

Diabetes technologies for children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes are highly dependent on coverage and reimbursement: results from a worldwide survey

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ABSTRACT

Introduction To study healthcare professionals' (HCP) perceptions on decision making to start insulin pumps and continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) systems in pediatric type 1 diabetes.

Research design and methods An electronic survey supported by the International Society for Pediatric and Adolescent Diabetes (ISPAD) was disseminated through a weblink structured as follows: (1) HCP's sociodemographic and work profile; (2) perceptions about indications and contraindications for insulin pumps and (3) for CGM systems; and (4) decision making on six case scenarios.

Results 247 responses from 49 countries were analyzed. Seventy per cent of respondents were members of ISPAD. Most of participants were women over 40 years old, who practice as pediatric endocrinologists for more than 10 years at university/academic centers and follow more than 500 people with type 1 diabetes. Although insulin pumps and CGMs are widely available and highly recommended among respondents, their uptake is influenced by access to healthcare coverage/insurance. Personal preference and cost of therapy were identified as the main reasons for turning down diabetes technologies. Parental educational level, language comprehension and income were the most relevant socioeconomic factors that would influence HCPs to recommend diabetes technologies, while gender, religious affiliation and race/ethnicity or citizenship were the least relevant.

Conclusions Responders seem to be markedly supportive of starting people on diabetes technologies. However, coverage/insurance for devices holds the biggest impact on the extent of their recommendations.

INTRODUCTION

Use of insulin pumps and continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) systems in the management of type 1 diabetes is gaining ground over conventional treatment with syringes, pens and glucometers.^{1–3} Although use of insulin pumps has been shown to lower HbA_{1c} levels in pediatric age when compared with multiple daily injections, few differences have been

Significance of this study

What is already known about this subject?

▶ Although the use of diabetes technologies seems to improve glycemic outcomes in the pediatric age group, their access is affected by countries' health-care system coverage, clinicians' role in counseling, and individuals' and families' preferences.

What are the new findings?

- ▶ Most healthcare professionals (HCPs) are flexible in recommending diabetes technologies, especially when technologies are available from insurance/coverage.
- ▶ Parental educational level, language comprehension and income were the most relevant socioeconomic factors that would influence HCPs to recommend diabetes technologies, while gender, religious affiliation, and race/ethnicity or citizenship were the least relevant.
- ▶ Personal preference and cost of therapy were identified as the main reasons for turning down diabetes technologies.

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

- ▶ The results of this survey pitch the idea that, for HCPs, universal coverage for diabetes technology may be as relevant as individuals' metabolic control when recommending diabetes technologies.

described in other glycemic outcomes.^{4–9} However, the use of integrated CGM systems has shown to improve time in range and decrease frequency and severity of hypoglycemia.^{10–12} In addition, people wearing these devices have reported increased flexibility and feeling of well-being.¹³

Despite these benefits, there are considerable differences between countries in healthcare system coverage of diabetes technologies,^{14–17} clinicians' role in counseling,

and individuals' and families' preferences that prevent diabetes technologies from being used.^{14 18 19} In addition, the hassle of wearing devices, dislike of alarms and inadequate counseling may also decrease their use.^{18 20 21}

There is a gap in the literature regarding the opinion of multinational healthcare professionals (HCPs) that are directly involved with recommendation of diabetes technologies.²² In addition, both socioeconomic background of people with diabetes and HCP's work profile may indirectly impact the willingness to recommend diabetes technologies.¹⁶ Therefore, with this survey, we aimed to comprehensively evaluate the reasons why providers do or do not recommend diabetes devices for children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes.

METHODS

We used an electronic survey powered by Survey Monkey Inc (San Mateo, California, USA) containing 33 questions in English language, and data were collected anonymously. The survey was disseminated through an open weblink for a calendar month to members of the *International Society for Pediatric and Adolescent Diabetes* (ISPAD) including past participants of annual meetings and training courses that approximately reach 2300 HCPs. Members were also encouraged to share the survey with colleagues that prevented us from being able to calculate a precise response rate. Responses were included if HCP confirmed their involvement in the decision or recommendation to start diabetes technology. If respondents completed the survey, \$1 was donated to Life for a Child Inc. The Standards for Reporting Qualitative Research guidelines were used in this study.²³

The survey questions (online supplemental file 1) were divided into four topics: (1) baseline profile of HCPs; (2) HCPs' opinions about recommendation, use, and relevance of indications and contraindications for initiating insulin pumps); (3) HCP's opinions about recommendation and use of CGM; and (4) six case vignettes with variation of factors thought to impact decision to recommend diabetes technologies including individuals age, history of severe hypoglycemia, history of diabetic ketoacidosis, glycemic control, household composition, parental occupation, healthcare coverage, income, place of residence, parental literacy, immigration, religious affiliation, language comprehension, and social supports.

We did a post hoc subgroup analyses to compare responses between different subgroups, including: (1) age of HCP below or over 40 years old; (2) years of clinical practice under or over 10 years; (3) main practice setting – private, public/government or university/academic hospital/outpatient clinic; (4) size of diabetes clinic – more or less than 200 patients being followed; (5) HCPs who consider themselves a racial/ethnic minority and those who do not; (6) provision of universal healthcare insurance/coverage for diabetes technologies; and (7) coverage/reimbursement from private insurance companies for diabetes technologies.

Categorical data are presented as proportions (%), and comparisons between groups were based on a χ^2 test or Fisher's exact test when appropriate. Qualitative data (content from the comments provided under 'Other, please specify') were analyzed using a coding technique, where similar answers are summarized by approximation into similar semantic content.²⁴ The unit of analysis correspond to one single response, so one health center could have contributed more than one survey response. Statistical analyses were performed with Stata V.14.0 for Windows (College Station, Texas, USA). Statistical significance level was set at $p < 0.05$.

The survey was also approved by K.I.T. Group (Association & Conference Management, Berlin, Germany) on behalf of the International Society for Pediatric and Adolescent Diabetes, and authors had the commitment to hold confidentially on collected data.

RESULTS

We received a total of 270 responses, with an average completion rate of 78% and a median time spent by participant of less than 10 min. Nearly 91% ($n=247$) of the survey responses were from HCPs involved in the decision or recommendation to start a person with diabetes on insulin pump and/or CGM and were included in the analysis. Seventy per cent of the respondents were members of ISPAD.

Participant characteristics

Table 1 summarizes participant characteristics. We highlight that approximately 45% of HCPs cannot count on their healthcare system to provide coverage for insulin pumps and/or CGM systems in their country/region of service, while 55% can fully or partially count on it. Approximately 46% of HCPs agreed that private insurance companies totally or partially cover/reimburse for insulin pumps and/or CGMs, while the other 54% cannot count on their coverage.

Viewpoints on insulin pumps

Insulin pumps are available to more than 95% of HCPs in their practice setting with at least 73% having more than one brand available. We saw significantly more uptake among patients whose HCPs had more years of practice, practiced in public/government or university/academic centers and followed more people with diabetes (table 2). Age and racial/ethnic minority did not show statistical differences.

There was significantly more use of, and agreement to start, insulin pump therapy in countries or regions that could rely on universal or partial healthcare insurance/coverage for diabetes technologies and in those that could count on private insurance companies to cover/reimburse diabetes technologies when compared with countries that could not (online supplemental file 2).

Reasons to turn down technology also differed depending on the coverage. In countries that could count on universal or partial healthcare insurance/

Table 1 Participant's characteristics

Characteristics (no. of respondents)	Respondents (%)
Age, years (n=247)	
Under 30	11 (4.5)
30–40	104 (42.1)
41–50	64 (25.9)
51–60	50 (20.2)
Over 60	18 (7.3)
Gender (n=246)	
Female	158 (64.2)
Male	88 (35.8)
Country* (n=245)	
India	30 (12.2)
Brazil	26 (10.6)
USA	23 (9.4)
Canada	20 (8.2)
Mexico	14 (5.7)
Australia	13 (5.3)
UK	12 (4.9)
Chile	11 (4.5)
Italy	8 (3.3)
Portugal	7 (2.9)
Belgium	7 (2.9)
Others†	74 (30.2)
Consider themselves to be from minority racial/ethnic group (n=245)	
Yes	30 (12.2)
No	215 (87.8)
Current clinical role (n=245)	
Resident	6 (2.4)
Primary care practitioner, pediatrician, family doctor, or internal medicine doctor	11 (4.5)
Pediatric endocrinology fellow	18 (7.3)
Pediatric endocrinologist/diabetologist	154 (62.9)
Adult endocrinology fellow	1 (0.4)
Adult endocrinologist/diabetologist	24 (9.8)
Nurse practitioner/registered nurse	24 (9.8)
Other (registered nutritionist, dietitian, nutritionist, diabetes educator, mental health professional)	13 (5.3)
Years of practice (n=246)	
Less than 3	42 (17.1)
3–5	37 (15)
5–10	46 (18.7)
More than 10	121 (49.2)
Main practice setting (n=245)	

Continued

Table 1 Continued

Characteristics (no. of respondents)	Respondents (%)
Private hospital/outpatient clinic	56 (22.9)
Public or government hospital/outpatient clinic	73 (29.8)
University or academic hospital/outpatient clinic	104 (42.5)
Primary care center	4 (1.6)
General practitioner office	2 (0.8)
Other (diabetes association)	6 (2.5)
Access to an endocrinologist/diabetologist as a consultant (n=247)	
Yes	56 (22.7)
No	3 (1.2)
She/he is an endocrinologist/diabetologist	188 (76.1)
Number of patients with T1D followed (n=247)	
Less than 100	71 (29.1)
100–200	42 (16.9)
201–500	59 (23.8)
More than 500	75 (30.2)
Provision of universal healthcare insurance/coverage for the use of insulin pump and/or CGM systems in your country (n=247)	
Yes	65 (26.3)
No	112 (45.3)
Partially	70 (28.3)
Coverage/reimbursement of private insurance companies for insulin pump and/or CGM systems in your country (n=246)	
Yes	57 (23.2)
No	132 (53.7)
Partially	59 (24)
Member of the International Society for Pediatric and Adolescent Diabetes (n=247)	
Yes	173 (70)
No	74 (30)

*Top 11 country.

†Countries with response: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey and Uruguay.

CGM, continuous glucose monitoring; T1D, type 1 diabetes.

coverage, the main reason for declining diabetes technology was 'not wanting to wear something on the body', while in countries where diabetes technologies are not covered, the main reason was the difficulty to afford or maintain therapy (online supplemental file 2). Providers who were older than 40 years (58% vs 39%, $p=0.03$), with

Table 2 Percentages of patients counseled by HCP that agreed or consented to start insulin pump therapy

No. of responses by HCP subgroups, (%)	Percentage of patients				P value
	<25%	25%–50%	50%–75%	>75%	
Age					NS
≤40 years old: 85 (44.7)	20 (23.5)	21 (24.7)	21 (24.7)	23 (27.1)	
>40 years old: 105 (55.3)	24 (22.9)	17 (16.2)	33 (31.4)	31 (29.5)	
Years of practice					0.001
≤10 years: 97 (48.0)	36 (37.1)	19 (19.6)	20 (20.6)	22 (22.7)	
>10 years: 105 (52.0)	14 (13.3)	20 (19.1)	36 (34.3)	35 (33.3)	
Practice setting					0.008
Private hospital: 48 (24.2)	20 (41.7)	13 (27.1)	7 (14.6)	8 (16.7)	
Public/governmental: 59 (29.8)	14 (23.7)	9 (15.2)	16 (27.1)	20 (33.9)	
University/academic: 91 (46.0)	15 (16.5)	17 (18.7)	30 (33.0)	29 (31.9)	
Clinic size					0.020
≤200 patients with T1D: 93 (46.0)	31 (33.3)	19 (20.4)	18 (19.3)	25 (26.9)	
>200 patients with T1D: 110 (54.0)	19 (17.3)	20 (18.2)	38 (34.5)	33 (30.0)	
Healthcare coverage					<0.001
Universal or partially: 84 (41.4)	40 (47.6)	13 (15.5)	19 (22.6)	12 (14.3)	
No coverage: 119 (58.6)	10 (8.4)	26 (21.8)	37 (31.1)	46 (38.7)	
Insurance reimbursement					<0.001
Yes, or partially: 96 (47.5)	9 (9.4)	22 (22.9)	33 (34.4)	32 (33.3)	
No: 106 (52.5)	41 (38.7)	17 (16.0)	22 (20.7)	26 (24.5)	
Racial/ethnic minority HCP					NS
Yes: 21 (10.4)	6 (28.6)	3 (14.3)	9 (42.9)	3 (14.3)	
No: 181 (89.6)	44 (24.3)	36 (19.9)	47 (26.0)	54 (29.8)	

HCP, healthcare professionals; NS, non-significant; T1D, type 1 diabetes.

more years of practice (64% vs 35%, $p<0.001$) and with a greater number of people with diabetes followed (61% vs 38%, $p<0.001$) were more likely to endorse their reason to turn down technology as ‘Patient does not want to wear something on its body’.

More than 80% of HCPs agreed with the statement ‘All patients, regardless of circumstance, should be offered insulin pump therapy’, and nearly 90% disagreed with the statement ‘No patient, regardless of circumstance, should be offered insulin pump therapy’. No differences were seen between subgroups.

In order of importance, HCPs considered ‘history of severe hypoglycemia’, ‘requirement of small doses of insulin’, ‘suboptimal glycemic control despite good compliance’ and ‘patient age’ as extremely relevant indications to start insulin pump. ‘Patient or caregiver’s preference’ was considered fairly relevant for most HCPs. No statistical differences were seen between subgroups.

Overall, a ‘history of infrequent blood glucose monitoring (less than three times per day) or no use of CGM’ and ‘infrequent follow-up’ were considered the most relevant absolute contraindications to starting a person with diabetes on insulin pump, regardless of healthcare coverage/insurance reimbursement. However, HCPs that cannot count on coverage for insulin pump were more

likely to endorse infrequent blood glucose monitoring as a relative contraindication for starting an insulin pump when compared with HCPs who could count on coverage (online supplemental file 2). Other reasons like ‘age less than 3 years old’ and ‘one or more episodes of DKA’ were not found to be contraindications, whereas most of HCPs found ‘inadequate parental/caregiver supervision’ as a relative contraindication.

Figure 1 shows that among socioeconomic factors assessed, ‘parental educational level’, ‘family/patient first language being different from that of the diabetes team’, ‘parental affordability to maintain therapy or having it provided by insurance coverage’, and ‘family income’ were mostly considered as relevant factors in the decision making to start insulin pump. Other socioeconomic factors such as ‘gender’, ‘religious affiliation’, ‘race, ethnicity, or citizenship’, ‘place of residence (rural vs urban)’, and ‘family social networking (belonging to social support groups)’ were mostly found to be totally irrelevant factors. No statistical differences were seen between subgroups.

Viewpoints on CGM systems

Almost 95% of the respondents have CGM systems available in their practice; of which, at least 85% have access

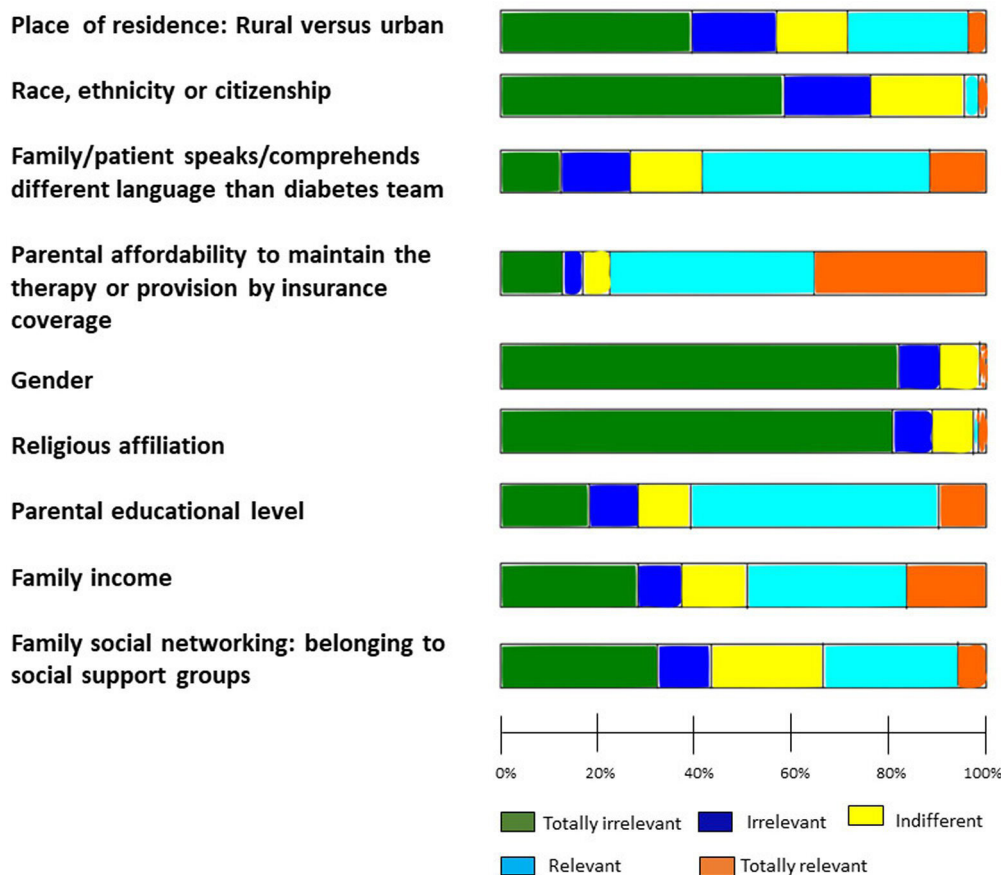


Figure 1 Relevance of socioeconomic factors when insulin pumps are prescribed or recommended.

to more than one brand. Although more than half of people with diabetes agreed to start CGM, only roughly one-third of them regularly wear it. Those people whose HCPs were under 40 years of age were found to have more access to CGM (57.6% vs 35.4%, $p=0.019$). A significantly higher percentage of people that use CGM have coverage for it compared with those who do not ($p<0.01$). In the same line, we saw a higher uptake of CGM in those who can count on insurance coverage for CGM when compared with those who do not ($p<0.01$). The percentage of people that agreed/consented to use CGM after it was recommended was affected by coverage for CGM ($p<0.01$) and insurance reimbursement ($p<0.01$).

Case scenarios

One-year-old girl, during her partial remission phase, receiving 2.5IU/day of basal long-acting analog insulin, and doing corrections with rapid-acting analogues when needed, has faced two severe hypoglycemia episodes, one of them with seizures. She has a single mother, unemployed, and they live in a country where there is universal coverage for CSII and CGM.

Nearly 80% of the HCP respondents would recommend both insulin pump and CGM, and 18% would only recommend CGM in this scenario (figure 2A). HCPs from university or academic hospitals were more likely to recommend both insulin pump and CGM than

HCPs from other settings, 90.3% and 73%, respectively, $p=0.012$.

One-year-old girl, during her partial remission phase, receiving 2.5IU/day of basal long-acting analog insulin, and doing corrections with rapid-acting analogues when needed, has faced two severe hypoglycemia episodes, one of them with seizures. She lives with her parents in a wealthy village four hour away from nearest diabetes center, and family has full insurance coverage for CSII and CGM.

About 84% of the HCP respondents would recommend both insulin pump and CGM, and 12% would only recommend CGM in this scenario (figure 2B). HCPs from university or academic hospitals were more likely to recommend both insulin pump and CGM than HCPs from private or public/governmental setting (93%, 76% and 80%, respectively, $p=0.009$).

A 6-year-old girl has been suffering blood sugar fluctuations which include one episode of diabetic ketoacidosis last month. Her parents are facing a difficult economic situation because both are unemployed and do not have insurance coverage for diabetes suppliers. The young parents have not completed their secondary studies, and family lives in a deprived area of a big city.

Around 15% of the HCP respondents would recommend both insulin pump and CGM, and 39% would only

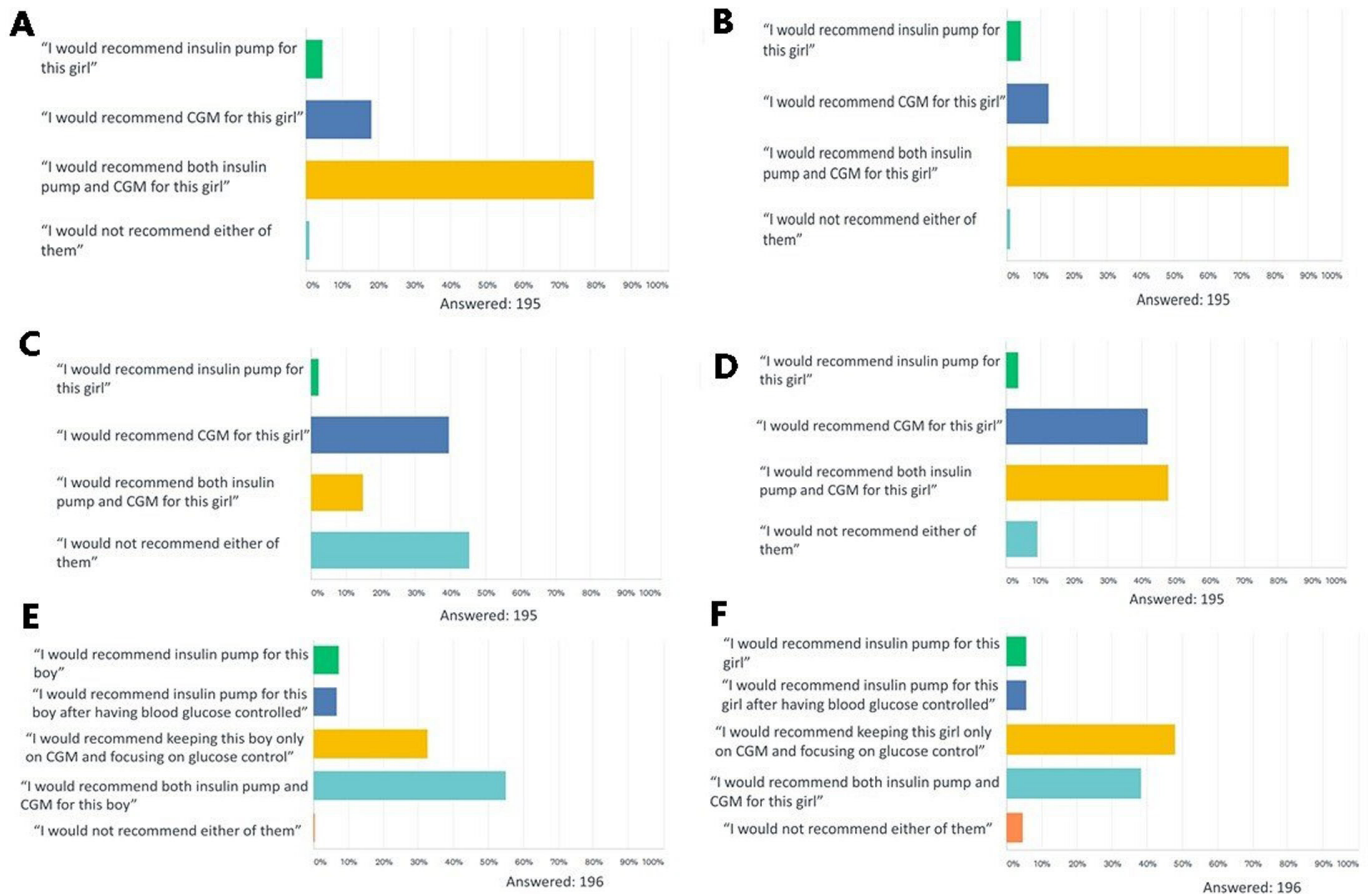


Figure 2 Global results on the six different case vignettes assessing factors thought to impact decision to recommend diabetes technologies for pediatric type one diabetes. (A) first case scenario; (B) second case scenario; (C) third case scenario; (D) fourth case scenario; (E) fifth case scenario; and (F) sixth case scenario. CGM, continuous glucose monitoring.

recommend CGM in this scenario; however, 45% of the respondents would not recommend insulin pump nor CGM (figure 2C). While 52% of HCPs from university or academic hospital settings would recommend CGM, 33% and 24% of the HCPs from private and public/government hospitals, respectively, would recommend it ($p=0.02$). Moreover, 46% of the HCPs who follow more than 200 patients would recommend CGM, while 27% of the HCPs who follow less than 200 patients would recommend it ($p=0.008$).

A 6-year-old girl has been suffering blood sugar fluctuations which include one episode of diabetic ketoacidosis last month. The family recently moved to a new country where there is universal healthcare and coverage for CSII and CGM. The family belongs to a minority religion and has low language comprehension in their new country.

Close to 48% of HCPs would recommend both insulin pump and CGM, and 41% would recommend only CGM in this scenario (figure 2D). No significant differences were seen between subgroups.

An adolescent boy, from a racial/ethnic minority group, diagnosed eight years ago, lives with his grandmother who works as a nurse and is his only guardian. Their health insurance recently approved him the provision

of an intermittent CGM (Libre flash). He has suffered uncontrolled blood glucose, despite been on MDI with intensive basal-bolus requiring 1.8 IU/kg/day. Every year he participates in a regional diabetes camp.

Approximately 55% of the respondents would recommend both insulin pump and CGM in this scenario, and 33% would recommend only CGM (figure 2E). Nearly 68% of the HCPs who follow more than 200 patients would recommend both therapies, while 47% of the HCP who follow less than 200 patients would recommend them ($p=0.04$).

A Caucasian adolescent girl, belonging to a major racial/ethnic group, diagnosed eight years ago, lives with her grandparents who are retired. Their health insurance recently approved her the provision of an intermittent CGM (Libre flash). She has been suffering uncontrolled blood glucose, despite been on MDI with intensive basal-bolus requiring 1.8 IU/kg/day. In the village where they live, there are lacking of social support and counselling.

Approximately 38% of the respondents would recommend both insulin pump and CGM in this scenario, and 48% of the respondents would recommend only CGM (figure 2F). Nearly 48% of the HCPs who count on diabetes technology coverage would recommend both

therapies, while 33% who cannot count on coverage would recommend them ($p=0.03$).

HCP responses to vignettes A and B demonstrate that HCPs have similar recommendations about insulin pump and CGM for children and adolescents with diabetes with healthcare coverage/insurance despite family differences in household composition and employment, although HCPs from university or academic hospitals seem to be more likely to recommend both therapies. HCPs recommendations in vignettes C and D may have differed because of the absence of insurance coverage in addition to other difficult social circumstances in vignette C, unlike what was presented in vignette iv where universal healthcare and coverage were present even though the child was from a minority group and had low language comprehension. Although both adolescents in vignettes E and F had healthcare insurance/coverage, the girl in vignette F without social support and counseling was less likely to have an insulin pump recommended by HCPs, especially in those that cannot rely on healthcare coverage for diabetes technologies.

DISCUSSION

We performed an electronic, worldwide, survey with responses from 249 HCPs from 49 different countries to assess their viewpoints on recommending insulin pumps and CGM systems for children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes. Although most HCPs were working at university/academic centers with a considerable number of people with type 1 diabetes, approximately 45% cannot count on their national/regional healthcare system to cover diabetes technologies, and 56% cannot count on insurance companies' reimbursement to cover the cost of diabetes technologies. Even so, our findings suggest that most HCPs are very flexible in recommending insulin pumps and CGMs, but different impressions depended on age, years of practice, clinical setting, number of patients, and availability of coverage for diabetes technology.

Our main finding is significantly more adoption of insulin pumps and CGM systems in those having healthcare or insurance coverage for diabetes devices. Although 95% of HCPs have insulin pumps and CGM systems available at their practice setting, the lack of coverage for them is an immediate explanation for the weak uptake. Countries with universal healthcare and wider availability of diabetes technologies, along with insurance-based countries with coverage for diabetes technologies are more likely to have a higher proportion of people with diabetes using technology, whereas most developing countries, despite holding universal healthcare, do not finance the newest diabetes delivery devices and make access to diabetes technology more limited.^{14 15 25 26} However, after cost and economic concerns, the most common reason to turn down technology has been pointed out to be wear-related issues, in line with what was found in our survey.²¹

Three large international registries of type 1 diabetes in developed countries demonstrated that less than 50%

of youth assessed were receiving pump therapy, and the rate of insulin pump usage was dependent on age group, ethnicity, and gender.²⁵ In the same line, an international network of pediatric diabetes centers stated that coverage and reimbursement policies for diabetes technologies are very heterogeneous in Europe, which may cause inequality in diabetes management.^{27 28} However, the uptake of diabetes technologies may be higher when insurance coverage is approved even when used in people with lower socioeconomic status.^{14 29}

Our post hoc analysis evaluated a few variables found to be important in decision making about insulin pumps and CGM systems. HCPs with more years of experience who are working at centers with larger number of patients and larger multidisciplinary teams may provide different quality of care.²⁷ In our study, this group of HCPs were more likely to extend flexibility to their patients to start on pumps or turndown this technology, especially when they can count on healthcare/insurance coverage for them. We believe that coverage for diabetes technologies could influence the access to these devices and HCP's personal impressions on recommending it, as innovative therapies may facilitate the motivation to improve outcomes.² For instance, some HCPs were keener to recommend and prescribe them when family income was not an issue.

We assessed HCP's recommendation of insulin pump and CGM systems with two strategies. First, we asked providers to rate the relevance of various socioeconomic factors in their decision to recommend insulin pumps. Second, we used six case scenarios to explore the same socioeconomic factors. In the first strategy, HCP's viewpoints about the relevance of socioeconomic factors did not seem to vary by presence or absence of healthcare/insurance coverage for diabetes devices. However, with the second strategy, we saw some different viewpoints, especially when diabetes technology coverage was absent. When the coverage for diabetes technology exists, younger age along with severe hypoglycemic episodes seemed to be a factor for greater adoption of pumps and CGMs. School-age children with similar social circumstances are more likely to be advised to start on pumps and CGMs if they are covered by healthcare system. For the adolescent group with similar suboptimal glycemic control and coverage for diabetes technologies, the lack of social support and counselling seemed to be associated with less recommendation for starting an insulin pump. Indeed, it is important to highlight that the six case vignettes were created by the authors, based on their expertise, and supported by the ISPAD, to assess main clinical conditions and different socioeconomic factors that might impact on recommendation of diabetes technologies. However, as the vignettes are not validated in the literature, the results should be read with cautious before being extrapolated into clinical decision making.

The results of our survey are in line with previous studies that showed that universal coverage for diabetes technology may be as relevant as individuals' metabolic control when HCPs recommend diabetes

technologies.^{25 30 31} Additionally, some modifiable socio-economic factors, such as language comprehension, educational level and income would also influence HCPs to recommend technology. However, while unmodifiable socioeconomic factors such as gender, religious affiliation and race/citizenship seemed to be less important in their decision, background HbA_{1c} level does not appear to influence the initiation of insulin pumps.³⁰

Given the results of our study, guidelines and educational programs for starting insulin pumps and/or CGMs should address some of the perceived barriers to starting diabetes technologies including language comprehension, parental educational level, and social supports. Video interpretation services and educational material in different languages, for example, should be used during education for families who do not speak the same language as the diabetes team. Educational material should also be adapted so that parents of different educational levels can all be successful.

Our study has some limitations. First, individual responses of HCPs might not be representative of their whole country/region but represent an effort to acknowledge the viewpoints from members of an international medical society. Second, our survey was targeted to HCPs who were ISPAD members, comprising 70% of the respondents; however, the other 30% of respondents were mostly pediatric endocrinologists with more than 10 years of practice, who follow less than 100 people with diabetes at their clinic, working in a country/region that lacks coverage/reimbursement for insulin pump and CGM systems. We believe that the dissemination through an open weblink reduced a sampling bias, by surveying HCPs either belonging to ISPAD community or not, and balanced a response (acquiescence) bias that happens when respondents subconsciously or consciously express in less-than-truthful responses, most of them in agreement with the society view, since they belong to the same medical society.^{32 33}

We conclude that most HCPs that participated in this survey are aware of the advantages of using diabetes technologies and are permissive to recommend them to benefit their patients. Although personal's clinical circumstances, language comprehension, educational level, and income affect the recommendation to initiate these technologies, the availability of insurance/coverage for diabetes technology seems to be the biggest factor when HCPs are deciding to recommend them. Therefore, it should be a policy priority to ensure coverage for diabetes technologies, especially in young age groups. Moreover, educational programs, resources, and strategies should be developed so that parental education level and language comprehension are no longer barriers to accessing diabetes technology.

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Contributors All authors conceptualized the survey. TJDS, CD and JRW worked on methodology and formal analyses. TJDS and CD wrote the original manuscript. SM and JRW reviewed and edited. JRW is the scientific guarantor of this study. All the authors approved the last version of the manuscript.

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Data availability statement All data relevant to the study are included in the article or uploaded as supplementary information.

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