

Know what's ahead

Assessing diabetes risk



First, **know the risk**, with earlier diagnostic insight

Know more across the entire **diabetes** care continuum



As obesity rates continue to rise and the US contends with a growing aging population, the need for diabetes risk identification, prevention, and management is more critical than ever.¹

Quest Diagnostics offers a comprehensive array of diabetes laboratory testing solutions to help you manage diabetes in all of your patients, no matter where they are on the diabetes care continuum—ensuring continuity of care.



Knowing is preventing

Identify insulin resistance and prediabetes earlier in more patients

With our risk panels, you'll be able to identify patients with insulin resistance (IR) or prediabetes who are at risk of developing diabetes. Recognizing risk, including hidden risk, earlier means you can do more sooner to stop or delay the progression to diabetes before it becomes more complex to manage. Quest Diagnostics' diabetes risk tests offer key advantages, so you can make a difference when it matters most.

Simple, accurate identification of insulin resistance—enables even earlier intervention for insulin-resistant patients who haven't yet experienced loss of β -cell function^{2,3}

Combined glucose and HbA1c—testing for both can provide greater accuracy in identifying prediabetes than testing for either marker alone⁴⁻⁷

Diabetes Risk Score—a powerful tool that measures risk of developing diabetes over the next 8 years⁸

Graphical report format—helps you clearly communicate risk to your patients

Test Name	Test Code	Cardio IQ® Test Code	CPT Code(s)*
Cardio IQ® Insulin Resistance Panel with Score	36509(X)	36509	83525, 84681
Diabetes Risk Panel with Score ^{†‡}	92027	92026	82947, 83036, 80061
Glucose	483	91947	82947
Hemoglobin A1c	496	91732	83036
Cholesterol, Total	334	91717	82465
HDL Cholesterol	608	91719	83718
Triglycerides	896	91718	84478
Diabetes Risk Score (8-year)§	Calculated		Calculated
Diabetes and ASCVD Risk Panel with Scores [†]	92062	92063	82947, 83036, 80061
Glucose	483	91947	82947
Hemoglobin A1c	496	91732	83036
Cholesterol, Total	334	91717	82465
HDL Cholesterol	608	91719	83718
Triglycerides	896	91718	84478
Diabetes Risk Score (8-year)	Calculated		Calculated
ASCVD Risk Score (10-year)	Calculated		Calculated

* The CPT codes provided are based on American Medical Association guidelines and are for informational purposes only. CPT coding is the sole responsibility of the billing party. Please direct any questions regarding coding to the payer being billed.

† Panel components may be ordered separately.

‡ Available with and without score.

§ Absolute risk of developing diabetes was determined based on results from a multinomial logistic regression model fit to white participants of the ARIC study population.⁸



Know the right condition, right away

Make more accurate diabetes diagnoses with differential testing

Because treatment can differ greatly among diabetes types—beyond type 1 and type 2—making the correct diagnosis early on is crucial. Quest's testing options go deeper to identify forms of diabetes that may be difficult to diagnose and that may respond to different treatments:

Type 2 diabetes in children and adolescents—rising obesity rates in young people require a new approach to diagnosis⁹

Latent autoimmune diabetes in adults (LADA)—a type of adult-onset diabetes that can progress to insulin dependence without proper management¹⁰

Our differential diagnostic tests

Test Name	Test Code	CPT Code*
Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase-65 (GAD-65) Antibody Test	34878	86341
Islet Cell Antibody Test	36741	86341
C-Peptide	372	84681
IA-2 Antibody Test	36177	86341
Zinc Transporter 8 (ZnT8) Antibody	93022	86341

* The CPT codes provided are based on American Medical Association guidelines and are for informational purposes only. CPT coding is the sole responsibility of the billing party. Please direct any questions regarding coding to the payer being billed.

Know which path to take

Make more informed decisions for treatment

Effectively monitor and manage your diabetic patients with our comprehensive panels. Our testing is aligned with American Diabetes Association (ADA) guidelines, making it easy for you to meet key performance measures and keep your patients on track with the recommended type and frequency of testing.^{9,11,12}

Test Name	Test Code	CPT Code(s)*
Diabetes, Newly Diagnosed and Monitoring Panel [†]	91712	82947, 83036, 80061, 80076, 82570, 82043, 82565
Glucose	483	82947
Hemoglobin A1c	496	83036
Lipid Panel with Reflex to Direct LDL [‡]	14852(X)	80061
Hepatic Function Panel [§]	10256(X)	80076
Microalbumin, Random Urine with Creatinine	6517	82043, 82570
Creatinine, Serum	375	82565
Creatinine, Random Urine	8459	82570
Diabetes, Advancing Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Management Panel†	91713	80051, 82570, 82043, 82565, 85018, 83970, 82310, 84100, 82306
Electrolyte Panel"	34392(X)	80051
Microalbumin, Random Urine with Creatinine	6517	82043, 82570
Creatinine, Serum	375	82565
Creatinine, Random Urine	8459	82570
Hemoglobin	510	85018
PTH, Intact and Calcium	8837	82310, 83970
Phosphate (as Phosphorus)	718	84100
Vitamin D, 1, 25-Dihydroxy, LC/MS/MS	16558	82652

* The CPT codes provided are based on American Medical Association guidelines and are for informational purposes only. CPT coding is the sole responsibility of the billing party. Please direct any questions regarding coding to the payer being billed.

† Panel components may be ordered separately.

Includes Total Cholesterol (test code 334/CPT 82465), HDL Cholesterol (test code 608/CPT 83718), Triglycerides (test code 896/CPT 84478). If Triglyceride result is >400 mg/dL, Direct LDL will be performed at an additional charge (test code 8293/CPT 83721).

S Includes Total Protein (test code 754/CPT 84155), Albumin (test code 223/CPT 82040), Total Bilirubin (test code 287/CPT 82247), Direct Bilirubin (test code 285/CPT 82248), Alkaline Phosphatase (test code 234/CPT 84075), AST (test code 822/CPT 84450), ALT (test code 823/CPT 84460).

Includes Sodium (test code 836/CPT 82374), Potassium (test code 733/CPT 82435), Chloride (test code 330/CPT 84132), Carbon Dioxide (test code 310/CPT 84295).

Help patients change course and stay ahead of complications

When it comes to diabetes, patient compliance is especially important. Improved adherence is associated with greater glycemic control, decreased hospitalization, and other clinical benefits. We offer solutions and resources to help your patients stay organized, motivated, and adherent:

MyQuest[™]—a convenient way for patients to view, access, and securely share health information, as well as monitor weight and body mass index

Diabetes Prevention Program—Quest supports the AMA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in their efforts to put patients on the right path (www.cdc.gov/diabetes/prevention)

Quest Chronic Care Management Services—helps physicians manage Medicare patients, 65 years and older, with 2 or more chronic conditions between office visits



Knowing what's ahead can make all the difference. **Let us help.**

Contact your Quest Diagnostics sales representative or visit **QuestDiagnostics.com/KnowDiabetes**.

References

- 1. Centers for Disease Control. Maps of diagnosed diabetes and obesity in 1994, 2000, and 2015. Available at: www.cdc.gov/diabetes/statistics/slides/maps_diabetesobesity94.pdf. Accessed July 18, 2018.
- 2. American Diabetes Association, National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney Disorders. The prevention or delay of type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care*. 2002;25:742-749.
- 3. Genuth S, Kahn R. A step backward—or is it forward? Diabetes Care. 2008;31:1093-1096.
- Schöttker B, Raum E, Rothenbacher D, et al. Prognostic value of haemoglobin A1c and fasting plasma glucose for incident diabetes and implications for screening. Eur J Epidemiol. 2011;26(10):779-787.
- 5. Sato KK, Hayashi T, Harita N, et al. Combined measurement of fasting plasma glucose and A1c is effective for the prediction of type 2 diabetes: the Kansai Healthcare Study. *Diabetes Care*. 2009;32(4):644-646.
- 6. Soulimane S, Simon D, Shaw J, et al. HbA1c, fasting plasma glucose and the prediction of diabetes: Inter99, AusDiab and D.E.S.I.R. *Diab Res Clin Pract*. 2012;96:392-399.
- 7. Wang W, Lee ET, Howard BV, et al. Fasting plasma glucose and hemoglobin A1c in identifying and predicting diabetes: the Strong Heart Study. *Diabetes Care*. 2011;34(2):363-368.
- 8. Leong A, Daya N, Porneala B, et al. Prediction of type 2 diabetes by hemoglobin A1c in two community-based cohorts. Diabetes Care. 2018;41(1):60-68.
- 9. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes—2014. Diabetes Care. 2014;37 (suppl 1):S14-S80. Page S42-S43.
- 10. Fourlanos S, Perry C, Stein MS, et al. A clinical screening tool identifies autoimmune diabetes in adults. Diabetes Care. 2006;29(5):970-975.
- 11. National Committee for Quality Assurance. What is the current state of quality of care in diabetes? Available at: www.ncqa.org/PublicationsProducts/OtherProducts/QualityProfiles/FocusonDiabetes/WhatistheCurrentStateofQualityofCare.aspx. Accessed October 27, 2016.
- 12. Medicare.gov. Star ratings. Available at www.medicare.gov/find-a-plan/staticpages/rating/planrating-help.aspx. Accessed July 18, 2018.

QuestDiagnostics.com

Quest, Quest Diagnostics, any associated logos, and all associated Quest Diagnostics registered or unregistered trademarks are the property of Quest Diagnostics. All third-party marks—® and ™—are the property of their respective owners. © 2018 Quest Diagnostics Incorporated. All rights reserved. SB3419 9/2018