The M.A.P. (Measure, Act, Partner) to prevent type 2 diabetes—physicians and care teams can use this document to determine roles and responsibilities for identifying adult patients with prediabetes and referring to community-based diabetes prevention programs. “Point-of-Care” and “Retrospective” methods may be used together or alone.

**Step 1: Measure**

**When**: During office visit

- **Who**
  - Physician
  - Nurse
  - Medical assistant
  - Receptionist
  - Medical assistant (for phone calls)
  - Other _______
  
  - Provide “Are you at risk for prediabetes?” patient education handout in waiting area
  - Use/adapt “Patient flow process” tool
  - Use CDC or ADA risk assessment questionnaire at check-in
  - Display 8 x 11” patient-facing poster promoting prediabetes awareness to your patients
  - Use/adapt “Point-of-care algorithm”

  **Point-of-care method**
  - Assess risk for prediabetes during routine office visit
  - Test and evaluate blood glucose level based on risk status
  - Refer to “Commonly used CPT and ICD codes”
  - Use/adapt “Health care practitioner referral form”
  - Refer to “Business Associate Agreement” template on AMA’s website if needed

  **Retrospective method**
  - Query EHR to identify patients with BMI ≥24* and blood glucose level in the prediabetes range
  - Every 6–12 months
  - Health IT staff
  - Medical assistant (for phone calls)
  - Other _______
  
  - Use/adapt “Retrospective algorithm”
  - Refer to “Business Associate Agreement” template on AMA’s website if needed

**Step 2: Act**

**When**: During office visit

- **Who**
  - Physician
  - Nurse
  - Medical assistant
  - Medical assistant (for phone calls)
  - Medical assistant (for phone calls)
  - Medical assistant (for phone calls)
  - Other _______
  
  - Counsel patient re: prediabetes and treatment options during office visit
  - Refer patient to diabetes prevention program
  - Share patient contact info with program provider
  - Advise patient using “So you have prediabetes … now what?” handout
  - Use/adapt “Health care practitioner referral form”
  - Refer to “Commonly used CPT and ICD codes”

  **Point-of-care method**
  - During the visit
  - Medical assistant
  - Nurse
  - Physician
  - Other________

  **Retrospective method**
  - Inform patient of prediabetes status via mail, email or phone call
  - Make patient aware of referral and info sharing with program provider
  - Refer patient to diabetes prevention program
  - Share patient contact info with program provider
  - Contact patient soon after EHR query
  - Health IT staff
  - Medical assistant
  - Medical assistant (for phone calls)
  - Other________

  **Use/adapt “Patient letter/phone call” template**
  - Use/adapt “Health care practitioner referral form” for making individual referrals

**Step 3: Partner**

**With diabetes prevention programs**

- **With patients**
  - Explore motivating factors important to the patient
  - At follow-up visit, order/review blood tests to determine impact of program and reinforce continued program participation
  - Discuss program feedback with patient and tailor program and care plan
  
  - Identify and use activities to promote physical activity
  - Provide physical activity promotion materials to your patients

  **With diabetes prevention programs**
  - Get in touch with your local diabetes prevention program
  - Establish process to receive feedback from program about your patients’ participation
  - Establish contact before making 1st referral
  - Office manager
  - Other________

  **Use/adapt “Business Associate Agreement” template on AMA’s website if needed**
  - Refer to “Commonly used CPT and ICD codes”

**Additional Information**

*These BMI levels reflect eligibility for the National DPP as noted in the CDC Diabetes Prevention Recognition Program Standards and Operating Procedures.

The American Diabetes Association (ADA) encourages screening for diabetes at a BMI of ≥23 for Asian Americans and ≥25 for non-Asian Americans, and some programs may use the ADA screening criteria for program eligibility. Please check with your diabetes prevention program provider for eligibility.

**To share patient contact information with a diabetes prevention program, you may need a Business Associate Agreement (BAA).**