

Gaps and barriers in the control of blood glucose in people with type 2 diabetes

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Abstract

Background: Glycaemic control is suboptimal in a large proportion of people with type 2 diabetes who are consequently at an increased and avoidable risk of potentially severe complications. We sought to explore attitudes and practices among healthcare professionals that may contribute to suboptimal glycaemic control through a review of recent relevant publications in the scientific literature.

Methods: An electronic search of the PubMed database was performed to identify relevant publications from January 2011 to July 2015. The electronic search was complemented by a manual search of abstracts from key diabetes conferences in 2014/2015 available online.

Results: Recently published data indicate that glycaemic control is suboptimal in a substantial proportion (typically 40%–60%) of people with diabetes. This is the case across geographic regions and in both low- and higher-income countries. Therapeutic inertia appears to be an important contributor to poor glycaemic control in up to half of people with type 2 diabetes. In particular, prescribers are often willing to tolerate extended periods of ‘mild’ hyperglycaemia as well as having low expectations for their patients. There are often delays of 3 years or longer in initiating or intensifying glucose-lowering therapy when needed.

Conclusion: Many people with type 2 diabetes are failed by current management, with approximately half not achieving or maintaining appropriate target blood glucose levels, leaving these patients at increased and avoidable risk of serious complications.

Review criteria: The methodology of this review article is detailed in the ‘Methods’ section.

Keywords

Diabetes mellitus, type 2, glycaemic control, review, surveys, clinical inertia

Introduction

The importance of early and intensive control of blood glucose levels in improving outcomes for people with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) was established in the UK Prospective Diabetes Study (UKPDS).¹ Despite differences in glucose levels between the intensive and standard treatment groups disappearing soon after completion of the active study intervention, the benefits of earlier intensive glycaemic control in reducing diabetic complications were found to persist in long-term (10-year) follow-up.² Combined with evidence that even short periods (i.e. weeks) of hyperglycaemia increase the risk for developing diabetic complications,^{3,4} this highlights the importance of trying to establish good glycaemic control as early as possible.⁵

Subsequent large-scale intervention studies have confirmed the benefit of intensive glycaemic control in reducing microvascular risk,^{6–8} but the findings regarding cardiovascular disease and overall mortality have been less conclusive.^{8–15}

Of note, what constitutes intensive therapy has evolved over the two decades since the UKPDS as new

antihyperglycaemic agents have become available. The newer agents, particularly those associated with a low risk of hypoglycaemia compared with sulphonylureas and

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insulin, offer new options for combination therapy aimed at achieving better glycaemic control.

The *Global Partnership for Effective Diabetes Management* was an early advocate for adoption of tailored targets and treatment in T2DM,¹⁶ and subsequent guidelines have evolved to reflect the evidence, with universal glycaemic targets and treatment algorithms replaced with recommendations to individualize targets and treatment.^{17,18} While it seems clear that individualized targets are needed to optimize care, it is critical that good glycaemic control, as defined by individualized HbA_{1c} targets, is pursued without delay and with commitment. However, it is widely recognized that glucose levels are not well controlled in many people with T2DM. Through a review of recently published data, we aimed to summarize current standards of glycaemic control globally. We also sought to identify the factors that may contribute to poor rates of glycaemic control.

Methods

Searches were performed, last updated in July 2015, in the US National Library of Medicine/National Institutes of Health PubMed database. The search algorithm used the term ‘diabetes’ in combination with (‘AND’) ‘survey’, ‘therapeutic inertia’, ‘clinical inertia’, ‘target’, ‘barriers’ and ‘obstacles’ and combinations thereof. Abstracts of the publications identified by the searches were reviewed manually and included in the review if they reported (1) original data related to proportions of people with T2DM achieving glycaemic control or (2) obstacles or barriers contributing to suboptimal glycaemic control. Publications were excluded from the review if they were (1) published before 2011 or (2) published in a language other than English. Manuscripts written originally in a language other than English but where an English translation is available were included.

The search of the PubMed database was complemented by a manual search of online abstracts from recent (2013–2015) diabetes conferences including those from the European Association for the Study of Diabetes and the American Diabetes Association annual meetings. Terms used in the PubMed search were also entered into the Google search engine, and the results were reviewed manually to identify any additional relevant data from credible sources that might inform the analysis and review. A meta-analysis was not performed owing to the diverse nature of the data collected.

Results and discussion

Information sources

A total of 45 relevant publications were identified by the search strategy and included in the literature review and

analysis. Details of the publications are included in Appendix 1.

Standards of glycaemic control

The results of the literature review suggest that suboptimal glycaemic control is a common and widespread problem. The proportion of patients not achieving HbA_{1c} targets in 12 studies^{19–32} published between 2011 and 2015 inclusive is summarized in Table 1. Even in the study reporting the best rate of control, one in every three patients was above the HbA_{1c} target.³² A multi-centre, cross-sectional study of ~5800 people with T2DM from nine European countries²⁵ found that HbA_{1c} exceeded the target of $\leq 7.0\%$ (≤ 53 mmol/mol) in 37% of cases, with rates for individual countries ranging from 26% in the Netherlands up to 52% in Turkey.

Other publications show that HbA_{1c} levels are markedly above target in a large proportion of people with T2DM. In a registry-based study of >10,000 people undergoing care for T2DM in specialist clinics in Canada, 62% were not at target [HbA_{1c} $\leq 7.0\%$ (≤ 53 mmol/mol)] and 15% had an HbA_{1c} level of 9.0% (75 mmol/mol) or above.²² A Puerto Rican study of 600 adults with type 1 or type 2 diabetes reported that just 37% were at the recommended HbA_{1c} target.²⁸ A survey of >200,000 people with diabetes in Taiwan³⁰ found HbA_{1c} > 9.0% (75 mmol/mol) in nearly one in every four people and 30% of outpatients with T2DM attending a medical college in rural India had HbA_{1c} $\geq 9.5\%$ (≥ 80 mmol/mol).²⁷

There was some evidence to suggest that suboptimal control occurred more frequently in low- and middle-income countries compared with wealthier countries, with the highest rate of 87% for non-achievement of HbA_{1c} target reported in rural India.²⁷ However, high proportions of people in high-income, resource-rich settings also had inadequate control of hyperglycaemia.

Suboptimal glycaemic control is often accompanied by poor control of other cardiometabolic risk factors. In a prospective cohort study of more than 3000 people with T2DM in Canada,²⁰ the proportion of people with HbA_{1c}, blood pressure and low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol at target on study entry was 47%, 46% and 36%, respectively. All three risk factors were controlled to target in just 19% of people, and only 7% maintained good control of glycaemia, blood pressure and LDL cholesterol throughout the 12-month study. A Canadian study of more than 5000 people with T2DM seen by 479 primary care physicians²¹ found that the proportions achieving targets were 50% for HbA_{1c}, 36% for blood pressure and 57% for LDL cholesterol, with only 13% reaching all three targets. Similar results were found in more than 25,000 outpatients with T2DM in China,²⁴ with the proportions of patients achieving targets for HbA_{1c}, blood pressure and lipids of 48%, 28% and 36%, respectively.

Table 1. Summary of studies reporting rates for people not achieving targets for HbA_{1c}.

Country/region	N	Population/setting	Proportion not at target (%) ^a	Reference
Australia	613	T1DM or T2DM, with/without retinopathy	Retinopathy: 76 No retinopathy: 49	Lamoureux et al. ¹⁹
Canada	3002	T2DM registry	47	Braga et al. ²⁰
Canada	5123	Survey of primary care physicians	50	Leiter et al. ²¹
Canada	10,590	T2DM in specialist clinics	62	Aronson et al. ²²
China	13,790	T2DM in tertiary hospitals	65	Lu et al. ²³
China	25,817	T2DM as hospital outpatients	52	Ji et al. ²⁴
Europe ^b	5817	T2DM in primary care	37	Pablos-Velasco et al. ²⁵
France	2109	T2DM in primary care	41	Halimi et al. ²⁶
India	300	T2DM in a rural college	87	Kahlon and Pathak ²⁷
Puerto Rico	600	T1DM or T2DM	63	Rodriguez-Vigil et al. ²⁸
Spain	2783	T2DM in primary care	36	Mata-Cases et al. ²⁹
Taiwan	215,679	T1DM or T2DM	64	Huang et al. ³⁰
UK	1,835,634	T2DM	≤6.5: 74 ≤7.5: 35	The Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC) ³¹
USA	1373	T1DM or T2DM	35	Laiteerapong et al. ³²

T1DM: type 1 diabetes mellitus; T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus.

^aTarget HbA_{1c} ≤ 7.0% (≤53 mmol/mol), other than for the study of Laiteerapong et al. which used individualized targets of HbA_{1c} < 6.5%, <7.0% or <8.0% (<48 mmol/mol, <53 mmol/mol or <64 mmol/mol) based on patient characteristics.

^bNine European countries: Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Importantly, nearly all of the studies reviewed assessed the quality of glycaemic control against a single target of HbA_{1c} ≤ 7.0% (≤53 mmol/mol). Within the context of individualized targets now recommended in guidelines, a somewhat higher target [e.g. HbA_{1c} ≤ 7.5% (≤59 mmol/mol)] may have represented optimal management based on factors such as age, presence of cardiovascular comorbidities and duration of diabetes. This is unlikely to account for the large proportion of patients not controlled to HbA_{1c} ≤ 7.0% (≤53 mmol/mol) and certainly should not justify the sizeable proportion of people with HbA_{1c} levels exceeding 9.0% (75 mmol/mol). However, it highlights that a single target is unlikely to represent optimal management for all people.

The review provides strong evidence that in all regions of the world, many people with T2DM are not achieving good glycaemic control. Although there is considerable heterogeneity in the studies and the data generated, rates of uncontrolled glycaemia are typically in the range of 40%–60%. Consequently, many people are left at increased risk of diabetic complications and the associated burden of illness and mortality, as well as consequent economic costs.

Barriers to effective glycaemic control

Recent studies examining barriers to the achievement of good glycaemic control are summarized in Table 2.^{33–48} The barriers include patient-, healthcare system-, and prescriber-level factors.

Patient-level barriers. Prescribers often identify poor patient motivation and self-management as leading barriers to

achieving glycaemic targets. The second Diabetes, Attitudes, Wishes and Needs (DAWN2) study,³⁵ included an online survey of 4785 healthcare professionals (HCPs) (~40% primary care clinicians, 30% diabetes specialists, 20% nurses and 10% dieticians) from 17 countries across four continents. The majority of the respondents (60%) indicated a need for improvements in self-management by people with diabetes, particularly in the area of diet and exercise. Resistance to lifestyle measures was also identified as a leading barrier by 252 primary care physicians, nurse practitioners and physician assistants in the United States,⁴³ with 52% of HCPs indicating that it was often or almost always a factor contributing to chronic lack of glycaemic control. Other leading patient-related barriers identified by the HCPs included psychosocial issues (34%), reluctance to use insulin (31%) and non-compliance (30%). A study in the United Kingdom examining the reasons for very poor glycaemic control [HbA_{1c} ≥ 10% (≥86 mmol/mol)] in 128 people with T2DM attending three primary care centres⁴¹ found poor adherence to lifestyle measures to be most frequently involved. Other factors included infrequent clinic attendance (16%), side effects (16%), poor compliance with pharmacotherapy (14%), lack of knowledge of diabetes (14%), lack of titration of insulin (13%) and insulin refusal (12%). Poor patient motivation and adherence were also identified as barriers to good glycaemic control in qualitative studies with HCPs.^{39,40} Interviews with a small number (*n* = 9) of HCPs in the United Arab Emirates revealed a tendency to view patient attitudes and behaviours as the origin of poor glycaemic control and to believe that if patients were more knowledgeable about diabetes, cooperated with HCPs and

Table 2. Summary of studies reporting barriers to achievement of good glycaemic control.

Country/region	N	Methodology	Key findings	Reference
Australia	854	Survey of primary care physicians in rural Australia	Nearly half of the primary care physicians reported learning needs related to pharmacological management of T2DM. Many lacked confidence in providing effective insulin treatment.	Thepwongsa et al. ³³
Europe	–	Review of guidelines and national plans across Europe	While most countries have guidelines and national plans for the management of diabetes, they are often not rigorously monitored and/or are not comprehensive	European Coalition for Diabetes ³⁴
International	4785	Online survey of HCPs	In total, 60% reported need for a major improvement in diabetes self-management education. Up to one in three HCPs reported receiving no formal diabetes education.	Holt et al. ³⁵
Ireland	31	Semi-structured interviews with primary care physicians (<i>n</i> = 29) and practice nurses (<i>n</i> = 2)	Barriers noted included lack of value placed on chronic disease management and lack of coordination between primary and secondary care. Lack of resources for primary care seen as at odds with shift of routine diabetes care into primary care.	Mc Hugh et al. ³⁶
Ireland	66	Focus groups with primary care physicians (<i>n</i> = 55) and practice nurses (<i>n</i> = 11)	Most frequently cited barriers to transfer of diabetes care to general practice included lack of financial incentive, lack of access to secondary resources, lack of staff/increased workload and time constraints.	O'Connor et al. ³⁷
Ireland	–	Review of practice in 19 hospitals in Republic of Ireland caring for children with T1DM	Wide variability in the support available for transition from paediatric to adult care across hospitals in the Republic of Ireland.	Letshwiti et al. ³⁸
Netherlands	18	Semi-structured interviews with randomly selected HCPs	Funding issues, lack of motivation among patients and lack of awareness of lifestyle/prevention initiatives among HCPs raised as major barriers to optimal care.	Raaijmakers et al. ³⁹
United Arab Emirates	9	Semi-structured interviews with HCPs	Barriers identified included heavy workloads, lack of coordinated care, poor patient awareness and adherence and cultural attitudes and beliefs about diabetes.	Alhyas et al. ⁴⁰
UK	1261	Case review of 128 people with T2DM and HbA _{1c} ≥ 10% (≥86 mmol/mol) attending primary health centres	Leading reasons for poor glycaemic control included poor adherence with lifestyle measures and medication, side effects of therapy, lack of insulin titration and infrequent clinic attendance.	Khan et al. ⁴¹
UK	2149	Online survey of trainee doctors	Only 35% of respondents felt that their postgraduate training had prepared them adequately to optimize treatment of diabetes and less than half would generally take the initiative to optimize glycaemic control.	George et al. ⁴²
USA	252	Survey of primary care providers linked to healthcare records	Resistance to lifestyle interventions and taking insulin, poor adherence to pharmacotherapy and psychosocial issues identified as main barriers to optimal glycaemic control.	LeBlanc et al. ⁴³
USA	25	Focus group discussions with physicians	Barriers identified included a persistent orientation towards acute care, inability to provide adequate self-management education and lack of public health support.	Elliott et al. ⁴⁴
USA	185	Review of case records of adolescents with T1DM	Adolescents transitioned to adult care were 2.5 times as likely to have poor glycaemic control as those who continued in paediatric care.	Lotstein et al. ⁴⁵
USA	118	Prospective study of youth with T1DM transitioning to adult care	Early transition from paediatric to adult care was associated with worse self-care behaviour and worse glycaemic control.	Helgeson et al. ⁴⁶
USA	258	Survey of young adults transitioning to adult care for T1DM	Less than half of the young adults received a recommendation for an adult care provider and <15% reported having a transition preparation visit or receiving written transition materials.	Garvey et al. ⁴⁷
USA	–	Focus group discussions tailored to different groups of HCPs	Most HCPs lack confidence in using complex insulin regimens and all need education on T2DM management guidelines and how to intensify therapy for patients not reaching glycaemic goals.	Williamson et al. ⁴⁸

T1DM: type 1 diabetes mellitus; T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; HCPs: healthcare professionals.

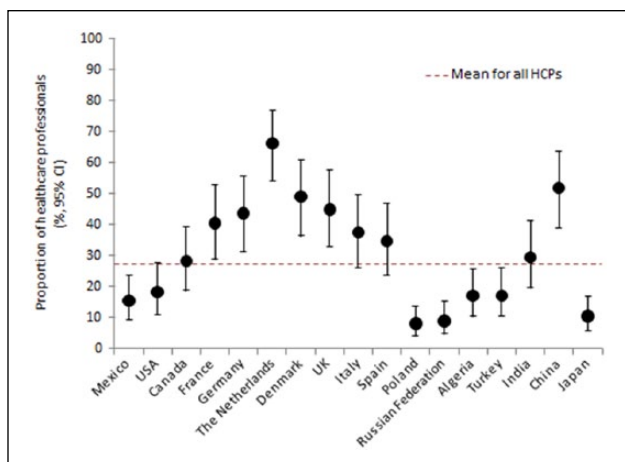


Figure 1. Proportion of healthcare professionals reporting that healthcare in their country is well organized for the management of chronic conditions, including debates. Source: Adapted from Holt et al.³⁵

were adherent with treatment, then they could achieve their glycaemic targets.⁴⁰

Healthcare system-related barriers. The studies reviewed also revealed that a number of healthcare system-level factors are often seen as important barriers to good glycaemic control. The DAWN2 study, for example, found that only 30% of the HCPs surveyed believed that healthcare was well organized for the management of chronic conditions.³⁵ Participants from Western European countries and China were more likely to feel that healthcare was well organized than those from North or South America, Eastern Europe, India or Japan (Figure 1). Approximately half of the participants considered the healthcare remuneration system to be a barrier and most (~60%) indicated a need for better access to qualified nurse educators/specialist diabetes nurses and psychologists/psychiatrists.

A survey of 47 European countries found that while all had guidelines in place for managing diabetes, only 7 (15%) had protocols for monitoring their implementation.³⁴ The majority (83%) of countries had or were developing national plans for diabetes, but these were often not comprehensive. There was substantial variability in the provision of multidisciplinary care. While 80% reported that nurses play an important role in providing education for self-management, diabetes specialist nursing was recognized as a speciality in only 19 countries (40%). Despite the widespread belief that patients need to be more engaged and effective in self-management, only 25% of the countries recommended continuous education for all people with diabetes.³⁴ Lack of effective self-management education was also identified as a barrier in a qualitative study involving focus group discussions with 25 primary care clinicians in the United States, along with a persistent focus on acute care, poor integration of diabetes care, lack of clinical information and inadequate public health support.⁴⁴

Lack of coordination in care and limited access to secondary resources were also identified as important barriers by studies in The Netherlands³⁹ and Ireland.^{36,37}

Limitations on the time available to manage patients are often identified as an obstacle to good glycaemic control. In the survey of 252 US primary care physicians, lack of time for treating complex patients was reported as often or always a factor in failure to achieve good glycaemic control by 41% of the physicians. Treatment costs were much less frequently seen as a barrier, with 25% of the HCPs indicating that it made no contribution and most (58%) saying that it was a factor in only a minority (20%–40%) of cases of poor glycaemic control.⁴³ Other studies have also suggested that HCPs in primary care often feel that they lack the time or other resources needed to manage diabetes effectively.³⁷ This raises particular concerns, given that health policy in some countries involves shifting more of the responsibility for diabetes management onto primary care.

Physician-level barriers. Compared with patient- and system-related barriers to effective glycaemic control, there is limited information available regarding physician-related barriers. However, there is evidence to suggest that a lack of diabetes-focused education may be contributing to failure to achieve therapeutic targets. For example, one in five of the HCPs surveyed in the DAWN2 study indicated that they had received no formal postgraduate diabetes training,³⁵ and in a UK survey, only 35% of 2149 trainee doctors felt that their postgraduate training had prepared them adequately to optimize treatment of diabetes and only 41% reported that they would take the initiative to optimize glycaemic control.⁴² A survey of 209 primary care clinicians in Australia identified gaps in knowledge relating to the medical management of T2DM, with 46% self-reporting a need for education on pharmacological management.³³ It appears that prescribers often lack confidence in the use of insulin, particularly with more complex regimens.^{33,48}

Barriers to effective intensification of treatment

People with diabetes often continue in poor glycaemic control for extended periods of time without appropriate action being taken.^{26,29,30,49–59} A retrospective cohort study of >80,000 people with T2DM in the United Kingdom revealed substantial delays in intensifying treatment when glycaemic control was suboptimal. For people who were inadequately controlled on one oral glucose-lowering agent, the median time from HbA_{1c} being above a threshold of $\geq 7.0\%$ (≥ 53 mmol/mol) to treatment intensification with an additional oral agent was nearly 3 years, and even when HbA_{1c} was $\geq 8.0\%$ (≥ 64 mmol/mol), intensification was delayed by a median of 1.6 years. There were even longer delays (median of ~6–7 years) in intensifying treatment with the addition of a third oral agent or the initiation of insulin. Mean HbA_{1c} at intensification ranged

from 8.7%–9.7% (72–83 mmol/mol).⁵⁵ In a study of nearly 20,000 people with T2DM initiated on basal insulin at hospitals across China, mean HbA_{1c} at the time of insulin initiation was 9.6%.⁵¹

A study of primary care records of >17,000 patients with T2DM being treated with oral glucose-lowering agents in France found that >3000 of the patients were not at glycaemic target and required treatment intensification. However, treatment was actually intensified in only 39% of the patients requiring it and the majority (~60%) of changes were delayed by 6 months or more and a substantial proportion (~40%) by more than a year.⁵³ The DIAttitude study (Table 3) also looked at therapeutic inertia in the care of >2000 people with T2DM by 236 primary care physicians²⁶ and found that among patients with uncontrolled glycaemia, representing 41% of all the patients studied, only 7% had their treatment intensified. The most common (60%) reason given for not intensifying treatment was that the patient's HbA_{1c} was satisfactory. Other leading reasons given included that lifestyle advice was more of a priority than changing medication (20%), the decision was postponed until the next clinic visit (11%) and that HbA_{1c} had decreased since the previous clinic visit (7%), although in the majority (58%) of these cases, an HbA_{1c} reduction was not confirmed by the available records. The problem appears to be common and widespread, with further studies in Bahrain,⁴⁹ Croatia,⁵² Spain,²⁹ Taiwan³⁰ and the United States⁵⁷ reporting high rates (typically 30%–60%) of clinical inertia when managing elevated glucose levels in people with diabetes.

A number of studies have attempted to explore the factors that may act as obstacles to action in addressing inadequate glycaemic control. In an online survey completed by 508 primary care physicians who provided data on 770 elderly patients (>65 years),⁵⁸ the leading reason for not initiating glucose-lowering medication, given as the first-ranked reason for 58% of the patients and a contributory factor in nearly all patients, was that they were treated with diet and exercise, and presumably, this was believed to be adequate management (Figure 2). However, 33% of the patients were not at target HbA_{1c}, suggesting substantial clinical inertia in this population. Other reasons given for not starting drug treatment included that hyperglycaemia was mild (84%), patient concerns (61%), physician concerns about glucose-lowering agents (49%) and presence of comorbidities and polypharmacy (37%). When asked to identify a threshold for initiating treatment with glucose-lowering agents in the elderly population, the mean HbA_{1c} threshold value stated was 7.1% (54 mmol/mol). In approximately 20% of the cases, the physicians indicated that they were planning to initiate glucose-lowering therapy within the next month, but more than half (54%) of these patients already had an HbA_{1c} level above the physician-stated threshold.

A qualitative study of 20 HCPs in the United Kingdom found a pattern of seeking to lessen their own sense of

accountability for clinical inertia by emphasizing patient-level barriers such as comorbidities, motivation and self-management capabilities as well as health system-level barriers, especially time constraints. There was also a tendency for the HCPs to overestimate the achievement of targets in their primary care centres.⁵⁶

Factors contributing to therapeutic inertia in the initiation of insulin treatment for T2DM were investigated in the Translating Research into Action for Diabetes (TRIAD) project using structured interviews with primary care HCPs in the United States.⁵⁹ The majority of the 83 clinicians interviewed supported guideline recommendations on glycaemic targets, with 69% choosing an HbA_{1c} < 7% (<53 mmol/mol) as the ideal target for good glycaemic control. At the same time, approximately half (54%) indicated that they individualized targets. The most frequently cited reasons for setting higher individualized HbA_{1c} targets included advanced age or short life expectancy (54%), poor self-management capacity due to poor cognitive abilities (35%), presence of comorbidities (34%), low educational level or poor health literacy (34%) and patients' unwillingness to self-manage their diabetes (33%). The most frequent reasons cited by the clinicians for not initiating insulin treatment were patient refusal or resistance (64%) and lack of patient self-management skills (43%).

Factors determining initiation of insulin were also investigated using data for 1933 people with T2DM from the French National Health and Wellness Survey, an annual Internet-based survey among French adults.⁵⁴ Early initiation of insulin therapy was almost 10 times more likely to be prescribed by an endocrinologist or diabetologist than by a primary care physician. Early versus late insulin initiation was also more likely in patients who were younger, had diabetes-related complications or smoked. Insulin-treated patients were more likely to be adherent, and there was no apparent deterioration in quality of life associated with insulin use.

In focus group discussions with 114 primary care physicians in Belgium,⁵⁰ many of the physicians found the concept of clinical inertia interesting, but some also found it insulting and felt it implied that they were passive in their work. They also noted that it was important to differentiate between cases where there was a conscious decision to not pursue lower targets based on a consideration of the individual patient factors and those where there was genuine inertia. It was acknowledged that genuine clinical inertia was a real risk in primary care, but there was a tendency to ascribe this risk to patient- and system-level barriers rather than physician-level behaviours and practices.

In summary, recent studies suggest that clinical inertia is a common and widespread problem, typically affecting the care of 30%–50% of people with T2DM. The causes are diverse and complex, but surveys of HCPs tend to emphasize patient-level barriers to treatment intensification, such as patient reluctance to start insulin therapy, or system-level barriers, such as disconnects between what is

Table 3. Summary of studies reporting rates of and factors contributing to therapeutic inertia in the management of type 2 diabetes.

Country/region	N	Methodology	Key findings	Reference
Bahrain	334	Prevalence over 30 months in a random sample of people attending a diabetes clinic	Clinical inertia in managing glycaemia occurred in 29% of consultations, compared with 80% for LDL cholesterol and 68% for systolic blood pressure.	Whitford et al. ⁴⁹
Belgium	114	Focus group discussions with primary care physicians	Primary care physicians acknowledged existence of clinical inertia, but some found it insulting. The risk of inertia was linked to feeling overwhelmed/disempowered due to patient- or health system-level factors.	Aujoulat et al. ⁵⁰
China	19,894	Observational registry of people with T2DM who initiated basal insulin at 209 hospitals across China	Before initiation of basal insulin, the mean HbA _{1c} was 9.6%. The proportions of patients using 1, 2 or >2 oral agents before insulin initiation were 48%, 43% and 9%, respectively.	Ji et al. ⁵¹
Croatia	10,275	Observational, cross-sectional study in primary care using data provided by physicians	Clinical inertia occurred in 56% of consultations. Factors associated with clinical inertia were higher HbA _{1c} , treatment initiated by a diabetologist, physical inactivity and administration of drugs other than oral antidiabetics.	Bralic Lang et al. ⁵²
France	17,493	Analysis of data from primary care electronic records	Treatment was intensified in only a minority (39%) of the patients requiring it (18% of all patients). Intensification was delayed by >1 year in 40% of patients.	Balkau et al. ⁵³
France	2109	Analysis of primary care records from 236 primary care physicians	In total, 41% of the patients required intensification according to guidelines, but only in 7% was treatment intensified. Leading reason for not intensifying therapy was that HbA _{1c} was satisfactory.	Halimi et al. ²⁶
France	1933	Online survey of adults with T2DM	Early (versus late) initiation of insulin therapy was nearly 10 times more likely to be prescribed by an endocrinologist/diabetologist than by a primary care physician. Younger age and current smoking were associated with early versus late insulin initiation.	Reach et al. ⁵⁴
Spain	2783	Retrospective, multi-centre cross-sectional study of randomly selected patients in primary care centres	Clinical inertia present in 33% of T2DM cases, ranging from 37% for HbA _{1c} of 7.1%–8% (54–64 mmol/mol) to 27% for HbA _{1c} of ≥9% (≥75 mmol/mol). Greatest inertia in people treated with lifestyle only or monotherapy.	Mata-Cases et al. ²⁹
Taiwan	168,876	Retrospective, cohort study of people with T2DM participating in a diabetes payment programme	Estimated prevalence of therapeutic inertia was 39%. Inertia was more likely among people treated in primary care compared with diabetes clinics and by cardiologists versus endocrinologists.	Huang et al. ³⁰
UK	81,573	Retrospective cohort study of records in clinical practice database	Substantial delays in intensifying pharmacological therapy [median 3 year delay before adding second agent when HbA _{1c} ≥ 7.0% (≥53 mmol/mol)]. Mean HbA _{1c} at intensification of 8.7%–9.7% (72–83 mmol/mol).	Khunti et al. ⁵⁵
UK	20	Semi-structured interviews with primary care HCPs	HCPs generally accept a degree of responsibility for clinical inertia but sought to lessen their own accountability by highlighting patient- and system-level barriers.	Zafar et al. ⁵⁶
USA	7654	Retrospective analysis of administrative data from a large health insurer	Clinical inertia detected in >75% of people with T2DM and elevated HbA _{1c} . An HbA _{1c} increase in ≥1% (≥11 mmol/mol) led to a change in treatment in just 19% of patients with a baseline HbA _{1c} of 7%–8% (53–64 mmol/mol) and 28% of patients with baseline HbA _{1c} ≥ 9% (≥75 mmol/mol).	Davis et al. ⁵⁷
USA	770	Online survey of 508 primary care physicians providing clinical data for 770 patients	First-ranked reasons for not initiating glucose-lowering therapy included diet and exercise treatment (58%), mild hyperglycaemia (24%) patient concerns (13%), concerns about antihyperglycaemic agents (3%) and comorbidities/polypharmacy (2%).	Marrett et al. ⁵⁸
USA	83	Structured interviews with primary care providers	Barriers to insulin initiation identified by the providers included patient resistance (64%) and problems with patient self-management (43%).	Ratanawongsa et al. ⁵⁹

LDL: low-density lipoprotein; T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; HCPs: healthcare professionals.

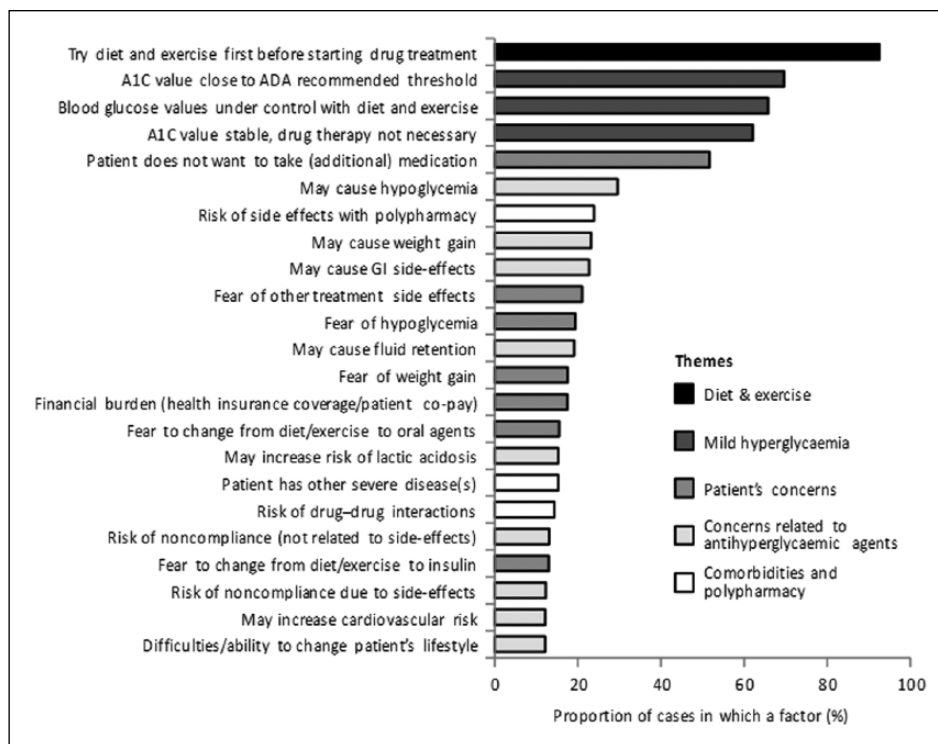


Figure 2. Leading reasons for not initiating glucose-lowering therapy. Results from an online survey of 508 US primary care physicians providing clinical data for 770 patients. Source: Adapted from Marrett et al.⁵⁸

recommended in guidelines and what is reimbursed in practice. However, it also appears that HCPs sometimes delay taking necessary action and may be willing to tolerate periods of ‘mild’ hyperglycaemia. It also appears that many HCPs, while recognizing the importance of good glycaemic control, have low expectations for their patients.

The issue of clinical inertia needs to be better understood if it is to be addressed effectively, particularly regarding the patient-, HCP- and system-level factors that underlie it. This is challenging as clinical inertia as defined in studies typically captures a range of behaviours, some of which may not reflect suboptimal care. In particular, the importance of individualizing glycaemic targets rather than following a ‘one-size-fits-all’ approach is now captured in guidelines. However, studies of clinical inertia often apply a single glycaemic threshold [typically $HbA_{1c} = 7\%$ (53 mmol/mol)] across a broad range of patients.

Potential benefits of early, intensive intervention

Guidelines for management of T2DM have traditionally advocated a stepwise approach to management, in which treatment is started with diet and exercise, followed by the addition of oral antihyperglycaemic monotherapy, then combination therapy and eventually insulin. However, when applied systematically without considering individual factors such as the patient’s current HbA_{1c} level, it can

lead to treatment futility with people receiving therapy that has little chance of lowering glucose levels sufficiently to achieve their glycaemic target.

Several recent publications have indicated potential benefits of early, intensive intervention with pharmacotherapy, including combinations of oral glucose-lowering agents and/or insulin.^{60–65} The Treatment Options for type 2 Diabetes in Adolescents and Youth (TODAY) study compared metformin alone, metformin plus a thiazolidinedione and metformin plus intensive lifestyle intervention as initial therapy for new-onset T2DM in people aged 10–17 years and with obesity. The proportion of people who maintained glycaemic control over 5 years was significantly higher with the combination pharmacotherapy than either metformin alone or metformin plus intensive lifestyle measures. The combination pharmacotherapy was also associated with greater improvements in insulin sensitivity and β -cell function compared with the other two approaches. The results lend support to early, intensive intervention with combination therapy, at least in this population of young people with new-onset T2DM.^{60,61}

Early intensive therapy was also studied in older (mean age = 45 years) people with newly diagnosed T2DM who started treatment for 3 months with metformin plus insulin and were then randomized to either continuing metformin plus insulin therapy or triple oral

glucose-lowering therapy with metformin, glyburide and pioglitazone. Good glycaemic control was maintained for over 6 years with no significant difference between the groups (end of study HbA_{1c} = 7.3% for metformin plus insulin and 6.4 for triple oral combination; $p = 0.4$).⁶²

A review of the health records for nearly 3000 people with T2DM in the United States found that early initiation of metformin (within 6 months of diagnosis) significantly reduced HbA_{1c} (-0.36% ; $p < 0.001$) and BMI (-0.46 kg/m^2 ; $p < 0.001$) compared with when introduction of pharmacotherapy with metformin was delayed. The likelihood of achieving HbA_{1c} $\leq 7\%$ was doubled and the likelihood of requiring therapy intensification was reduced by 28% with early versus delayed initiation of metformin.⁶³ Another study in the United States looking at medical records for 5870 people with T2DM found a similar pattern for early introduction of combination oral glucose-lowering therapy. Early intensification was defined as addition of a second oral drug to metformin therapy within 3 months of treatment failure (HbA_{1c} $\geq 7.5\%$) and late intensification as the introduction of combination therapy 10–15 months after loss of glycaemic control. People who received early intensification were 38% more likely to achieve good glycaemic control at 1.5–2 years than those with late intensification.⁶⁴ In the ADVANCE trial of 11,140 patients with T2DM, therapeutic intensification with addition of an oral glucose-lowering agent doubled the chance of achieving good glycaemic control, and with intensification with insulin, the odds were increased 2.5-fold.⁶⁵

Conclusion

Recently published evidence highlights that many people with T2DM do not achieve good control of blood glucose leaving them at increased and avoidable risk of serious complications. A tendency to focus on patient-related obstacles may fail to consider issues arising from the attitudes, perceptions and behaviours of healthcare providers. In particular, there are often delays in the implementation of appropriate interventions to achieve glycaemic targets due to a complex range of negative factors that exacerbate the situation. An improved understanding of these factors would better inform strategies to assist HCPs in more timely treatment of inadequately controlled glycaemia.

Take home message for the clinician

Despite a wide range of therapeutic options available, insufficient numbers of people with type 2 diabetes are reaching their glycaemic targets and large numbers are exposed to prolonged periods of hyperglycaemia. A number of obstacles exist globally that must be addressed and overcome if we are to improve the outcomes for patients.

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Author contribution

All authors contributed to the conception and design of the review and the analysis and interpretation of the data gathered, were involved in the drafting and/or revision of the article and had final approval of the version to be published.

Declaration of conflicting interests

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Appendix I. Publications identified in the review and included in the literature analysis.

Citation	Year
Alhyas et al. ⁴⁰	2013
Aronson et al. ²²	2015
Aujoulat et al. ⁵⁰	2015
Balkau et al. ⁵³	2012
Braga et al. ²⁰	2012
Bralic Lang et al. ⁵²	2015
Davis et al. ⁵⁷	2014
Elliott et al. ⁴⁴	2011
European Coalition for Diabetes ³⁴	2014
Garvey et al. ⁴⁷	2013
George et al. ⁴²	2011
Halimi et al. ²⁶	2012
Harrison et al. ⁶²	2014
The Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC) ³¹	2014
Helgeson et al. ⁴⁶	2013
Holt et al. ³⁵	2013
Huang et al. ³⁰	2015
Ji et al. ²⁴	2013
Ji et al. ⁵¹	2015
Kahlon and Pathak ²⁷	2011
Khan et al. ⁴¹	2011
Khunti et al. ⁵⁵	2013
Laiteerapong et al. ³²	2015
Lamoureux et al. ¹⁹	2012
LeBlanc et al. ⁴³	2015
Leiter et al. ²¹	2013
Letshwiti et al. ³⁸	2015
Lotstein et al. ⁴⁵	2013
Lu et al. ²³	2014
Marrett et al. ⁵⁸	2012
Mata-Cases et al. ²⁹	2013
Mc Hugh et al. ³⁶	2013
Narasimhan and Weinstock ⁶⁰	2014
O'Connor et al. ³⁷	2013
Pablos-Velasco et al. ²⁵	2014
Raaijmakers et al. ³⁹	2013
Ratanawongsa et al. ⁵⁹	2012
Reach et al. ⁵⁴	2013
Rodriguez-Vigil et al. ²⁸	2014
Romanelli et al. ⁶³	2015
Thepwongsa et al. ³³	2014
Whitford et al. ⁴⁹	2014
Williamson et al. ⁴⁸	2014
Zafar et al. ⁵⁶	2015
Zeitler et al. ⁶¹	2012