

Algorithms for personalized therapy of type 2 diabetes: results of a web-based international survey

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ABSTRACT

Objective: In recent years increasing interest in the issue of treatment personalization for type 2 diabetes (T2DM) has emerged. This international web-based survey aimed to evaluate opinions of physicians about tailored therapeutic algorithms developed by the Italian Association of Diabetologists (AMD) and available online, and to get suggestions for future developments. Another aim of this initiative was to assess whether the online advertising and the survey would have increased the global visibility of the AMD algorithms.

Research design and methods: The web-based survey, which comprised five questions, has been available from the homepage of the web-version of the journal *Diabetes Care* throughout the month of December 2013, and on the AMD website between December 2013 and September 2014. Participation was totally free and responders were anonymous.

Results: Overall, 452 physicians (M=58.4%) participated in the survey. Diabetologists accounted for 76.8% of responders. The results of the survey show wide agreement (>90%) by participants on the utility of the algorithms proposed, even if they do not cover all possible needs of patients with T2DM for a personalized therapeutic approach. In the online survey period and in the months after its conclusion, a relevant and durable increase in the number of unique users who visited the websites was registered, compared to the period preceding the survey.

Conclusions: Patients with T2DM are heterogeneous, and there is interest toward accessible and easy to use personalized therapeutic algorithms. Responders opinions probably reflect the peculiar organization of diabetes care in each country.

Key messages

- There is a clinical need for personalized algorithms for patients with T2DM.
- This international survey aimed to evaluate opinions of physicians about tailored therapeutic algorithms developed by the Italian Association of Diabetologists.
- The Italian algorithm for the treatment of T2DM may improve the approach to a personalized management of T2DM.

It is widely recognized that treatment goals should be individualized on the basis of patients' characteristics.⁴ In addition, although it is difficult to establish an overall superiority of one agent over another in terms of safety and efficacy, the possibility exists that different drugs are more advisable in specific subgroups of patients. The concept of personalized management decisions has consequently spread, in diabetology as well as in other areas of medicine. Nowadays, several scientific societies emphasize the need for individualized and 'patient-centered' approaches.^{1 5 6} At the same time, a generic appeal to personalized therapy risks to become a justification of empiricism, unless some details are provided on the parameters leading to personalized choices.⁷

Since 2010, the Italian Association of Diabetologists (Associazione Medici Diabetologi, AMD) recognized the need to develop personalized treatment plans for people with T2DM. Among patients' characteristics identified as possible determinants of therapeutic choices, patients' age, presence of macrovascular diabetic complications or other comorbidities (ie, obesity, renal failure or disabling conditions), occupational risks potentially related to hypoglycemia, and the cognitive and nutritional



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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the increased availability of pharmacological options has made the therapeutic management of type 2 diabetes (T2DM) more complex and controversial, prompting various scientific societies to enact their own algorithms and guidelines.¹⁻³

status of the patient should be taken under active consideration. These algorithms conceptual framework is formed by the patients' phenotyping, the personalization of the objectives, a rational use of self-monitoring blood glucose,⁸ as well as by the choice of drugs based on phenotype and individual glycemic profiles. When choosing an antidiabetic over another, the decision is not guided only by criteria of effectiveness, but also by pharmacodynamic properties, safety profile and costs.^{9 10} From the beginning, the decision to favor web-based over printed algorithms (borrowed from the example of the Finnish guidelines, which have been pioneer in this regard)^{5 6} aimed to offer a simple interactive tool, easy to use in daily clinical practice from every PC connected to the web. AMD algorithms are available online as a browser operated interactive tool, in English and Italian.¹¹ The reader can quickly locate the phenotype of interest according to the patient's clinical features, and easily follow a step-by-step suggested additive therapeutic pathway.

Aware that these algorithms must be continuously updated, AMD aims to acknowledge the latest data arising from the evolution of scientific knowledge. Nevertheless, the most important improvements can only come from the critical contribution of all the physicians who accept to test them in their daily clinical routine, indicating their strengths and limitations.

For this reason, in December 2013 AMD led an initiative of online advertising on the homepage of the web version of the journal *Diabetes Care*. Through banner advertising, readers from three continents (Europe, North America and Asia) were invited to visit the website of the algorithms, participating in an online survey of a few minutes. The main objective of this survey was to collect participants' opinions on the actual usefulness and critical issues of the algorithms, together with their suggestions for future developments. Another aim of this initiative was to assess whether the online advertising and the survey would have increased the global visibility of the website. This report presents the results of this initiative.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The web-based survey launched by AMD has been available from the homepage of the web-version of the journal *Diabetes Care* (<http://care.diabetesjournals.org>) throughout the month of December 2013. Furthermore, the survey has been available on the AMD website (<http://www.aemmedi.it>) between December 2013 and September 2014. In Italy, this initiative was promoted through email communications to all AMD members and during the meetings of the scientific society. Participation was totally free and responders were anonymous. The survey included three sections:

1. A brief presentation of the AMD algorithms on the personalized therapy for T2DM, with a clarification on the rationale behind the proposals made and an

invitation to visit the website.

The presentation included the main purpose of the online survey, that is, to know the participant opinion on the algorithms, with the aim of assessing their applicability in clinical practice and collecting suggestions for their implementation.

2. Characteristics of responders: gender, age, Country, specialty (ie, diabetologist/endocrinologist, general practitioner (GP), etc) and number of patients with T2DM seen in a typical month.
3. Participants' opinions about the general usefulness of algorithms dedicated to the treatment of diabetes, the conceptual structure of the AMD algorithms and their utility in the clinical practice.

In detail, five questions were posed to participants:

- A. Do you think that computerized algorithms can be useful in your clinical practice? (yes often/yes sometimes/not at all)
- B. Do you think that the six main subcategories of patients with T2DM identified by AMD algorithms are correct? (yes/no)
- C. Do you think that the phenotypization of patients with T2DM according to the type and prevalence of their blood sugar levels (fasting, preprandial, and postprandial) can be relevant for choosing the most appropriate antidiabetic therapy? (yes/no/i don't know)
- D. What did you like most of the AMD algorithms? (novelty/availability online/easy to use/completeness/other)
- E. Do you think that the algorithms are a useful tool for: (GPs/diabetologist/endocrinologist/internists/other specialties/none (multiple choice admitted))

Statistical analysis

Continuous data are expressed as mean±SD.

A stepwise multivariate logistic regression was applied to identify physicians' characteristics independently associated with a positive opinion ('Yes sometimes' or 'Yes often' vs 'Not at all') on the usefulness of algorithms in clinical practice. Physician's age, gender, specialty, country of origin, and the number of patients with T2DM seen in a typical month were inputted as covariates.

All analyses were performed using SPSS V.20.0.

RESULTS

Characteristics of responders

Overall, 452 physicians (M=58.4%) participated in the initiative. Of those, 40.7% were aged 40–55 years, and 48.5% were over 55 years. Diabetologists and endocrinologists accounted for 76.8% of responders, GPs for 8.4%, whereas internists and other specialists for 14.8% (figure 1). The great majority of responders were from Italy (85.6%), but 75 participants were from other countries (mainly from Europe and from the USA, but also from Far and Middle East Asia, Africa, Oceania, and the

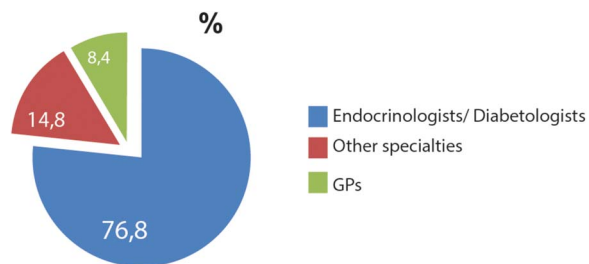


Figure 1 Total respondents (N=452) divided according to specialty practice, that is, diabetologists/endocrinologists (N=347), other specialties (n=67) or general practitioner (n=38).

Caribbean). Most of the responders worked at a hospital (79%), and 24.3% worked as private practitioners.

As to the number of type 2 patients with diabetes seen in a typical month, 51.6% of the 364 responders to this

questions stated that they see 50–200 patients, whereas 45.6% see more than 200 patients with T2DM in a month.

Responders opinions

The algorithms were perceived as useful for one's own practice by 418 (92.5%) of responders ('sometimes' for 219 (48.5%) and 'often' for 199 (44%); [figure 2A](#)). Responses about the algorithms were very positive irrespective of specialty, Country of origin, gender, age category or number of patients seen in a typical month of responders.

Algorithms were considered useful for diabetes specialists, GPs, and internists by 297 (65.7%), 254 (56.2%) and 166 (36.7%) of responders, respectively. Proportion of positive responses were not significantly different for age categories, gender or number of patients per month. Conversely, a significantly ($p < 0.02$) greater proportion of

Figure 2 (A–E) Participants answers to the questions of the online survey.

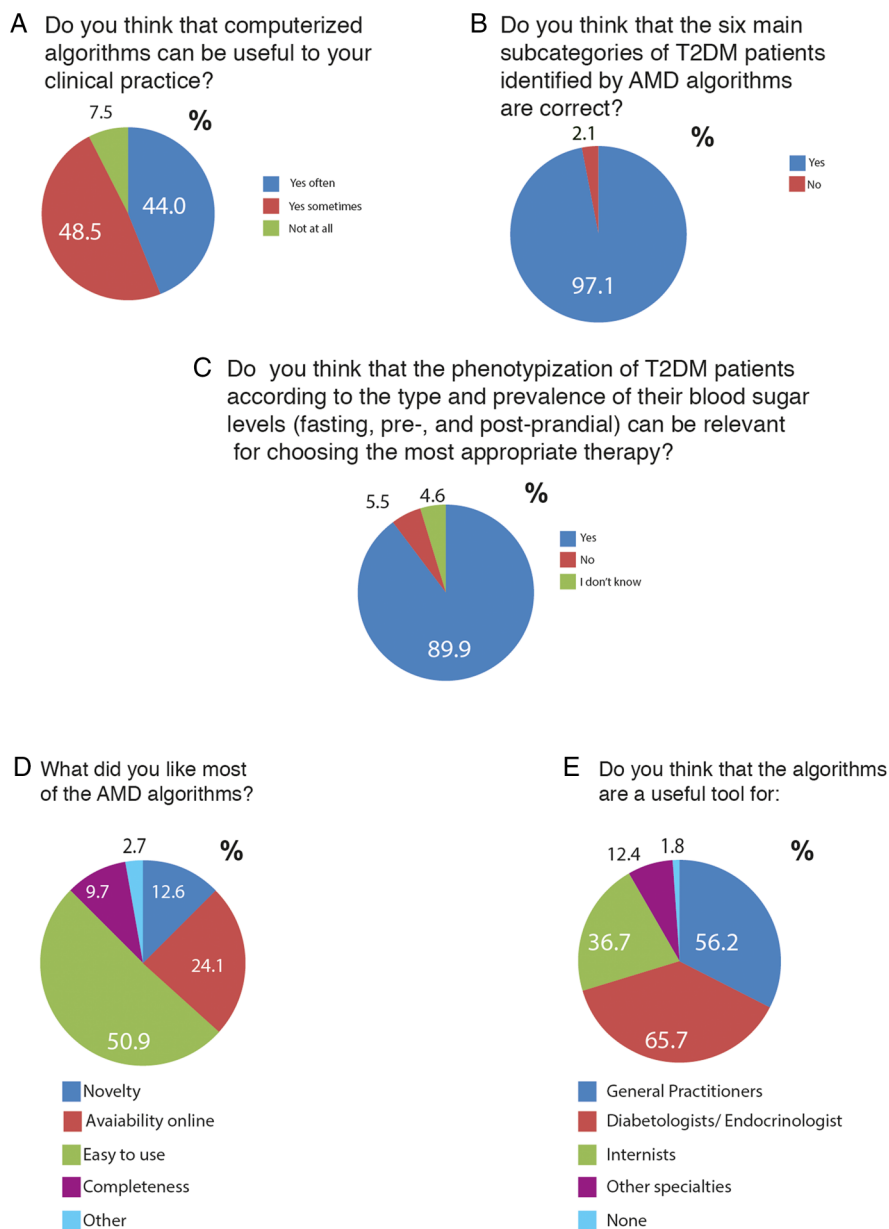


Table 1 Characteristics of participants who believe in the usefulness of the algorithms (n=418)

	Age category		Gender		Country		Patients monthly		Practice	
	45–55	>55	Male	Female	Italy	Others	50–200	>200	Hospital	Private
Specialists diabetes/ endocrinology (n=320) n (%)	161 (50)	159 (50)	186 (58)	134 (42)	294 (92)	26 (8)	168 (53)	152 (47)	276 (86)	44 (14)
General practitioners (n=37) n (%)	28 (75)	19 (25)	25 (67)	12 (33)	29 (78)	8 (22)	34 (92)	3 (8)	NA	
Others (n=61) n (%)	36 (59)	25 (41)	37 (60)	24 (40)	37 (60)	24 (40)	41 (67)	20 (33)	46 (75)	15 (25)

NA, not applicable.

GPs, compared to diabetes specialists, considered the algorithms useful for general practice, whereas algorithms were considered useful for specialist practice by diabetes specialists at a greater extent than by GPs ($p<0.01$). Furthermore, responders from Italy were more likely to consider the algorithms useful for diabetes specialists, whereas those from other countries found them more useful for GPs (both $p<0.01$). In addition, a significantly greater proportion of responders among those aged more than 55 years than among those who were younger found the algorithms useful for diabetes specialists ($p<0.01$). For greater detail, see [table 1](#).

At multivariate analysis (stepwise logistic regression), profession and country of origin resulted independently associated with the opinion about the usefulness of algorithms for either GPs and diabetes specialists. Responders from Italy perceived the algorithms more useful for specialists and less useful for GPs, in comparison with participants from other countries, independent of profession. In addition, in comparison with diabetes specialists, GPs considered the algorithm more useful for general practice, and less useful for specialists, independent of country of origin (see [table 2](#)).

The vast majority (ie, 97.1%) of responders agreed with the six main subcategories of patients with T2DM identified by AMD algorithms ([figure 2B](#)). In addition, 89.9% believed that the phenotypization of patients with T2DM according to their prevalent pattern of hyperglycemia (fasting, preprandial, and postprandial) is useful for choosing the most appropriate antidiabetic therapy ([figure 2C](#)).

With regard to the question “*What did you like most of the AMD algorithms?*”, half of responders (50.9%) ranked the simplicity of use in the first place ([figure 2D](#)).

Thirty-four (7.5%) of the responders considered the algorithms useless; of those, 29 (85%) were diabetologists/endocrinologist, and the great majority of them (28, ie, 82%) were from Italy.

Online visibility of the algorithms

In the online survey period and in the months after its conclusion, we registered a significant increase in the number of unique users who visited the websites of the AMD algorithms (http://www.aemmedi.it/algorithmi_it_2013 and http://www.aemmedi.it/algorithmi_en_2013/), as well as in the number of page views of the algorithms, and in the average time spent by visitors on algorithms pages, compared to the period preceding the survey ([table 3](#)). This increase concerned both Italian users (with an increase of over 10 times of page views in a month) and those from other countries (with an increase of over 50 times). The increase in visitors, number of pages and time spent on algorithms pages was maintained for approximately 6 months after the publication of the survey online, probably to an increased interest promoted by the same survey.

DISCUSSION

In recent years there has been increasing interest in the issue of treatment personalization, also in the context of diabetes. Personalized medicine emphasizes

Table 2 Characteristics of participants according to their opinion on the usefulness of the algorithms, at multivariate analysis

Characteristics	Useful for GPs		Useful for diabetes specialists	
	OR (95% CI)	p Value	OR (95% CI)	p Value
Country (Other vs Italy)	3.87 (1.94 to 7.72)	<0.001	0.30 (0.17 to 0.55)	<0.001
Profession				
Diabetologist	Ref.	–	Ref.	–
GP	6.83 (2.12 to 22.03)	0.001	0.26 (0.11 to 0.64)	0.003
Other	0.95 (0.53 to 1.69)	0.86	1.48 (0.83 to 2.64)	0.18

GP, general practitioner.

Table 3 Single accesses to the AMD algorithms websites and average time on site before and after the online advertising initiative (http://www.aemmedi.it/algorithmi_it_2013/ and http://www.aemmedi.it/algorithmi_en_2013/)

Month	Unique visitors	Page views		Average time on site
		Italian	English	
Oct 2013	836	1971	298	4'52"
Nov 2013	1235	4056	789	8'56"
Dec 2013 (advertising)	4726	6046	11 736	12'24"
Jan 2014	8978	9897	14 054	12'44"
Feb 2014	9912	17 613	16 827	13'56"
Mar 2014	11 927	20 582	14 418	14'21"
Apr 2014	9596	16 576	9026	11'27"
May 2014	4467	11 347	1263	8'56"
Jun 2014	3189	10 921	854	6'29"
Jul 2014	2027	7625	1278	5'31"
Aug 2014	926	2398	981	4'08"
Sep 2014	1857	6538	258	4'41"
Oct 2014	2154	11 528	136	7'17"
Nov 2014	3127	10 327	318	8'02"
Dec 2014	2654	6428	278	5'11"
Jan 2015	1938	5238	326	4'29"
	69 549	149 091	7284	8'13"

AMD, Italian Association of Diabetologists.

the customization of healthcare, with all decisions and practices being tailored to individual patients whenever possible.¹² Its prerequisite is patient phenotyping, as well as taking the realities of each individual patient's circumstances into account. Its final aim is to optimize therapeutic responses, while improving tolerability and compliance at the same time. It is noteworthy that, in clinical practice, physicians feel more comfortable in pursuing these goals when having pragmatic aids, such as predefined algorithms, are available.¹³

Since 2010, the AMD algorithms have been reviewed and updated three times. The last update in September 2014, as well as the previous one, was shared with the Italian College of General Practitioners (SIMG, Italian Society of General Medicine) in order to adopt a common methodological approach during the medical decision-making process, and included newly approved drugs or expanded indications for existing ones in the European Union.

The main purpose of this online survey was to collect participants' opinion on the AMD algorithms, to assess their applicability in clinical practice and to get suggestions for their implementation and for future versions. The other aim of our initiative was to increase the visibility of the websites of the algorithms, especially for non-Italian speaking users.

At our knowledge, this is the first online survey on a web-based innovative personalized algorithm for the treatment of T2DM. Although the results of the survey show wide agreement by responders on the utility of the

algorithm proposed, we understand that it does not cover all possible needs of patients with T2DM for a personalized treatment. This will be an incentive for expanding the algorithm in the next future, taking into account more different phenotypes such as patients with previous cardiovascular events, gestational diabetes and for approaching major cardiovascular risk factors associated with T2DM such as arterial hypertension and dyslipidemia. Only thirty-four (7.5%) responders did not find the algorithm of any utility, even if many of them found it well designed or useful for GPs or specialists.

With regard to the number of responders, it must be acknowledged that participation in the survey did not provide any form of compensation, unlike many other surveys received daily by each physician. The participation of Italian doctors, much higher than that of responders from other countries, could depend on a more profound knowledge of the algorithms. The fact that AMD repeatedly solicited via email the participation of its members in the survey could be another explanation for this finding. Furthermore, the advertising for Italian physicians continued from December 2013 to September 2014, while online advertising on the journal home page lasted only a month.

The opinion of responders from Italy in perceiving the algorithms more useful for specialists and less useful for GPs, in comparison with participants from other countries, may be the consequence of national peculiarities in the organization of diabetes care. All Italian citizens, regardless of social class or income, are cared for by a general practitioner as part of the National Health System. GPs cooperate with a public network of about 700 diabetes outpatient clinics in providing primary care for persons with diabetes, which is completely free of charge.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ Italian GPs can prescribe the most innovative drugs only on specialists' authorization, and therefore, GPs who do not keep in touch with diabetes care teams cannot autonomously decide to use GLP-1 receptor agonists and DPP4 inhibitors. Generally, GPs are more involved in earlier stages of the natural history of diabetes, whereas diabetes specialists concentrate most of their resources on inadequately controlled, insulin-treated or complicated patients. For example, insulin therapy is initiated by specialists in most instances.¹⁷ On the other hand, current rules for reimbursement establish that 'innovative' drugs (which include DPP4 inhibitors and GLP-1 receptor agonists) are provided free of charge only when prescribed by a certified specialist. As a consequence, available therapeutic choices for Italian GPs are limited to older drugs: this could explain the perceived reduced usefulness of the algorithms for this medical category. Conversely, in other countries, where all physicians have access to all therapies, GPs could benefit from the use of algorithms more than diabetes specialists.

Limitations of the study must to be acknowledged. The study design implies that the results of the survey reflect the opinions of its participants; they could be systematically different from the opinions of non-

responders. Nevertheless, the quite large number of physicians involved from different countries seems reassuring regarding the generalizability of the results. One more limit to be considered is that the vast majority of respondents are Italians and this could influence the results. We also need to take into account that treatment algorithms from other organizations are more extensive than ours and this could represent a possible bias for those respondents who have more familiarity with such algorithms.

Patients with T2DM are heterogeneous in their clinical features, and there is a clinical need for personalized algorithms that cover several issues. In our view tailored therapy is the best approach to optimize diabetes care, and the Italian algorithm for the treatment of T2DM is an innovative, accessible and easy to use tool for every day application and for every clinician who manage patients with diabetes. Even if we are fully aware that AMD algorithms cannot cover all of the possible combinations encountered in daily clinical practice, we hope that they may counteract clinical inertia, contributing, in a small way, to improve the approach to a personalized management of T2DM.

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Contributors MG, ADM, RC and AC designed the survey. MG, SDC and SG wrote initial draft of manuscript. EM performed the analysis. MG reviewed and edited the manuscript. All authors contributed to the interpretation of the data and to the critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: All authors have read and approved the final manuscript. MG, EM and AC are the guarantors of this work and, as such, had full access to all the data in the study and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. The authors would like to express their gratitude to Giorgio Mantovani by Infomedica for collecting data, and to Luisa Brunetti for her linguistic assistance.

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Data sharing statement The database of survey's participants answers for this research will be available on request.

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