

Commercial	Exchange
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Glycemic Status Assessment for Patients with Diabetes (GSD)¹

EFFECTIVENESS OF CARE HEDIS® MEASURE

Diabetes is a chronic condition that affects how a patient's body turns food into energy. Diabetes is the eighth leading cause of death in the United States and the number one cause of kidney failure, lower-limb amputations, and adult blindness.²

What we measure

Percentage of patients 18–75 years of age with diabetes (types 1 or 2) whose most recent glycemic status (hemoglobin A1c [HbA1c] or glucose management indicator [GMI]) was at the following levels during the measurement year

- Glycemic Status <8.0%
- Glycemic Status >9.0%

Information to include in patient medical records

- **Documentation of HbA1c or GMI results:**
 - For GMI results, ensure the medical record includes both the documented GMI value along with the specific dates used to calculate it.
 - For HbA1c results, ensure the medical record clearly reflects both the date of the test and the result. Include the appropriate CPT II code to support accurate reporting and quality measurement.
- Ranges and thresholds do not meet criteria for this indicator. A distinct numeric result is required along with a clear date the lab was performed.

Coding information

HbA1c results: When an HbA1c or GMI is performed, submit the distinct numeric results as a \$0.01 on the HbA1c claim with the appropriate CPT®II code for HEDIS compliance.

CPT II Code	Most recent HbA1c level
3044F	< 7%
3046F	> 9%
3051F	≥ 7% and < 8%
3052F	≥ 8% and ≤ 9%

Tips for success

- Identify care gaps and schedule lab testing prior to the office visit.
- Review HbA1c or GMI results during the office visit and adjust treatment plans to improve HbA1c, if necessary, then follow-up with patient to monitor changes.

Tips for talking with patients

- Educate patients on the importance of routine screening and medication compliance to help control diabetes.
- Review HbA1c or GMI results during each office visit and explain that left unmanaged, diabetes can lead to serious complications such as heart disease, stroke, hypertension, blindness, kidney disease, disease of the nervous system, amputations and premature death.

Exclusions

Patients are excluded if they:

- Received hospice or palliative care during the measurement year
- Have Medicare and are 66 years of age or older who are enrolled in an Institutional Special Needs Plan (I-SNP) or living long term in an institution any time during the measurement year.
- Are age 66 or older with advance illness and frailty. (For additional information, see the [Advanced Illness and Frailty Guide](#).)
- Are deceased during the measurement year.

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²Diabetes Basics. (2024, May 15). Diabetes. https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/about/?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/basics/diabetes.html

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