

National DPP & Utah Tobacco Quitline

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- Rationale: The Surgeon General has concluded that smoking causes diabetes, and that it is an important and modifiable risk factor for diabetes.
- Among adult smokers in the US
 - 8.4% have been told by a health care professional that they have diabetes
 - 16.7% of adults with diabetes report past month smoking



The Problem

- Quitlines could help those with chronic diseases, such as prediabetes, access services
- NDPP could help tobacco users quit
- Bi-directional Referral Project



The Problem

- Two years ago, CDC started working with Alere (now Optum), Maryland's Quitline provider to pilot a bi-directional referral project
- From Dec 2015-Feb 2017, 130 referrals have been made to DPP from quitline (*Represents 59% of callers who were eligible and agreed to a referral*).
 - 20 enrolled in DPP
 - 13 declined to enroll
 - Rest remained uncommitted

Optum received contract from CDC to replicate project in Utah



Lessons learned from Maryland

- In FY16, the Utah Tobacco Quitline served 4681 callers
 - 18.14% were 41-50 years
 - 20.63% were 51-60 years
 - 8.08% were 61-70 years
 - 1.85% were 71-80 years
- 48.7% of 4681 over age 40:
 - 2,279 adults
- If 1 in 3 have prediabetes:
 - 752 potential DPP clients



Utah Tobacco Quit Line
1.800.QUIT.NOW

The Numbers

- Participant calls quitline
- If meet eligibility requirements, offer National DPP services and refer using Compass
- UDOH or LHD will be alerted to check Compass and review interest form request so patient can be contacted to enroll in DPP (*process still being developed*)

Proposed Patient Flow





Questions?
