention occurred 2008 through 2010. Intervention length is 3 months. Follow-up at 4 months after end.	by lay health educators (LHE/CHW): Lifestyle Attention control The present study looks at cost of delivering the Lifestyle Intervention used Diabetes Prevention program (DPP) materials developed by others for group delivery. Delivered 12 weekly sessions in 8 centers by 20 trained CHWs. Mean of 2.9 CHWs per center. One center withdrew before randomization. CHWs trained by registered dietitians, health educators, and psychology fellows.	group was 3.4 Kg, significantly greater than loss for Attention Control. HbA1c NR SBP NR Cholesterol NR BMI NR	Cost of start-up plus ongoing processes Cost per person \$165 Cost per center \$2731 Components per person cost: Staff time and materials for training CHWs \$57.61 Patient supplies and devices \$71.40 Technical support for CHWs \$12.90 Other \$23.09 Startup \$105.38 Ongoing \$59.62 Component Included in Cost: Trainer cost Training materials Calorie and fat counter booklets, Lesson binder, Pedometer, Calculators for each patient Weighing scale, Stadiometer for each senior center Personnel cost of technical support for CHW Components not Included: CHW supervision CHW time and attendance	Healthcare cost per person per year: NR Productivity: NR	No summary economic outcomes reported. Cost-Effectiveness: NR Cost per Unit Health Outcome: NR Comment: No monetary value assigned to work of the CHWs

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		Other Team Members: Technical support for CHW from registered dietitian, health educator, psychology fellows Comparison: LHE led Attention control (Memory intervention)		CHW salary Space and overhead DPP translation materials (since already developed) Data Source: Tracked in project		
Author (Year): Lawlor et al (2013)	Location: Forsyth County, NC Setting: Community	Healthy Living Partnerships to Prevent Diabetes (HELP PD) Intervention:	Mean outcomes: Fasting blood glucose reduced 4.35 mg/dL Body weight	Cost per person per year (with patient time and supplies) Intervention 16.85+850/2+13836/2=	Healthcare cost per person per year Intervention 5177/2=\$2589 Enhanced Usual Care	2-Year Total Cost per Person 16.85+850+13836+51 77=\$19880 Enhanced Usual Care
Design: RCT Economic	Population: Eligibility based	This is a Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP) translation.	reduced 4.59 kg SBP NR	\$7360 Enhanced Usual Care 16.85+142/2+12881/2=	7454/2=\$3727 Difference -	16.85+142+12881+74 54=\$20494 Difference (\$614)
Method: Cost of intervention and health care cost.	on fasting blood glucose Sample Size:	Lifestyle group intervention Delivered by CHWs	DBP NR Cholesterol NR QALY NR	\$6528 Difference \$832 Cost per person per	Components: Inpatient, ER, outpatient visits,	Conclusion: Cost- Saving
Funding	301 patients Control 150 Intervention 151	who were community members with well controlled diabetes	DALY NR	year (without patient time and supplies) 16.85+850/2=\$442	outpatient procedures, medication	Cost-Effectiveness NR
Source: NIDDK Award R18DK069901	Characteristics: Mean age 57.9 Mean BMI 32.7	Registered dietitians trained, monitored, and supported CHWs		Enhanced Usual Care 16.85+142/2=\$88 Difference \$354	Source: Patient report	Cost per Unit Health Outcome NR
Monetary Conversions: Index year	Female 57.5% White 73.8%; African American	Goal to reduce weight by 7%, by low calorie diet		Component Included in Cost:	Productivity Components:	Limitations NR
2010 in U.S. dollars	24.6% SES: NR	Moderate physical activity, primarily brisk walking 180 min/week		Screening Assays for initial screening \$16.85 per	Income loss due to absence due to illness or treatment	
	Time Horizon:	CHW Activities:		Staff	Income loss due to premature mortality	

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	The intervention likely occurred during 2007-2008. Data collected 2007-2011. Intervention length was 24 months. Phase 1 6 months and Phase 2 18 months.	Lead 26 weekly lifestyle group meetings in Phase 1 and 18 monthly group meetings in Phase 2 Managed participants and attendance Supervisor and Activities: Registered dietitian Train, monitor, and support CHWs 3 individual sessions per participant in Phase 1 Client reminders Additional Intervention:: No Team-based Care: No Other Team Members: Exercise specialist Comparison: Enhanced usual Care. Two individual sessions with dietitian and monthly newsletter, client reminders plus usual care.		CHW (Phase 1 \$100 per week Phase 2 \$200 per month) Dietician Exercise specialist 48% overhead Supplies Study materials and newsletters Pedometers Scales Workbooks DVDs Patient time Exercise, shopping, cooking, and transport Patient supplies Exercise classes and equipment Food items Transportation Data Source: Reported by participants in terms of resources used.		

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Author (Year):	Location: Lawrence, MA	Lawrence Latino Diabetes Prevention	Mean reductions:	Cost per person per year \$661	Healthcare cost per person per year	No summary estimates included
Ockene et al (2012)	Setting: Multiple in Community	Project (LLDPP) Intervention:	HbA1c 0.07 Body weight 2.5 lbs	Component Included in Cost:	NR Productivity:	Cost-Effectiveness:
Design: RCT	including Senior Center, YWCA,	This is a Diabetes Prevention Program	BMI 0.46	No details provided	NR	Cost per Unit Health
Economic Method: Cost	Greater Lawrence Family Health	(DPP) translation.	Reductions in	Data Source: Tracked in study and		Outcome: NR
Funding Source: NIDDK Grant R18 DK067549-01; Partial NIDDK Center Grant 5	Population: 78% from GLFHC Recruit from public announcements and area physicians Multiple eligibility	Home-based individual sessions One 1 hr and two 0.5 hour. Group sessions in Senior Center One 1.5 hrs and twelve 1 hour. Home visits 40 instances for missed group sessions	calories % from fat and saturated fat. Increase in dietary fiber. No change in physical activity.	from interventionists' logs.		Limitations: Short follow-up Low attendance at group sessions
Monetary Conversions: Index year assumed 2006	criteria including Latino and risk of diabetes based on validated algorithm.	Goals Improve nutrition Increase walking by 4000 steps a day from baseline	DBP NR Cholesterol NR QALY NR DALY NR			
in U.S. dollars	Sample Size: 312 patients Control 150 Intervention 162 Study completion 94% Characteristics:	Components: Focus groups to identify knowledge, attitudes, challenges and intervention adapted to information gathered.				
	Mean Age 52 BMI 33-34 Female 74% Diabetes Prevalence 11.8%	Dietary advice on Latino foods Video tape novella Goal setting				

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	Race/Ethnicity Dominican 60% Puerto Rican 40% SES: Illiteracy 30% English fluency 49% Mostly low-income Less than high school 59% Unemployed 54% Time Horizon: Intervention likely occurred during 2004-2007. Data collected 2004- 2007. Intervention length was 12 months.	Meals at sessions with discussion on preparation methods Session reminders Transportation Supplied pedometers Set up safe walking and exercise areas CHW Activities: Intervention sessions delivered by 3 CHW, with High School plus some nutrition education in college. Supervisor and Activities: CHWs trained by behavioral psychologist CHWs also trained and supervised by registered dietitian Semiannual booster training Additional Intervention: No Team-based Care: No Other Team Members: No Comparison: Usual Care.				

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Author (Year): Smith (2010) Design: Modeled on 2 studies Economic Method: Cost per QALY gained Funding Source: U.S. Air Force Award Number W81XWH-04-2- 003 Monetary Conversions: Index year is 2000 in U.S. dollars	Location: Multiple, Pennsylvania, USA Setting: General practice clinics Eligibility BMI=>25 kg/m² or metabolic syndrome. Sample Size: Not reported for model Characteristics: Age 55 Female 75% African American 27% Treated hypertension 85% History of cardiac arrest/MI 1.9% Stroke 1.9% Vascular disease 4.7% Time Horizon: Modeled over 36 months.	Modified Diabetes Prevention Program (mDPP) Group Lifestyle Balance (GLB) Interventions: Modified DPP (group sessions) to help patients with metabolic syndrome lose weight and improve at least one metabolic syndrome component. Total of 12 group sessions. Program included patient screening for eligibility. Staffed by trained CHWs and health professionals. Additional Intervention: No Team-based Care: No Comparison: Modeled usual care	modeling and mDPP metabolic syndrome risk reduced by 16.2%	Program cost of \$219 per person Includes staffing and screening. No details provided on components. Data Source: NR	Healthcare cost: Included in the net cost in Markov modeling but not reported separately Productivity: NR	Net cost of program plus healthcare cost was \$34 QALY gained was 0.01 Cost per QALY gained \$3,420 Limitations: No details on intervention cost
Author (Year): Vadheim (2010)	Location: Montana, United States	Interventions: Adapted Diabetes Prevention Program.	10-month changes	Program cost of \$557 per person over 10 months.	Healthcare cost: NR Productivity:	No summary measure Limitation: No control group

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Design: Pre to post Economic Method: Intervention cost only Funding Source: Montana State Legislature and CDC (U32/CCU8227 43-05).	Setting: Rural community Eligibility: Adults at risk for diabetes or CVD Sample Size: Intervention 84 Characteristics: Age 51 Male 12% Hypertension 44% High total cholesterol 42% Pre-diabetic 13%	16 weekly group sessions followed by 6 monthly group sessions. Staffed by diabetes educators and nurse. Additional Intervention: No Team-based Care: No Comparison: None.	Weight loss 7.5 kg (7.5% of initial weight)	Includes education materials, participant incentives, CHW salary and training. Not clear if supervision cost included. Also includes cost of additional staff, nurse. Data Source: Tracked in study	NR	
Monetary Conversions: Index year 2008 in US dollars.	Time Horizon: CHW intervention was 10 months.					

Abbreviations

QALY, quality-adjusted life year

BP, blood pressure

NR, not reported

HbA1c, Glycated hemoglobin

ER, emergency room

CVD, cardiovascular disease

 $RCT, \ randomized \ controlled \ trial$

SBP, systolic blood pressure

DBP, diastolic blood pressure