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Andrew McConville

Amy E. Noser

Mark A. Clements

*Children's Mercy Hospital*

Susana R. Patton

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#### Recommended Citation

McConville, A., Noser, A. E., Clements, M. A., Patton, S. R. Mealtime insulin BOLUS score increases prior to clinic visits in youth with type 1 diabetes. *BMJ Open Diabetes Res Care* 8, (2020).

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# Mealtime insulin BOLUS score increases prior to clinic visits in youth with type 1 diabetes

Andrew McConville <sup>1</sup>, Amy E Noser,<sup>1</sup> Mark A Clements,<sup>2,3,4</sup> Susana R Patton<sup>5</sup>

**To cite:** McConville A, Noser AE, Clements MA, *et al.* Mealtime insulin BOLUS score increases prior to clinic visits in youth with type 1 diabetes. *BMJ Open Diab Res Care* 2020;**8**:e001348. doi:10.1136/bmjdr-2020-001348

Received 10 March 2020

Revised 1 May 2020

Accepted 18 May 2020



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<sup>1</sup>Clinical Child Psychology Program, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, USA

<sup>2</sup>Division of Endocrinology, Department of Pediatrics, Children's Mercy Hospitals and Clinics, Kansas City, Missouri, USA

<sup>3</sup>University of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City, Missouri, USA

<sup>4</sup>University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, Kansas, USA

<sup>5</sup>Nemours Center for Healthcare Delivery Science, Nemours Children's Health System, Jacksonville, Florida, USA

## Correspondence to

Dr Susana R Patton;  
Susana.Patton@nemours.org

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction** Multiple studies confirm the occurrence of 'white coat adherence' (WCA), a term describing an increase in engagement with self-care tasks just prior to a scheduled clinic appointment, across cohorts with multiple chronic conditions. In youth with type 1 diabetes (T1D), research also shows an increase in self-monitoring blood glucose frequency ahead of youths' clinic visits. While studies show preliminary evidence for the occurrence of WCA in youth with T1D, no study has examined the effect of WCA and mealtime insulin dosing behaviors in youth with T1D. The frequency of mealtime insulin bolusing score (BOLUS) is an objective measure of mealtime insulin use in youth with T1D that could be vulnerable to WCA. To fill this gap in the literature and further our understanding of WCA in pediatric diabetes, we determined whether WCA also impacts BOLUS scores in youth with T1D.

**Research design and methods** We extracted insulin pump records and HbA1c levels from a clinical database for 459 youth with T1D ( $M_{age}=12.5\pm 2.9$  years). We calculated mean BOLUS scores for 6–5, 4–3, and 2–0 weeks prior to youths' routine clinic visits. We used multilevel modeling to examine patterns of BOLUS scores prior to clinic visits and tested for age differences.

**Results** Multilevel modeling showed a significant increase in BOLUS scores in the weeks prior to youths' clinic appointments ( $\beta=0.07$ ,  $p<0.001$ ). On average, adolescents had lower BOLUS scores than school-age children ( $\beta=-0.35$ ,  $p<0.001$ ). Post hoc analyses showed that adolescents consistently had lower BOLUS scores than children across assessments ( $p's<0.001$ ).

**Conclusions** Youth with T1D increase their mealtime insulin use prior to clinic appointments. The BOLUS may be a viable target for intervention to drive improved glycemic control. Whether increased tendency to WCA is associated with reduced risk of diabetic complications remains to be determined.

## INTRODUCTION

Many youth with type 1 diabetes (T1D) do not complete self-management tasks consistently across all days between clinic visits. 'White coat adherence' (WCA) is a term that describes an increase in self-management behaviors just prior to a scheduled clinic appointment.<sup>1</sup> Studies show that WCA occurs in both adult and pediatric populations and affects a variety of chronic illness groups.<sup>2–5</sup>

## Significance of this study

### What is already known about this subject?

- ▶ Research shows evidence for 'white coat adherence' (WCA) in youth with type 1 diabetes (T1D) pertaining to frequency of self-monitoring blood glucose.
- ▶ Specifically, recent studies found youth with T1D engage in more self-monitoring just before a clinic appointment.

### What are the new findings?

- ▶ Our findings demonstrated that the mealtime insulin BOLUS score, a validated and objective measure of insulin use, is also impacted by WCA.
- ▶ BOLUS scores increased significantly in the 6 weeks leading up to youths' scheduled clinic appointments, for both children and adolescents.

### How might these results change the focus of research or clinical practice?

- ▶ Diabetes care teams and researchers should consider using insulin pump downloads from up to 6 weeks prior to clinic appointments to examine more representative patterns of mealtime insulin use.
- ▶ Our findings highlight the effect of WCA as a potential target for future clinical intervention, in which youth with T1D may see clinical benefits from more frequent contact in the period between their clinic appointments.

In two recent studies, researchers confirmed the occurrence of WCA in youth with T1D. Specifically, these studies found that youth engaged in more frequent blood glucose monitoring in the weeks just prior to clinic visits, but there were mixed results for insulin use.<sup>2,6</sup> We previously developed the mealtime insulin BOLUS score as an objective measure of mealtime insulin use in youth with T1D using insulin pump data and confirmed its validity by associating youth's BOLUS scores with current and future glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels.<sup>7,8</sup> We also found BOLUS scores were better able to explain variability in HbA1c, thus highlighting the utility of BOLUS scores in describing T1D

self-management behaviors. Whether BOLUS scores are impacted by WCA remains unknown.

It is important to determine whether WCA impacts mealtime insulin bolus behaviors because clinicians typically guide insulin adjustment based on historic self-management data proximal to a clinic visit (0–2 weeks prior). Yet, WCA can mask suboptimal self-management behaviors at times distal to an upcoming clinic visit. If providers do not witness evidence of suboptimal self-management, they may fail to offer corrective treatment guidance or deliver needed behavioral interventions. Finally, if research demonstrates that WCA influences HbA1c or average glycemia, then one could hypothesize that behavioral interventions involving more frequent contact with the clinician or care team might be more effective than similar interventions with less frequent contact.

We sought to determine whether WCA impacts mealtime insulin BOLUS scores in a sample of youth with T1D. Specifically, we tested the hypothesis that BOLUS scores would increase just prior to routine clinic visits, suggesting the occurrence of WCA. We also examined whether children and adolescents differ in their BOLUS scores prior to routine clinic visits, which might suggest differences in WCA effects for the BOLUS as a function of child age.

## SUBJECTS AND METHODS

We identified eligible youth from the previously described *Mercy on TO<sub>P</sub>* health outcomes database,<sup>9 10</sup> which now contains over 7000 patient records and extracted demographics (ie, child age, race/ethnicity, duration of T1D), values for HbA1c, and 6 weeks of insulin pump records from the most recent clinic appointments. Inclusion criteria for participants in the present study included (1) child age between 7 and 19 years old, (2) a T1D diagnosis of at least 1 year, (3) daily insulin pump use, and (4) at least one clinic visit with 6 weeks of insulin pump data available in the database. These criteria yielded 459 eligible youth.

### Data collection

We collected insulin pump data in three 14-day blocks (6–5, 4–3, and 2–0 weeks) prior to a youth's routine clinic visit. We further collected youth's demographic information as well as HbA1c levels from the corresponding clinic visit.

### Measures

#### Mealtime insulin BOLUS

The BOLUS provides an objective measure of engagement with mealtime insulin dosing. Specifically, the BOLUS score is calculated on an integer scale (0–3) by tallying the presence of at least one carbohydrate-associated bolus during the time periods 06:00–10:00, 11:00–15:00 and 16:00–22:00 daily. The measure is reported as a 14-day average of daily scores, with higher scores indicating more frequent mealtime bolusing.<sup>7</sup> We

calculated the mean daily BOLUS score for youth within each of the three monitoring periods (ie, weeks 6–5, 4–3, and 2–0 before the clinic visit).

### Youth HbA1c

Youth's HbA1c values came from clinical management using the Tosoh G8 HPLC Analyzer (Tosoh, San Francisco, CA, USA) or the Afinion Point of Care Analyzer (Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, IL, USA). These are both reliable methods of measuring HbA1c that are traceable to Diabetes Control and Complications standards.<sup>11 12</sup>

### Analyses

We used multilevel modeling to examine patterns of BOLUS scores prior to youth's clinic visits. We used multilevel modeling to account for repeated measures that were nested within a participant and sample sizes across monitoring periods.<sup>13–15</sup> We specified change over time as a function of time before clinic visit using the previously described monitoring periods (ie, weeks 6–5, 4–3, and 2–0 before the clinic visit). We centered time before clinic visit at weeks 6–5 before the clinic visit. We analyzed age differences in models by using a dichotomous variable for youth age status. For these moderation analyses, child (<13 years old) was coded as 0 and adolescent ( $\geq 13$  years old) was coded as 1. We conducted all analyses using SAS PROC MIXED (SAS V.9.4) and used the  $-2$  restricted log likelihood ( $-2LL$ ) to examine the best fitting model for time. We estimated all models using the restricted maximum likelihood estimator and used  $p$  values  $< 0.05$  to determine statistical significance.

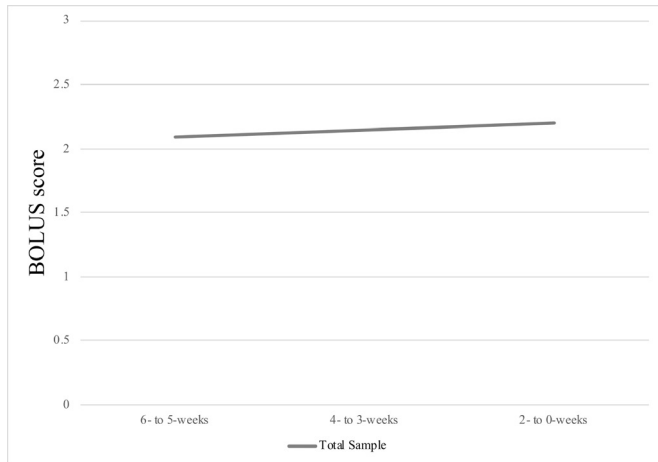
## RESULTS

### Sample

Youth in our sample had a mean age of  $12.5 \pm 2.9$  years, a mean duration of T1D of  $4.6 \pm 3.5$  years, and a mean HbA1c of  $8.4\% \pm 1.6\%$ . There were 199 adolescents (aged  $\geq 13$ ) and 260 children in our sample and the mean BOLUS score across monitoring periods was  $2.15 \pm 0.61$ .

### Trajectory of BOLUS scores

The intraclass correlation for BOLUS scores was 0.763, suggesting that 76.3% of the variance in BOLUS scores was between persons. The best fitting model was a random linear time model; the addition of random linear time significantly improved model fit,  $-2\Delta LL(\sim 2) = 19.1$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ . Overall, we found that time was a significant predictor of BOLUS scores ( $\beta = 0.054$ ,  $SE = 0.013$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), such that BOLUS scores increased in the weeks leading up to youth's clinic visits. **Figure 1** presents the change in BOLUS scores across each monitoring period for the total sample. Next, we examined the effect of youth age status (ie, child vs adolescent) at baseline and its interaction with time. Results showed significant main effects of time ( $\beta = 0.068$ ,  $SE = 0.018$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) and age status ( $\beta = -0.35$ ,  $SE = 0.06$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). However, the interaction of time by age status was not significant ( $\beta = -0.032$ ,  $SE = 0.027$ ,  $p = 0.23$ ), indicating that rate of change for

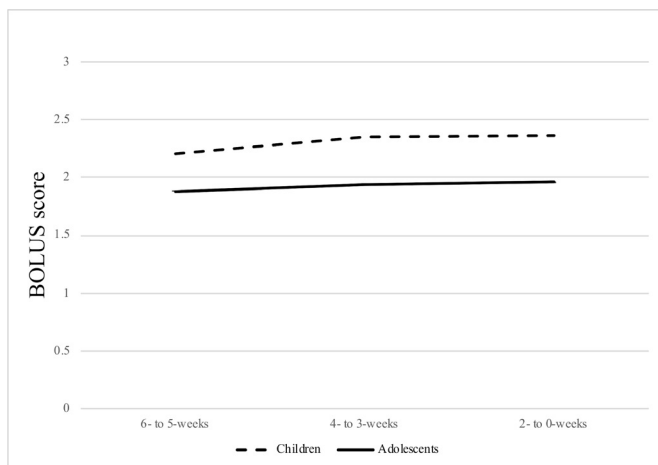


**Figure 1** BOLUS scores across monitoring periods for total sample.

BOLUS scores did not differ based on age status. Post hoc tests showed children had higher BOLUS scores than adolescents at each monitoring period (6–5 weeks ( $\beta=0.322$ ,  $SE=0.063$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ), 4–3 weeks ( $\beta=0.406$ ,  $SE=0.056$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ), and 2–0 weeks before clinic visit ( $\beta=0.404$ ,  $SE=0.055$ ,  $p<0.0001$ )). **Figure 2** presents the change in BOLUS across each monitoring period for children and adolescents. **Table 1** presents model estimates for BOLUS scores for the entire sample as well as subgroups of children and adolescents.

## DISCUSSION

This study extends existing research on both WCA and the BOLUS score in youth with T1D by investigating the impact of WCA on mealtime insulin BOLUS scores. In support of our primary hypothesis, our results indicated that youth BOLUS scores appeared to increase in the weeks prior to routine clinic visits. These findings are consistent with previous studies illustrating the impact of WCA on frequency of self-monitoring blood glucose in youth with T1D.<sup>2 6 16</sup> When examining



**Figure 2** BOLUS scores across monitoring periods for children versus adolescents.

**Table 1** BOLUS scores across assessment points

Group	BOLUS score 6–5 weeks	BOLUS score 4–3 weeks	BOLUS score 2–0 weeks
Total sample, estimate (SE)	2.09 (0.031)	2.14 (0.027)	2.20 (0.029)
Children	2.20 (0.043)	2.35 (0.037)	2.36 (0.036)
Adolescents	1.88 (0.046)	1.94 (0.042)	1.96 (0.042)

developmental differences (ie, children vs adolescents) on the effect of WCA, we found that adolescents consistently had significantly lower BOLUS scores than children across each time period. Our results showed that adolescents had BOLUS scores of 0.3–0.4 points lower than children across each time period; a difference which translates to nearly five more missed mealtime boluses for adolescents in each 2 weeks period relative to that for children. However, we did not find an interaction between time and age status for youth’s BOLUS scores. That is, overall, children and adolescents both missed an average of 1.5 mealtime boluses more in weeks 6 and 5 prior to their clinic visit than in weeks 2 and 1 prior to their clinic visit. In our validation of the BOLUS method, our data suggested that a 1 point increase in youth BOLUS scores may translate into a 1.5% decrease in youth HbA1c, underscoring how closely the BOLUS can relate to youth’s glycemic control.<sup>7</sup> Therefore, our current data also suggest that the seemingly lower BOLUS score in weeks 6 and 5 before youth’s clinic visit may relate to a clinically significant effect on their HbA1c and overall health.

In the present cohort, youth on average increased their BOLUS scores as the date of their clinic visit approached. It is possible that families did this in anticipation of receiving motivation and treatment guidance from their diabetes care team. However, increasing mealtime insulin use, even if only for a few weeks, can help youth to achieve tighter blood glucose levels and may offer longer term benefits in reducing youth’s risk of T1D-related complications.<sup>17 18</sup> One could hypothesize, therefore, that clinicians could leverage the WCA effect for mealtime insulin use to achieve a clinical benefit. Namely, youth with T1D may receive potential value from more frequent clinic appointments or from regular data sharing accompanied by contact with the youth’s diabetes care team between clinic visits. Measuring engagement via the BOLUS score accurately and continuously might also support improved T1D outcomes by enabling the creation of ‘risk’ alerts to healthcare providers, who could in turn intensify behavioral treatment approaches to optimize self-management.

One disadvantage of the WCA effect is that it may give a false impression of a youth’s average daily level of T1D self-management if diabetes care teams and researchers only download and review insulin pump data for the

2-week period immediately before the youth's clinic visit. Specifically, 2-week downloads could overestimate youth's typical mealtime insulin use and lead diabetes care teams to make a potentially suboptimal change to youth's insulin dosage. Thus, our results also suggest that diabetes care teams should consider using insulin pump downloads from up to 6 weeks prior to youth's clinic visit to enable them to examine the dynamically changing pattern of youth's BOLUS scores and to make changes in insulin dosages that consider potential WCA effects.

The strengths of our study include its longitudinal design, large sample size, and objectively measured T1D self-management behavior (ie, BOLUS scores). However, we also acknowledge several limitations. One limitation is that our study only examined T1D engagement for mealtime insulin use in youth using insulin pumps. We would assert that this is only a minor limitation because recent data from the T1 Diabetes Exchange suggest that 63% of youth with T1D in the USA use an insulin pump.<sup>19</sup> Another limitation is that our study used observational data collected retrospectively from patient records in a research repository; a prospective data collection would have also allowed us to perform hypothesis-driven quantitative psychological or behavioral assessments. Therefore, we are limited in our ability to describe any factors that relate to our WCA effects and we cannot report on factors that could have caused the WCA effects. A third limitation is that our study used clinical data from a Midwestern single pediatric diabetes center in the USA that serves patients who are primarily non-Hispanic White and middle to upper middle class. Consequently, we must acknowledge that our results may not generalize to more diverse racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic samples. Finally, we acknowledge a fourth limitation related to our observation period, which we limited to 6 weeks before a youth's clinic visit. It is possible that our results here only reveal part of youth's pattern of mealtime insulin use and that future research should consider calculating youth BOLUS scores continuously between clinic visits to better track possible WCA effects.

Our study showed WCA effects for youth's BOLUS scores in the weeks prior to their routine clinic visits for T1D regardless of youth age. Because adolescents had significantly lower BOLUS scores than children across each time period, our WCA effects may be particularly clinically noteworthy when caring for adolescents. A practical implication of our study is the potential value in measuring youth BOLUS scores for up to 6 weeks prior to the youth's clinic visit when interpreting these data in clinical management or research. Future studies should assess patterns in WCA for time periods greater than 6 weeks prior to youth's routine diabetes clinic visit and should also consider whether WCA effects could be further influenced by the time of year (eg, summer) or sociodemographic factors. Finally, future clinical trials should examine for WCA effects in youth

receiving more intensive experimental interventions and determine if more frequent contact with diabetes care teams could help stabilize youth's mealtime bolus patterns and help youth to achieve more optimal glycemic control.

**Acknowledgements** We thank Mitchell Barnes for demographic and HbA1c data collection.

**Contributors** AM and SRP wrote the paper. SRP designed the research study. AEN analyzed the data. MAC helped design the research study and provided feedback on the paper.

**Funding** This research was supported in part by grant DK 100779 (to SRP) from the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, National Institutes of Health.

**Competing interests** MAC is the chief medical officer for Glooko and reports personal fees from Eli Lilly and Medtronic, outside the submitted work.

**Patient consent for publication** Not required.

**Ethics approval** This study was approved by the Children's Mercy Hospital Institutional Review Board (IRB number 11120355). Data collection and analyses were approved by the local institutional review board.

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

**Data availability statement** Data are available upon reasonable request.

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#### ORCID iD

Andrew McConville <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-5221-0964>

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