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Yao N, Camacho FT, Chukmaitov AS, Fleming ST, Anderson RT. Diabetes management before and after cancer diagnosis: missed opportunity. *Ann Transl Med* 2015;3(5):72. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2305-5839.2015.03.52

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# Diabetes management before and after cancer diagnosis: missed opportunity

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**Background:** Few studies have examined the management of comorbidities in cancer patients. This study used population-based data to estimate the guideline concordance rates for diabetes management before and after cancer diagnosis and examined if diabetes management services among cancer patients was associated with characteristics of the hospital where the patient was treated.

**Methods:** We linked 2005-2009 Medicare claims data to information on 2,707 breast and colorectal cancers patients in state cancer registry files. Multivariate logistic regression models examined hospital characteristics associated with receipt of diabetes management care after cancer diagnosis.

**Results:** The rates of HbA1c testing, LDL-C testing, and retinal eye exam decreased from 72.7%, 79.6%, and 57.9% before cancer diagnosis to 58.3%, 69.5%, and 55.8% after diagnosis. The pre- and post-diagnosis diabetes management care was not significantly different by hospital characteristics in the bivariate analysis except for that the distance between residence and hospital was negatively related to retinal eye exam after diagnosis ( $P < 0.05$ ). The multivariate analysis did not identify any significant differences in diabetes management care after cancer diagnosis by hospital characteristics.

**Conclusions:** Cancer patients received fewer diabetes management care after diagnosis than prior to diagnosis, even for those who were treated in large comprehensive centers. This may reflect a missed opportunity to connect diabetic cancer patients to diabetes care. This study provides benchmarks to measure improvements in comorbidity management among cancer patients.

**Keywords:** Cancer; care coordination; comorbidity

Submitted Nov 28, 2014. Accepted for publication Mar 05, 2015.

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2305-5839.2015.03.52

**View this article at:** <http://dx.doi.org/10.3978/j.issn.2305-5839.2015.03.52>

## Introduction

Because of advances in early detection and treatment methods, the overall cancer death rate has steadily declined since the early 1990s and the 5-year survival rate is now 68%, up from 49% in the 1970s (1). In 2013, the cancer survivor population in the US was estimated to be 14 million, and a great number of them have comorbid conditions. Comorbid conditions such as diabetes are major threats to life for breast and colorectal cancer survivors (2,3). If diabetes is not well controlled, it can lead to stroke, heart disease, and disabilities, such as vision problems, kidney

failure, or amputations of the foot or leg. A systematic review found that breast and colorectal cancer patients with diabetes also had worse clinical outcomes than those without diabetes (2). In addition, pre-existing diabetes is more prevalent in individuals with breast and colorectal cancer than other Americans (4,5).

There is well-founded concern that cancer-related services may compete with ongoing delivery of primary health care services, such as diabetes care, as patients with cancer often undergo treatment that includes multiple services over weeks or months delivered by medical specialties (6). This care pattern may disrupt usual care

by overriding health concerns or from specialists “taking over” responsibility for a patient’s health care while cancer is being managed. However, it can also be postulated that since cancer patients have more interactions with the healthcare system after cancer diagnosis than pre-diagnosis, they would have additional opportunities to receive recommended diabetic management services (6-8). A recent study found that diabetic cancer patients received similar diabetic care relative to diabetic patients without cancer in a health maintenance organization (6). Another study found that survivors with diabetes enrolled in traditional fee-for-service Medicare were significantly less likely than diabetic patients without cancer to have regular diabetes examinations (7). These results potentially indicate that the health care delivery model may play a role in coordinating diabetes care.

This study examined the influence of cancer care delivery, such as characteristics of the hospital where the patient was treated, and the patient’s overall reliance on that hospital for their cancer on diabetes care among cancer patients with Medicare insurance. We expected that physicians at different hospitals would have different levels of motivation and capacity to recommend management services to cancer patients with diabetes, which could produce heterogeneity in diabetes care among survivors. In the present study, we compared the quality of diabetes management delivered to diabetic patients who had cancer surgery in small hospitals and patients treated in large cancer centers, and considered the effects of care fragmentation and distance on the outcome. The present study provides new insights by using a population-based sample of Medicare beneficiaries diagnosed with breast or colorectal cancer to examine the effect of several characteristics of the hospital where the patient was treated on measures of diabetes management quality outcomes before and after diagnosis.

## Methods

### *Data and study cohort*

This study is a part of a large project to study the pattern and quality of cancer care in breast and colorectal cancer patients living in Appalachian counties in North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania (9,10). This project obtained state central cancer registry data on breast and colorectal cancer incidence for 2006-2008. Patient data were linked to Medicare enrollment files using patients’ social security numbers, first and last names, gender, and

dates of birth. These data are likely to have complete claims during 2005-2009 for patients not enrolled in a health maintenance organization. Data that were similarly linked have been used extensively in cancer care research (11-14).

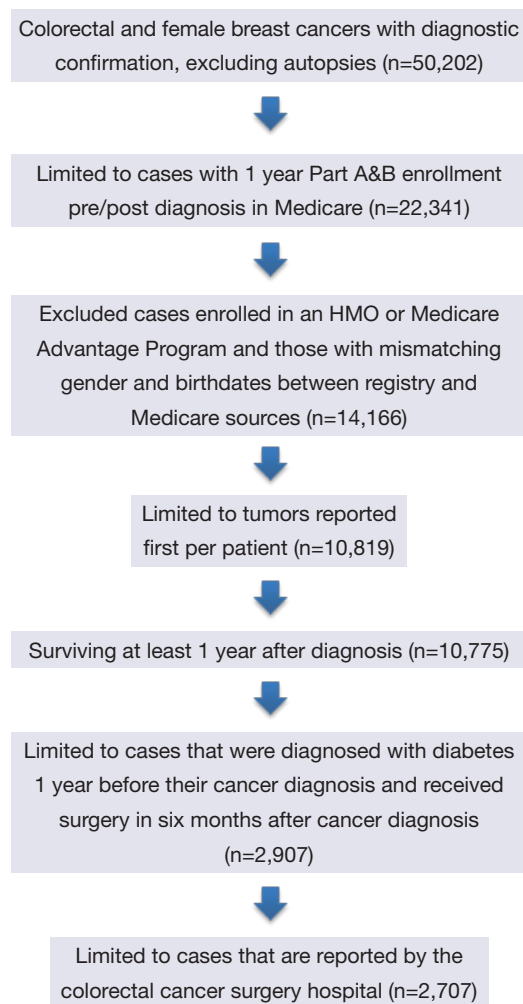
Patients age 21 or older diagnosed with a first primary breast or colorectal cancer in 2006-2008 were identified in the linked data. The cancer registry data recorded the sequence number of reported tumors of each patient. We included those enrolled 1 year before and 1 year after diagnosis in both Medicare parts A (hospital insurance) and B (medical insurance). Cases with enrollment in Medicare Advantage or HMO involvement during the 2-year time frame were excluded. Cases with prior cancer diagnosis were excluded. Autopsy cases and cases where death was recorded within 1 year from diagnosis were excluded. Of these, 2,907 patients were diagnosed with diabetes 1 year before their cancer diagnosis and received surgery 6 months after cancer diagnosis. We then identified the facility where colorectal cancer surgery was conducted using the reporting hospital fields from the cancer registries data together with the “class of case” variable indicating if the reporting facility was the treatment facility. In addition we supplemented this identification by searching for treatment facility using Medicare claims files (*Table S1*). This resulted in 2,707 patients in the final sample (*Figure 1*).

### *Diabetes management services*

We assessed three measures of diabetes technical quality and clinical outcomes based on definitions proposed by the Diabetes Quality Improvement Program (DQIP) and 2004 Health Plan Employer Data and Information Set (HEDIS): glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) testing every 6 months, serum cholesterol level (LDL-C) testing every year, and dilated retinal eye exam every year (15,16). For example, healthcare systems, such as Partners HealthCare, also use these three measures to develop their report cards (17). HbA1c is a lab test that shows the average level of blood sugar (glucose) and registry cancer diagnosis variables (*Table S1*).

### *Explanatory variables*

The main explanatory variables of concordance concerned characteristics of the hospital where surgery was completed. Most patients completed their adjuvant therapy in the hospital or cancer center where surgery was completed or the outpatient clinics of these hospitals. We calculated



**Figure 1** Patient selection criteria.

volume of care variables based on all 2008 national Medicare claims associated with the hospitals in our database. All claims with procedure codes for breast and colorectal cancer surgical codes were singled out, and all non-duplicate unique claims for the hospital were summed. Surgery volume quartiles calculated over the sample were assigned to patients depending on the type of cancer (e.g., colorectal cancer resection volume quartiles for patients with colorectal cancer diagnosis). A volume of diabetes care variable was calculated using all available 2008 Medicare claims associated with facilities surrounding the study region, including claims not associated with patients within the sample. For each facility, all claims during 2008 associated with a diabetes ICD-9 diagnosis initiating with “250” were selected, duplicates were removed, and the

number of unduplicated claims was then summed to arrive at a volume variable.

Number of beds, ownership information, and service mix (the number of high tech services such as acute renal dialysis, burn care unit, organ transplant) were obtained from the Provider of Service (POS) file available from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) particular to the year 2007. Commission on Cancer (CoC) accreditation status was obtained by consulting accreditation history (particular to 2007) from the web site facility locator (18). The ratio of total Medicaid inpatient days to total inpatient days was extracted from Healthcare Cost Report Information (HCRIS) data (19). We used the 2010 American Hospital Association survey data to extract information of the organizational structure of the hospital (centralized, centralized physician/insurance, decentralized, freestanding, independent, and moderately centralized). Patients’ residential distance from the surgical site was calculated as driving distance from the listed patient residential address to the surgical facility location. The addresses of both the patients and facilities were obtained from the Cancer Registry patient data and Medicare Provider of Service file. Driving distances between the addresses were geocoded and calculated with ArcGIS using the ESRI Street Map Pro network file.

Patient level variables were extracted from the cancer registry data and included age at diagnosis, gender, race/ethnic status, derived America Join Committee on Cancer (AJCC) stage grouping, tumor size, cancer site, surgery, and state of residence. A two-level diabetes severity score was calculated. Patients with low risk diabetes did not have complications or use insulin. Patients on insulin and patients with diabetes complications and diabetic ketoacidosis hospital episodes were classified as intermediate to high risk. A comorbidity score was calculated using the ACE-27 measure (excluding diabetes from the metric) as it captures more comorbidities than the Charlson comorbidity index (20). The four-level overall score ranges from 0 (no comorbidity burden) to 3 (severe comorbidity burden). In addition, patients were also classified by whether or not they received surgery at the facility where their cancer was diagnosed. (Patient’s pattern of use of facilities for cancer care were determined from NAACCR coding on ‘class of case’ reported for the surgical facility, and from CMS POS data where place of service was identified. Patients were initially defined as have ‘sole source’ cancer care if they were coded as class of case “1” (Diagnosis at the accessioning facility, and all or part of the first course of

treatment was performed). CMS claims data were used to reclassify patients with class of case =1 as having fragmented care if they received chemotherapy services from a location other than the surgical facility site.) County level contextual variables were assigned to each patient based on residence at time of diagnosis. Data of contextual variables were drawn from the American Community Survey, Area Resource Files, and Appalachian Regional Commission (21-23). Important variables of socioeconomic status, such as family income and educational level, were not accessible due to data limitations.

### *Multivariate analysis*

Association of post-diagnosis concordance measures with facility characteristics was examined using bivariate and multivariate analysis, in all cases adjusting for pre-diagnosis measures. For bivariate analysis, significance tests were conducted using logistic regression with post-diagnosis concordance as the dependent variable and examining the Wald test P values testing the bivariate association. For the multivariate analysis, all facility variables were included as independent variables in the model and the association with each variable was tested using Wald tests P values. In addition to previous concordance measures, selected demographics, tumor factors, and county level factors were included in the regression model using sequential forward regression and choosing the best fit regression model with the smallest Akaike Information Criteria.

### *Trend analysis*

The follow-up period in the multivariate analyses was relatively short but used a relatively large sample size. In order to examine the pattern of diabetes management care over a relatively long time, we used only those patients who were continually enrolled in traditional Medicare for 3 years to conduct the trend analysis (N=1,665). A generalized estimating equations (GEE) main effect regression was conducted. Independent variables in the model included corresponding management care prior to diagnosis, time period (treated as a categorical variable), age groups, gender, race, comorbidity, diabetes severity, stage at diagnosis, tumor size, and type of surgery. Observations were clustered by patient and the unstructured covariance was chosen. Further, observations with missing data in the covariates were excluded. Expected probabilities of care were calculated by evaluating probabilities predicted by

the model at the mean values for continuous variables and balanced rates for categorical variables.

## **Results**

*Table 1* shows that the median age of our sample was 74.4 years old. Our sample contained proportionately more female patients (76.5%). Both breast and colorectal cancer patients were predominately white (95.5%). Most patients (78.7%) were diagnosed with tumors smaller than 5 cm in size with early stage diseases (78.7%). Comorbidity burden among these patients was substantial: 90.5% of cancer patients had at least some level of burden, and nearly 19% had 'severe' comorbidity burden, which is associated with decreased survival after surgery. Almost 42% of these cancer patients had severe diabetes.

The overall rates of HbA1c testing, LDL-C testing, and retinal eye examinations before cancer diagnosis were 72.7%, 79.6%, and 57.9%, respectively (*Table 2*). The rates of HbA1c testing, LDL-C testing, and retinal eye examinations decreased after cancer diagnosis (58.3%,  $P<0.001$ ; 69.5%,  $P<0.001$ ; and 55.8%,  $P<0.05$  respectively). In addition, there were no significant differences in guideline-concordant diabetes care before or after cancer diagnosis by characteristics of the hospital where the patient was treated such as CoC designation, number of beds, ownership, the ratio of Medicaid inpatient days, surgery volume, diabetes service volume, medical service mix, and organizational structure. We only found that the distance between the patient's residence and hospital was negatively related to retinal eye testing (P value =0.0242).

When patient and tumor characteristics were controlled, the strongest predictor of receiving diabetes care after cancer diagnosis was if the patient had received the same service before cancer diagnosis, which is consistent across three outcome measures (*Table 3*). For example, patients who received LDL-C testing before cancer diagnosis had five times the odds of having an LDL-C testing after cancer diagnosis when compared to those who didn't receive an LDL-C testing before cancer diagnosis. There weren't any significant differences in HbA1c testing, LDL-C testing, and retinal eye exam care before or after cancer diagnosis by hospital characteristics.

The trend analyses (*Table 4*) showed that the predicted probability of HbA1c testing, LDL-C testing, and retinal eye examinations decreased the first year after cancer diagnosis but then increased in the second year after diagnosis. For example, the predicted probability of

**Table 1** Demographic and tumor characteristics and county-level factors (n=2,707)

Characteristics	N (%)
<b>Gender</b>	
Female	2,072 (76.54)
Male	635 (23.46)
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	
White non-hispanic	2,585 (95.50)
Other	122 (4.51)
<b>Comorbidity (non-diabetes)</b>	
0	256 (9.46)
I	1,309 (48.36)
II	617 (22.79)
III	525 (19.39)
<b>Diabetes severity</b>	
Low risk	1,574 (58.15)
Intermediate to high risk	1,133 (41.85)
<b>State of residence</b>	
Kentucky	350 (12.93)
North Carolina	379 (14.00)
Ohio	568 (20.98)
Pennsylvania	1,410 (52.09)
<b>Metropolitan status</b>	
Metro	1,367 (50.50)
Non-metro	1,340 (49.50)
<b>AJCC stage at diagnosis</b>	
Stage 0	349 (13.37)
Stage I	892 (34.16)
Stage II	815 (31.21)
Stage III	441 (16.89)
Stage IV	114 (4.37)
<b>Tumor size (cm)</b>	
<0.5	76 (3.27)
0.5-1	217 (9.35)
1-2	580 (24.98)
2-3	429 (18.48)
3-4	288 (12.40)
4-5	237 (10.21)
>5	495 (21.32)
<b>Primary site</b>	
Breast	1,416 (52.31)
Colon	1,052 (38.86)
Rectosigmoid	80 (2.96)
Rectum	159 (5.87)

**Table 1** (continued)

**Table 1** (continued)

Characteristics	N (%)
<b>Surgery type</b>	
Breast conserving surgery	838 (30.96)
Colorectal cancer surgery	1,291 (47.69)
Mastectomy	578 (21.35)
<b>County economic status</b>	
Competitive	461 (17.03)
Transitional	1,719 (63.50)
At risk	296 (10.93)
Distressed	231 (8.53)
Population with high school diploma (weighted mean) <sup>†</sup> (%)	87.95
White not hispanic (weighted mean) <sup>†</sup> (%)	86.69
Population in poverty (weighted mean) <sup>†</sup> (%)	13.33
No. of general practice practitioners per 100,000 people (weighted mean) <sup>†</sup>	242.14

<sup>†</sup>, weighted by the 2,000 census population number. AJCC, American Joint Committee on Cancer.

HbA1c testing decreased from 0.73 before diagnosis to 0.57 at the first 6 months after diagnosis, and gradually increased in the next year and a half (0.64, 0.66, 0.67,  $P < 0.0001$ ). The other two measures followed a similar trend pattern as that for HbA1c testing, but did not reach statistical significance ( $P = 0.0002$  for LDL-C testing and  $P = 0.0694$  for retinal eye exam).

## Discussion

This study provides population-based estimates of diabetes management care before and after cancer diagnosis. Although scientific attention to diabetes care among cancer patients is increasing (2,6-8), this is the first study to compare diabetes management care before and after cancer diagnosis and examine if diabetes management care among cancer patients was associated with the characteristics of the hospital where cancer surgery was performed. We found that cancer patients received fewer diabetes management services after diagnosis than prior to diagnosis. The predicted probability of diabetes management tests decreased at first after diagnosis and gradually increased thereafter. It does not appear that there is a particular advantage to being treated for cancer in a larger or CoC designated hospital or those with higher surgical volumes, at least in terms of concordance with diabetes guidelines.

**Table 2** Concordance rates of diabetes management care by characteristics of the hospital where the patient was treated

Characteristics	N (%)	HBA1c		LDL-C		Retinal eye	
		Pre (%)	Post (%)	Pre (%)	Post (%)	Pre (%)	Post (%)
Total	2,707	72.70	58.26	79.60	69.49	57.90	55.82
CoC Designation							
CoC	1,723 (63.65)	73.13	57.37	79.22	69.94	58.56	57.11
Non-CoC	984 (36.35)	71.95	59.86	80.18	68.70	56.71	53.56
No. of beds							
<100	327 (12.08)	74.62	63.61	79.51	70.03	57.49	55.96
100-199	562 (20.76)	74.38	59.96	80.78	70.28	57.12	55.34
200-499	1,279 (47.25)	71.23	55.98	79.91	68.88	57.54	54.65
>500	539 (19.91)	73.28	58.63	77.55	69.76	59.74	59.00
Facility type							
For profit	128 (4.73)	75.00	55.47	84.38	73.44	57.81	52.34
Government	193 (7.13)	72.02	59.59	79.27	68.91	55.96	51.81
Not for profit	2,386 (88.14)	72.63	58.30	79.34	69.32	58.05	56.33
Medicaid inpatient days ratio							
<10%	1,498 (55.61)	71.36	56.61	78.70	68.69	58.68	57.48
10-20%	883 (32.78)	74.86	61.38	81.09	69.54	58.10	55.15
>20%	313 (11.62)	72.84	57.51	79.87	73.48	53.67	50.48
Surgery volume							
1 <sup>st</sup> quartile (0-13 CRC, 0-23 BC)	644 (23.79)	73.60	60.71	78.11	66.61	55.90	55.59
2 <sup>nd</sup> quartile (14-24 CRC, 24-42 BC)	726 (26.82)	71.07	56.06	78.93	70.39	57.85	53.58
3 <sup>rd</sup> quartile (25-42 CRC, 43-63 BC)	678 (25.05)	74.19	58.11	81.71	70.50	57.23	56.05
4 <sup>th</sup> quartile (43+ CRC, 64+ BC)	659 (24.34)	72.08	58.42	79.51	70.26	60.55	58.27
Distance to facility*							
1 <sup>st</sup> quartile (0-4.6 mi)	704 (26.01)	73.15	59.38	78.55	69.89	62.22	59.66
2 <sup>nd</sup> quartile (4.6-10.4 mi)	694 (25.64)	69.60	58.65	75.36	65.56	56.63	57.35
3 <sup>rd</sup> quartile (10.4-22.3 mi)	682 (25.19)	73.02	57.33	81.96	70.38	59.82	56.60
4 <sup>th</sup> quartile (>22.4 mi)	627 (23.16)	75.28	57.58	82.78	72.41	52.31	48.96
Diabetes service volume [No. of claims]							
1 <sup>st</sup> quartile [0-150]	662 (24.46)	74.47	60.73	81.72	68.88	58.01	54.83
2 <sup>nd</sup> quartile [150-310]	661 (24.43)	73.68	59.76	80.03	69.74	54.16	53.10
3 <sup>rd</sup> quartile [310-180]	742 (27.42)	72.64	57.55	78.17	67.92	61.05	57.95
4 <sup>th</sup> quartile [>581]	641 (23.69)	70.05	54.91	78.47	71.76	57.88	57.25
No. of high tech medical services							
1 <sup>st</sup> quartile [0-6]	613 (22.64)	75.53	61.50	80.91	69.98	57.79	54.65
2 <sup>nd</sup> quartile [7-8]	800 (29.55)	71.13	56.75	77.88	69.00	54.75	53.50
3 <sup>rd</sup> quartile [9-10]	534 (19.73)	70.79	56.93	78.09	65.54	58.61	58.05
4 <sup>th</sup> quartile [11-18]	760 (28.08)	73.42	58.16	81.32	72.37	60.92	57.63
Health system							
Centralized health system	134 (4.95)	72.39	60.45	82.84	72.39	60.45	59.70
Centralized physician/insurance health system	281 (10.38)	75.44	58.36	77.22	71.17	61.57	61.92
Decentralized health system	382 (14.11)	68.59	55.50	79.06	69.63	53.93	50.79
Freestanding hospital system	1,113 (41.12)	74.03	58.40	79.87	69.63	56.24	54.63
Independent hospital system	120 (4.43)	65.83	53.33	79.17	64.17	64.17	55.83
Moderately centralized health system	677 (25.01)	72.97	59.97	79.76	68.83	59.68	57.31

\*P=0.0242 for retinal eye exam. P values are based on Wald contrasts from logistic regression adjusting examining overall association after adjusting for previous value before diagnosis. Only showing the P values that are smaller than 0.05. CoC, Commission on Cancer.

Table 3 Odds ratios (95% CI) of receiving diabetes management care after cancer diagnosis			
Characters	HBA1c	LDL-C	Retinal eye
Pre-diagnosis	4.85 (4.00-5.88)	5.10 (4.13-6.30)	4.83 (4.06-5.74)
COC designation	P=0.6429	P=0.5592	P=0.2650
COC	1.17 (0.92-1.50)	0.93 (0.71-1.20)	1.15 (0.90-1.47)
Non-COC	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
No. of beds	P=0.7653	P=0.2369	P=0.4343
<100	1.04 (0.64-1.69)	1.06 (0.63-1.77)	1.11 (0.69-1.81)
100-199	1.00 (0.69-1.45)	0.88 (0.59-1.32)	1.16 (0.80-1.68)
200-499	0.90 (0.68-1.20)	0.79 (0.58-1.08)	0.93 (0.70-1.23)
>500	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Facility type	P=0.7777	P=0.4348	P=0.8227
For profit	0.85 (0.54-1.35)	1.06 (0.64-1.75)	0.91 (0.58-1.43)
Government	1.03 (0.70-1.52)	1.31 (0.87-1.98)	0.90 (0.62-1.33)
Not for profit	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Medicaid bed days ratio	P=0.0669	P=0.1666	P=0.8526
<10%	1.02 (0.72-1.46)	0.69 (0.47-1.02)	1.09 (0.79-1.50)
10-20%	1.29 (0.91-1.83)	0.72 (0.49-1.05)	1.06 (0.76-1.47)
>20%	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Surgery volume	P=0.7548	P=0.5239	P=0.2559
Low volume quartile	0.89 (0.62-1.29)	0.99 (0.67-1.46)	1.03 (0.72-1.48)
2 <sup>nd</sup> quartile	0.86 (0.64-1.14)	1.18 (0.87-1.61)	0.82 (0.61-1.09)
3 <sup>rd</sup> quartile	0.90 (0.69-1.17)	1.13 (0.86-1.50)	1.00 (0.77-1.30)
High volume quartile	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Distance to facility	P=0.2086	P=0.3735	P=0.4245
Low 1 <sup>st</sup> quartile (0-4.6 mi)	1.28 (0.97-1.70)	1.03 (0.77-1.38)	1.26 (0.95-1.67)
2 <sup>nd</sup> quartile (4.6-10.4 mi)	1.31 (0.99-1.73)	0.83 (0.62-1.11)	1.20 (0.91-1.58)
3 <sup>rd</sup> quartile (10.4-22.3 mi)	1.11 (0.85-1.46)	0.93 (0.70-1.24)	1.18 (0.90-1.54)
High 4 <sup>th</sup> quartile (>22.4 mi)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Diabetes service volume [No. of claims]	P=0.5449	P=0.3397	P=0.8921
1 <sup>st</sup> quartile [0-150]	1.18 (0.88-1.58)	0.79 (0.58-1.08)	0.89 (0.67-1.19)
2 <sup>nd</sup> quartile [150-310]	1.23 (0.92-1.63)	0.93 (0.69-1.25)	0.94 (0.71-1.23)
3 <sup>rd</sup> quartile [310-180]	1.09 (0.85-1.41)	0.82 (0.62-1.08)	0.97 (0.75-1.26)
4 <sup>th</sup> quartile [>581]	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
No. of high tech services	P=0.8155	P=0.1591	P=0.8356
1 <sup>st</sup> quartile [0-6]	1.03 (0.80-1.34)	0.98 (0.74-1.30)	0.95 (0.73-1.23)
2 <sup>nd</sup> quartile [7-8]	1.01 (0.79-1.29)	0.96 (0.74-1.25)	0.99 (0.78-1.26)
3 <sup>rd</sup> quartile [9-10]	0.90 (0.68-1.19)	0.73 (0.55-0.98)	1.09 (0.83-1.44)
4 <sup>th</sup> quartile [11-18]	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Health system	P=0.9342	P=0.7520	P=0.4975
Centralized health system	1.11 (0.70-1.75)	0.89 (0.55-1.45)	1.19 (0.76-1.87)
Centr. phys/ins. health system	0.98 (0.70-1.37)	1.23 (0.86-1.77)	1.13 (0.80-1.58)
Decentralized health system	0.90 (0.66-1.24)	1.09 (0.79-1.52)	0.81 (0.60-1.10)
Freestanding hospital system	0.93 (0.72-1.19)	1.00 (0.77-1.31)	0.95 (0.74-1.22)
Independent hospital system	1.05 (0.65-1.71)	0.85 (0.52-1.39)	0.96 (0.60-1.53)
Moderately centralized health system	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)

Patient characteristics, tumor characteristics, and county-level factors were controlled in the regression; HBA1c model included diabetes severity, cancer stage, rural/urban continuum, ARC economic class, and county of residence poverty rate; LDL1c model included cancer stage, age group, county of residence poverty rate, and gender; retinal eye model included age, cancer stage, and rural/urban continuum; CoC, Commission on Cancer.



**Table 4** Predicted probabilities of receiving diabetes management care before and after cancer diagnosis (n=1,665)

Variables	Predicted probabilities
<b>HBA1c</b>	<b>P&lt;0.0001</b>
6 months before cancer diagnosis	0.73
6 months after cancer diagnosis	0.57
Months 7-12 after cancer diagnosis	0.64
Months 13-18 after cancer diagnosis	0.66
Months 19-24 after cancer diagnosis	0.67
<b>LDL-C</b>	<b>P=0.0002</b>
1 year before cancer diagnosis	0.80
1 year after cancer diagnosis	0.67
2 years after cancer diagnosis	0.73
<b>Retinal eye</b>	<b>P=0.0694</b>
1 year before cancer diagnosis	0.58
1 year after cancer diagnosis	0.55
2 years after cancer diagnosis	0.58

Expected probabilities of care were calculated by evaluating probabilities predicted by model at the mean values for continuous variables and balanced rates for categorical variables.

Although we were not able to measure care coordination, the results may suggest that the coordination of care for cancer patients with diabetes is neither better nor worse for cancer patients treated in the more comprehensive cancer treatment hospitals. The overall quality of diabetes care after cancer diagnosis was not associated with hospital ownership, volume, the number of beds, accreditation, safety-net burden, travel distance, diabetes service volume, mix of medical care service, or organizational structure. This may indicate that hospitals where cancer surgery was performed were equally poor in coordinating diabetes care with cancer treatment.

There may be several explanations for the decrease in diabetes management care quality after cancer diagnosis. Cancer patients and their physicians may devote more attention to interventions directly linked to cancer-specific mortality reduction as patients may think cancer is their greatest threat to life (8). So, primary care might be deterred by their intensive cancer treatment. From a provider perspective, cancer care physicians were not trained to coordinate care for non-cancer related health concerns, and the cancer care guidelines did not mention

diabetes care (7,24,25). In addition, the Medicare program did not provide financial incentives to health professionals to coordinate non-cancer related healthcare. Although large comprehensive cancer centers were often affiliated with medical centers with enormous healthcare resources, they may fail to connect diabetic cancer patients to diabetes care. Additionally, very few comprehensive cancer centers in the US have a diabetes program to help cancer patients cope with their pre-existing diabetes (26).

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) provides a few opportunities for improving non-cancer related care coordination. The PPACA authorizes grants to support community-based collaborative care networks that must be consortiums of health care providers with a joint governance structure that provides comprehensive coordinated and integrated health care services. The Department of Health and Human Services will provide grants to create community health teams and medical homes that include an interdisciplinary team of health care providers which would provide integrated community-based care for their patients. These policy changes may help small cancer hospitals coordinate with primary care physicians in providing diabetes management care to cancer patients. It does less to ensure the coordination of care if a patient receives cancer treatment in a comprehensive cancer center.

Our study has both strengths and weaknesses. The first strength is that we were able to describe diabetes care before and after cancer diagnosis in the same cohort of patients. Second, the quality of diabetes care before cancer diagnosis was very similar among different patient groups by hospital characteristics in this study. So, patients were probably not selected on the basis of their diabetes care before diagnosis. There are also several limitations. We can only apply these results to elderly cancer patients in a fee-for-service environment. Although we focused on elderly cancer patients from four states by design, some characteristics of healthcare in these four states are shared by other regions of the US. Thus, the importance of our findings certainly reaches beyond these four states. The follow-up time is short in this study, so we were not able to examine long-term diabetes management care quality among cancer survivors. We plan to request additional data to examine if the diabetes care quality improves in the second or third year after cancer diagnosis. Some cancer patients may have received adjuvant therapies outside the hospital where surgery was completed. Our model did not capture the influence of outpatient clinics which are not affiliated with the hospital where surgery was conducted.

Our analysis relies on the accuracy of claims data and the cancer registry files. There can be mistakes in the billing data and registry files, but Medicare data are a reliable and efficient source of data to study medical care among elderly cancer patients (9,27), and cancer registries are among the best source of cancer case identification for population research (12,28,29).

In conclusion, diabetes management care for cancer patients declined after diagnosis, regardless of where they received their cancer surgery. This reflects a missed opportunity to connect diabetic cancer patients to diabetes care, particularly among patients treated in large comprehensive cancer centers. This study provides benchmarks against which to measure improvements in comorbidity management among cancer patients.

### Acknowledgements

The study was approved by the Institutional Review boards of Pennsylvania State University.

*Funding:* This research was supported by Grant Number 1R01CA140335 from the National Cancer Institute. Dr. Yao was also supported under a fellowship from the National Cancer Institute (2R25CA093423).

*Disclosure:* The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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**Cite this article as:** Yao N, Camacho FT, Chukmaitov AS, Fleming ST, Anderson RT. Diabetes management before and after cancer diagnosis: missed opportunity. *Ann Transl Med* 2015;3(5):72. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2305-5839.2015.03.52

## Supplementary

Table S1 ICD-9 and CPT codes used to define medical services in linked database			
Database	Registry site-specific codes	ICD-9/nDC medicare	HCPCS/CPT medicare
Breast conserving surgery (BCS) & mastectomy	10-90	BCS: 85.20-23, 85.25  Mastectomy: 85.33-36, 85.41-48	BCS: 19120, 19125, 19126, 19160, 19162, 19301, 19302  Mastectomy: 19180, 19182, 19200, 19220, 19240, 19303, 19304, 19305, 19306, 19307, 19340, 19342
Colorectal surgery/ sampling & removal	10-90	Removal: 45.25-45.27, 45.41-45.43, 45.49, 48.24-48.26, 48.31-48.36, 48.8x  Resection: 45.71-76, 45.79, 45.8x, 48.69, 48.41, 48.49, 48.5x, 48.6x, 48.61-65, 45.8x, 46.01-24, 48.5x, 46.50-52	Non-oncological sampling and removal: 44025, 45355, 44110, 44389, 44392, 44393, 44394, 45378, 45380, 45384, 45385, 45392, 45383  Resection: 44140, 44141, 44143, 44144, 44145, 44146, 44147, 44160, 44204, 44025, 44206, 44207, 44208, 45110, 45111, 45112, 45113, 45114, 45116, 45119, 45120, 45121, 45123, 45126, 44150, 44151, 44152, 44153, 44155, 44156, 44210, 44211, 44212, 44310, 44316, 44300, 44320, 44322, 44605, 45136, 45563, 50810, 44620, 44625, 44626
HbA1c testing			83036, 83037, 3044F, 3045F, 3046F, 3047F
LDL-C test			80061, 83700, 83701, 83704, 83721, 3048F, 3049F, 3050F
Dilated retinal eye exam		14.1x, 14.2x, 14.3x, 14.4x, 14.5x, 14.9x, 95.02-04, 95.11-12, 95.16; diagnosis: V720	67028, 67030, 67031, 67036, 67038, 67039, 67040, 67041, 67042, 67043, 67101, 67105, 67107, 67108, 67110, 67112, 67113, 67121, 67141, 67145, 67208, 67210, 67218, 67220, 67221, 67227, 67228, 92002, 92004, 92012, 92014, 92018, 92019, 92225, 92226, 92230, 92235, 92240, 92250, 92260