

Intent-to-treat analysis of a simultaneous multisite telehealth diabetes prevention program

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Abstract:

Objective: Determine the effectiveness of a 16-week modified diabetes prevention program (DPP) administered simultaneously to multiple rural communities from a single urban site, as compared with a similar face-to-face intervention. A 12-week intervention was evaluated to consider minimization of staff costs in communities where resources are limited. **Research design and methods:** A prospective cohort study compared DPP interventions implemented in rural (via telehealth technology) and urban (face-to-face) communities using an intent-to-treat analysis. Primary outcome measures included 5% and 7% body weight loss. Logistic regression analyses were used to determine predictors of intervention success and included a variable for treatment effect. **Results:** Between 2010 and 2015, up to 667 participants were enrolled in the study representing one urban and 15 rural communities across Montana. The 16-week urban and rural interventions were comparable; 33.5% and 34.6% of participants lost 7% body weight, respectively; 50% and 47% lost 5% ($p=0.22$). Participants who were male (OR=2.41; 95% CI 1.32 to 4.40), had lower baseline body mass index (OR=1.03; 95% CI 1.01 to 1.07), attended more sessions (OR=1.33; 95% CI 1.11 to 1.58), and more frequently reported (OR=3.84; 95% CI 1.05 to 14.13) and met daily fat gram (OR=4.26; 95% CI 1.7 to 10.6) and weekly activity goals (OR=2.46; 95% CI 1.06 to 5.71) were more likely to meet their 7% weight loss goal. Predictors of meeting weight loss goals were similar for participants enrolled in the 12-week intervention. **Conclusions:** Using telehealth technology to administer a modified DPP to multiple rural communities simultaneously demonstrated weight loss results comparable to those in a face-to-face intervention. Given the limitation of resources, linking rural areas to urban centers using telemedicine may increase access to much needed services to prevent or delay progression to diabetes.

Keywords: diabetes prevention programs (DPP) | telehealth technology | rural and urban communities | type 2 diabetes mellitus

Article:

***Note: Full text of article below

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ABSTRACT

Objective Determine the effectiveness of a 16-week modified diabetes prevention program (DPP) administered simultaneously to multiple rural communities from a single urban site, as compared with a similar face-to-face intervention. A 12-week intervention was evaluated to consider minimization of staff costs in communities where resources are limited.

Research design and methods A prospective cohort study compared DPP interventions implemented in rural (via telehealth technology) and urban (face-to-face) communities using an intent-to-treat analysis. Primary outcome measures included 5% and 7% body weight loss. Logistic regression analyses were used to determine predictors of intervention success and included a variable for treatment effect.

Results Between 2010 and 2015, up to 667 participants were enrolled in the study representing one urban and 15 rural communities across Montana. The 16-week urban and rural interventions were comparable; 33.5% and 34.6% of participants lost 7% body weight, respectively; 50% and 47% lost 5% ($p=0.22$). Participants who were male (OR=2.41; 95% CI 1.32 to 4.40), had lower baseline body mass index (OR=1.03; 95% CI 1.01 to 1.07), attended more sessions (OR=1.33; 95% CI 1.11 to 1.58), and more frequently reported (OR=3.84; 95% CI 1.05 to 14.13) and met daily fat gram (OR=4.26; 95% CI 1.7 to 10.6) and weekly activity goals (OR=2.46; 95% CI 1.06 to 5.71) were more likely to meet their 7% weight loss goal. Predictors of meeting weight loss goals were similar for participants enrolled in the 12-week intervention.

Conclusions Using telehealth technology to administer a modified DPP to multiple rural communities simultaneously demonstrated weight loss results comparable to those in a face-to-face intervention. Given the limitation of resources, linking rural areas to urban centers using telemedicine may increase access to much needed services to prevent or delay progression to diabetes.

Since the first publication of its success in 2002, the diabetes prevention program (DPP) has demonstrated both efficacy and effectiveness in reducing the progression to type 2 diabetes mellitus in both laboratory and real-world settings.^{1,2} Sixteen years later, the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) is planning to pay for face-to-face services with

Significance of this study

What is already known about this subject?

- ▶ Numerous studies support the effectiveness of the diabetes prevention program (DPP) in the prevention of progression from pre-diabetes to type 2 diabetes mellitus when delivered in a group face-to-face setting.

What are the new findings?

- ▶ This study demonstrates the effectiveness of delivering the DPP via telehealth technology simultaneously to multiple remote sites from one location.
- ▶ No differences were observed between face-to-face and telehealth DPP.

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

- ▶ These results have the potential to significantly impact clinical practice as telehealth DPPs can be used to reach patients who lack access to the DPP due to geographic distance or lack of a local program.
- ▶ In addition, this study provides the necessary evidence for payers to reimburse for DPPs administered using telehealth technology, providing much needed services to individuals living in rural communities or any setting who lack access to DPPs.

a new physician fee schedule in calendar year 2018,³ but they are not yet covering telehealth-delivered DPP. The landmark DPP trial, conducted in 27 clinic sites across the USA, found that modest weight loss through lifestyle modification, that is, dietary changes and increased physical activity, was better than treatment with metformin in preventing or delaying the onset of type 2 diabetes among at-risk patients.² Specifically, the incidence of new-onset diabetes was reduced by 58% with intensive lifestyle intervention and by 31% with metformin, as compared with placebo. With one case of diabetes prevented for every seven persons treated for 3 years, lifestyle



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modifications have been shown to be highly effective means of delaying or preventing type 2 diabetes² and by association, its complications. Delaying or preventing complications of diabetes, for example, foot amputations, retinopathy, neuropathy, nephropathy, cardiovascular disease, and vascular dementia, has the potential to reduce the individual, health system, and societal health burden of diabetes.^{4,5}

Prompted by the success of the national DPP, modified DPP studies using group-based face-to-face delivery models have demonstrated comparable findings to those achieved in the original DPP study.⁶⁻¹⁶ In 2008, investigators in one rural state implemented a modified group-based face-to-face DPP in a small community¹⁷ and by 2016, similar programs had been implemented across the state.⁶ Although the implementation of the modified DPP delivery model across the state enabled many patients to benefit, access issues remained, as these programs were primarily offered in larger towns and cities, leaving those in small, rural communities without similar opportunities.

To address this challenge, since 2009 one rural Montana health care organization has been administering a modified group DPP simultaneously to both an on-site group and a second small group in a remote frontier community via telehealth videoconferencing, and found comparable outcomes to the original DPP study.^{8, 15} A Pittsburgh, PA study (the TREAT model—Telemedicine for Reach, Education, Access, and Treatment) reported improved diabetes-related behavioral and psychosocial outcomes as well as high patient satisfaction when providing one-on-one diabetes self-management education via videoconferencing to participants in rural areas in 2014.¹⁸ While the TREAT and other studies¹⁹ have demonstrated the effective delivery of diabetes education and services via telehealth, the current study is only the second study that has examined the effectiveness of using telehealth technology to deliver the DPP. Although Vadheim *et al*^{8, 15, 17} demonstrated telehealth-delivered DPP effectiveness in one community connected to an urban setting, our study presented in this manuscript is the first example of delivering a program simultaneously to multiple rural and frontier sites, addressing the important gap in care present in rural communities with limited resources. Additionally, a systematic review of program modification strategies of the DPP found no significant differences in weight or body mass index (BMI) reduction associated with any type of modification of the DPP.²⁰ They did find, however, that programs with a maintenance component, similar to the current study, achieved greater mean weight loss.

Using an intent-to-treat (ITT) approach, the objective of this study was to determine the effectiveness of a 16-week modified group-based DPP administered simultaneously to multiple rural communities from a single urban community, an educational method that has not yet been studied. Additionally, a 12-week program was evaluated to consider a version that would potentially

minimize staff costs in rural communities where resources are particularly limited. In a country where one in three people are affected by pre-diabetes, expansion of the DPP is crucial, including innovative modes of delivery, such as telehealth, with broad reach to many communities simultaneously. This research has the potential to provide evidence in support of coverage for these services, delivered via telehealth, by CMS and other payers. Thus, CMS' physician reimbursement rule that goes into effect in 2018 could be extended to cover telehealth-delivered DPP based on this research.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

Study design and setting

This observational study compared a modified DPP delivered via telehealth technology in 15 unique rural communities with a DPP delivered face-to-face in one urban community from 2010 to 2015 (9 were part of Rural-16; 14 were part of Rural-12; 8 were part of both). To ensure generalizability, the modified DPP adhered closely to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) standards for DPP recognition including use of the CDC-approved curriculum, participant eligibility, acquisition of data reflecting participant progress, safety and privacy of participant data, trained lifestyle coaches, and designated DPP coordinators. In addition, the 'reach' was broad to 15 rural communities in 14 counties, who all agreed to participate, indicating general acceptance and willingness to participate across the state. County populations ranged from 1102 to 13 282, with a mean population of 2.64 persons per square mile (range 0.3–5.1); counties were located 35–356 miles from the urban hub.

The primary objective of this ITT analysis was to determine whether an intervention delivered simultaneously to multiple communities via telehealth resulted in clinical outcomes comparable to an intervention delivered face-to-face. As an ITT analysis, all patients enrolled in the study were included in the analysis, regardless of attendance. Primary outcomes included weight loss of $\geq 7\%$ and $\geq 5\%$. Secondary outcomes included participants meeting the following goals: engaging in at least 150 minutes of moderate physical activity per week and meeting individually defined daily fat gram intake goals. Participant attendance was also tracked. Attrition rates, or the percentage of patients who dropped out of the program, were recorded. These patients are considered 'lost to follow-up,' which refers to patients who were once participating in a study but have become lost, or unreachable, at the point of follow-up. The program was modified enabling its delivery via telehealth technology. In addition, predictors of success across all program types were identified.

Intervention

Over the course of the 6-year study period, three DPP interventions were implemented: a 16-week urban, face-to-face program (Urban-16); a 16-week rural, telehealth program

(Rural-16); and a 12-week rural, telehealth program (Rural-12). Urban-16 and Rural-16 programs comprised 16 weekly sessions (the core period of the intervention), followed by sixmonthly or bimonthly group sessions (the postcore period of the intervention). The Rural-12 program, which included all of the same content as Rural-16, but with four sessions condensed and combined, comprised 12 weekly sessions representing the core period, followed by sixmonthly or bimonthly group sessions, representing the postcore period. In the Urban-16 intervention, the intervention sessions were led by a registered dietitian except for two sessions led by an exercise physiologist and two by a licensed clinical social worker. The Rural-16 and Rural-12 intervention sessions were taught by an interdisciplinary team consisting of a dietitian, nurse certified diabetes educator, health coach (social worker) and physical therapist/exercise physiologist. The interdisciplinary team was located at the urban hub. There was significant overlap between the staff teaching the rural and face-to-face participants, however the lead dietitians were different individuals. Close attention was paid to maintain the fidelity between the two programs, including frequent communication between the lead dietitians. In both rural interventions, the urban hub focused solely on the rural participants; there were no face-to-face participants.

In each of the three interventions or programs, several DPP classes were conducted each year from 2010 to 2015. Each class comprised either 12 or 16 core sessions, followed by a postcore period. Twelve Urban-16 face-to-face group classes were held at one urban site with 9–23 participants per class. Six Rural-16 and eight Rural-12 telehealth group classes were dispensed from one urban health care organization hub to 15 rural communities. In any given class, five to eight rural communities were simultaneously connected to the urban hub; 35–48 participants were in attendance with 4–24 participants per community. Rural community classes were held in their local health care clinics. Each rural site selected an individual from the local clinic staff to serve as their site coordinator. Coordinators were responsible for recruiting participants, collecting data, and moderating the DPP sessions held in their community. Site coordinators were critical to the success of the intervention as a liaison between the urban site interdisciplinary team and local primary care providers.

Throughout the DPP intervention classes, participants were asked to keep a diary in which they tracked daily fat grams consumed and minutes of physical activity performed. At each DPP session, site coordinators collected this information and obtained a participant body weight and an initial height. After each session, data were faxed to the urban site team who reviewed and commented on each participant's self-reported fat intake and physical activity levels and provided feedback directly to participants. (In 2015, this method was updated to an electronic communication system.) Content of the modified DPP sessions taught during each class was based on the national DPP guidelines.²¹

In this study, telehealth technology was administered by the Eastern Montana Telemedicine Network, which is housed at Billings Clinic in Billings, MT and has 42 partners in 29 rural and frontier communities in Montana, Wyoming, and North Dakota. The telehealth DPP (Rural-16 and Rural-12) was delivered in real time from the urban hub to rural sites simultaneously using Polycom videoconference units via dedicated broadband or T1 lines. The urban hub site also used computers and electronic document stands to facilitate transmission of videos, PowerPoint presentations, and other educational documents. Telehealth connections were secure and compliant with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).

Participant eligibility

Program eligibility criteria included patients with BMI $>24\text{ kg/m}^2$; a diagnosis of pre-diabetes (International Classification of Diseases Ninth Revision (ICD-9) 790.29, ICD-10 R73.03) or at least one cardiovascular risk factor; and the physical ability to participate in the exercise component of the program. For rural sites to participate, rural communities had to have teleconferencing capability in their local health care facility that could connect to the urban health care organization.

Outcome measures

Outcomes were compared between Urban-16 and Rural-16. Due to the shortened length of Rural-12, this intervention group was evaluated separately using a pre/post comparison. Four primary binary dependent variables for weight loss goals were examined in this study and included: (1) 7% body weight loss in core period of the intervention; (2) 5% body weight loss in core period; (3) 7% body weight loss at any time during either the core or postcore periods; and (4) 5% body weight loss at any time during either the core or postcore periods. The study investigators included a 5% weight loss goal (in addition to the 7% weight loss goal) because studies conducted to support the DPP demonstrated body weight loss of 5% to be protective in the progression to type 2 diabetes.² Independent variables included patient demographics and baseline clinical measures, that is, age, weight, BMI, and sex. Intermediate outcomes of attendance during core and postcore DPP sessions, and recording and meeting daily fat gram and weekly physical activity goals, were also examined as predictors of intervention success.

Statistical analysis

Two primary analyses were conducted: (1) a comparison of Urban-16 with Rural-16 using an ITT approach; and (2) analysis of predictors of intervention success across both groups. In addition, a comparison with the longer interventions, that is, 16 weeks, as well as a logistic regression predictive analyses for Rural-12 were conducted separately. The authors hypothesized that there would be no significant difference between the urban and rural interventions. In the first analysis, Student's t-tests

were used to evaluate differences for continuous variables and X^2 or Fisher's exact test was used to evaluate differences for categorical variables. For both analyses, multivariable logistic regression models were constructed for each outcome to estimate fit and model strength. Participants in 16-week and 12-week interventions were modeled separately. Following an ITT approach, no participant was dropped from the analyses. If a participant attended only one session, the measures collected at that single visit were used for both preintervention and postintervention values, that is, no change in weight was recorded. To enable comparison to DPP studies in the literature, the first analysis was also done on a subset of participants who were engaged in the program, defined as having attended one of the last three core sessions and at least one of the postcore sessions. There is not a single definition for completion or engagement. To become a CDC-recognized program, 60% of participants are required to attend at least nine core sessions and three postcore sessions²² and participants in this study met this definition. Our definition of engagement aligns with other studies that have defined completion as 'logged in within last 30 days of intervention',¹⁴ or 'had a laboratory measurement during after-core'.²³

Overall model fit was assessed with the Nagelkerke²⁴ pseudo R^2 and results were presented as ORs. Collinearity was assessed by reviewing correlations and variance inflation factors.²⁵ A backwards stepwise regression analysis was conducted and included independent variables with the strongest loadings. All analyses were performed using SAS statistical software V.9.4 (SAS Institute) and SPSS V.22.0 (IBM, Released 2013, IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows). Two-sided tests were conducted at the $\alpha=0.05$ level.

Power

When initially composed, sample size calculations for each intervention were determined based on hypothesis testing from the primary research question and used preliminary data to determine ranges and variances. Each individual study was adequately powered based on the unique parameters for that study. It follows that there was sufficient power for the current study as it was adequately calculated in parent studies. Additionally, there were no significant differences in attrition (figure 1) that would undermine the level of power within this study. A post hoc power analysis further confirmed this determination.

RESULTS

Study enrollment

A total of 667 participants were recruited from one urban and 15 rural Montana communities from 2010 to 2015 to participate in one of three modified DPP intervention groups: Urban-16, Rural-16, and Rural-12, as shown in figure 1. Class size ranged from 9 to 48 with 4–24 participants per site. Attrition rates were similar across groups with 34%–37% lost to follow-up before the end of the

core sessions, and of those who completed the core period, 22%–29% were lost to follow-up before the end of the postcore period. However, following a strict, ITT approach, all patients were maintained in the study data set, regardless of attendance. The mean percentage of enrolled participants who completed an entire class, that is, all 12 or 16 sessions, ranged from 45% to 51% (Urban-16: 51%; Rural-16: 45%; Rural-12: 51%). Participants in all three groups attended on average more than 65% of all class sessions (65%–71% of the core sessions and 23%–31% of postcore sessions). As can be seen in table 2, the mean number of core plus postcore sessions attended was 13.0, 12.2, and 9.6 for Urban-16, Rural-16, and Rural-12, respectively.

Telehealth DPP effectiveness

Table 1 compares baseline characteristics of the three study groups: Urban-16, Rural-16, and Rural-12. Forty-one per cent of total participants were in the Urban-16 group. Nearly equal percentages participated in Rural-16 and Rural-12, 28.6% and 29.7%, respectively. Participants were predominantly female (83%–88%) and mean age ranged from 51.8 to 55.7 years across groups. Mean BMI ranged from 37.0 to 37.6 kg/m². There were no significant differences in participant characteristics across the three groups.

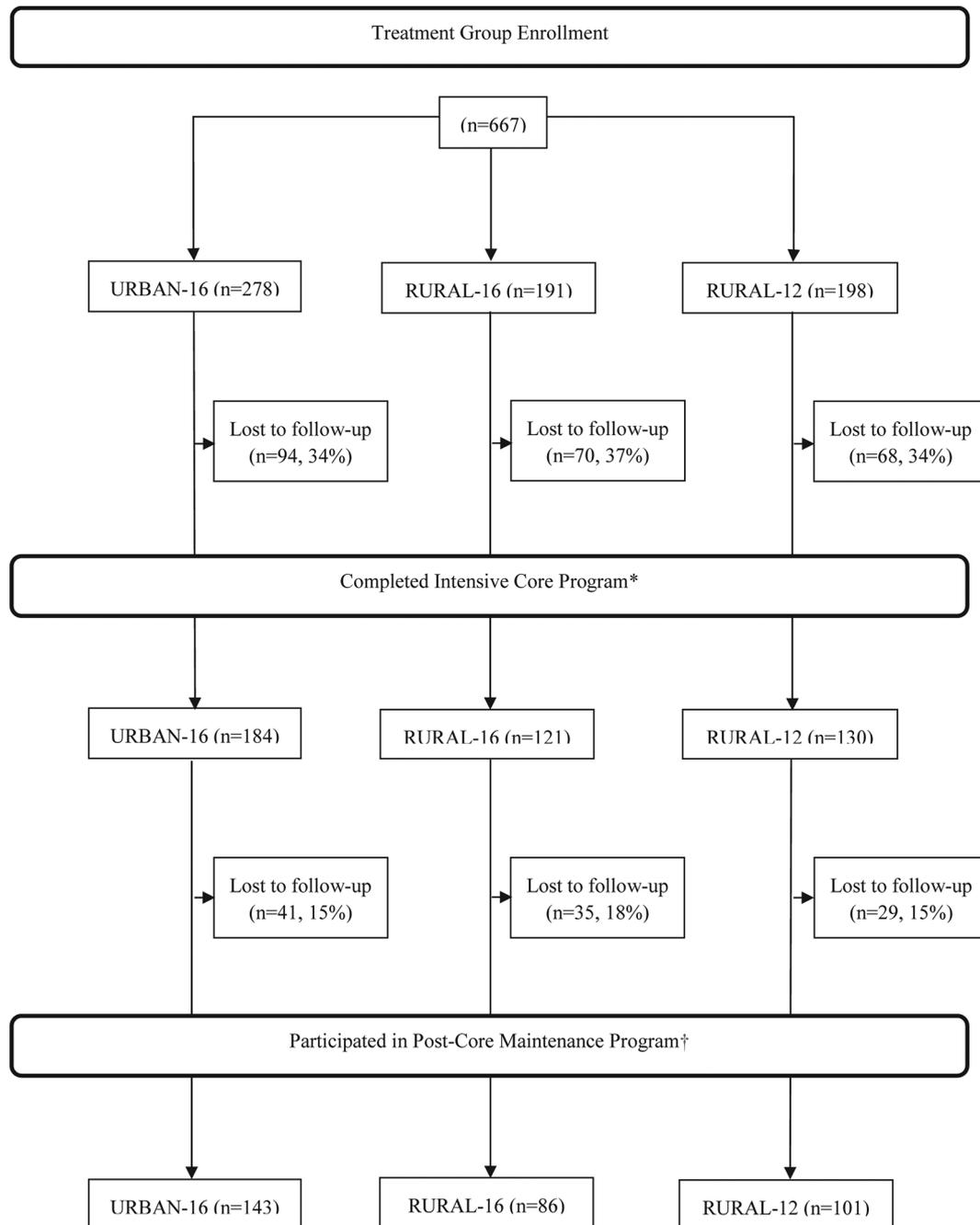
Comparison of Urban-16 with Rural-16

Table 2 shows that the Urban-16 and Rural-16 interventions were comparable across all weight loss outcome goals. Using an ITT approach, the percentage of Urban-16 and Rural-16 participants who met their 7% weight loss goal overall was 33.5% and 34.6% ($p=0.22$), respectively; those who met their 5% weight loss goal were 49.6% and 46.6% ($p=0.22$). Secondary lifestyle activity outcomes were also comparable except for the percentage of time weekly physical activity minutes' goals (150 min/week) were met; Rural-16 participants reported meeting their goal more often (Rural-16: 35.1% of time vs Urban-16: 25.8% of time ($p<0.05$)). Per cent and total weight loss were also comparable between Rural-16 (8.9%, 6.6 kg) and Urban-16 (8.8%, 6.5 kg) participants ($p>0.05$). (Rural-12 participants who demonstrated 5.1% weight loss of a mean 3.7 kg are included in table 2 for descriptive comparison purposes only; no statistical tests were conducted to evaluate differences between Rural-12 and the interventions with longer core periods.)

In addition to the ITT study population, results from a subset of participants who completed their respective classes were also calculated and are included in table 2. The percentage of Urban-16 and Rural-16 participants who met their 7% weight loss goal overall was 46.2% and 52.1% ($p=0.32$), respectively; those who met their 5% weight loss goal were 65.8% and 70.3% ($p=0.41$).

Predictors meeting weight loss goals

Table 3 displays the predictors of participants' success by combining the 16-week interventions. Participants who



* Completion of Intensive Core Program defined as attendance at any of last three sessions.

† Participation in Post-core Maintenance Program defined as attending at least one session.

Figure 1 Modified diabetes prevention program consort diagram.

were male (OR=2.40; 95% CI 1.32 to 4.40), had lower baseline BMI (OR=1.03; 95% CI 1.01 to 1.07), attended more core sessions (OR=1.33; 95% CI 1.11 to 1.58), and more frequently reported (OR=3.84; 95% CI 1.05 to 14.13) or met their daily fat gram (OR=4.26; 95% CI 1.71 to 10.57) or met their weekly activity goals (OR=2.46; 95% CI 1.06 to 5.71) were more likely to meet their 7% weight loss goal. Treatment group, that is, urban or rural, was not a significant predictor for meeting weight loss goals

(OR=0.73; 95% CI 0.42 to 1.28). In contrast to Rural-12, the number of participants per site was not a predictor of success.

Rural-12 analysis

The association between covariates and outcomes in the single condition Rural-12 was also examined to determine if a shorter 12-week intervention performed similarly to the 16-week intervention. Overall, Rural-12 groups did

Table 1 Baseline participant characteristics (n=667)

Variable	Urban-16 (n=278, 41.7%)	Rural-16 (n=191, 28.6%)	Rural-12 (n=198, 29.7%)
Age, mean years±SD	55.7±12.4	55.3±12.6	51.8±13.1
Weight, mean kg±SD	101.7±24.0	103.6±22.6	104.1±24.6
BMI, mean kg/m ² ±SD	37.0±7.7	37.6±7.5	37.4±8.1
Female, n (%)	231 (83.1)	168 (88.0)	171 (86.4)
Number of sites*	1	9	14

*Site, Montana locations for which the program was implemented. Eight sites overlapped. One site only participated. BMI, body mass index.

not perform as well as the Rural-16 and Urban-16 groups on the primary outcome measure of 7% overall weight loss ($p<0.01$). However, a subgroup analysis found two sites performed as well as the Rural-16 and Urban-16 groups when analyzed separately with 40% of participants meeting their 7% weight loss goal and 43% of participants meeting their 5% goal. Predictors of meeting the 7% weight loss goal included greater enrollment at a participant's site, and more frequently reporting and meeting daily fat gram and weekly activity goals.

Sustainability of weight loss goals

Intervention sustainability was addressed by evaluating the retention rates within each DPP intervention and continued achievement of weight loss goals in the

Table 2 Effectiveness of modified DPP program: program participation, lifestyle change, and weight loss

Variable	Urban-16	Rural-16	Rural-12
Intent-to-treat: all enrolled participants			
Program sessions (n)			
Total core sessions provided	16	16	12
Total postcore sessions provided	6	6	6
Program participation (mean±SD)			
Core sessions attended	11.4±4.3	10.8±4.7	7.8±3.2
Postcore sessions attended	1.6±2.0	1.4±1.8	1.8±2.2
Total sessions attended	13.0±5.7	12.2±6.0	9.6±4.9
Lifestyle activities (mean % time±SD)			
Daily fat gram goal met	59.5±40.3	60.1±38.9	45.1±40.8
Daily fat gram intake reported	37.6±28.6	42.7±31.2	39.2±29.4
Weekly activity goal met	51.4±40.8	47.4±38.8	39.2±39.7
Weekly activity minutes reported	25.8±23.8*	35.1±27.8*	27.0±23.0
Weight loss outcomes			
% Weight loss (mean±SD)	6.2±5.3	5.8±5.0	3.6±3.3
Weight loss (mean kg±SD)	6.2±5.8	6.0±5.5	3.7±3.7
Participants met:			
7% weight loss goal overall	138 (49.6)	89 (46.6)	43 (21.7)
5% weight loss goal overall	83 (29.9)	59 (30.9)	24 (12.1)
7% weight loss goal during core	132 (47.5)	85 (44.5)	43 (21.7)
5% weight loss goal during core			
Participants completing program†			
Weight loss outcomes			
% Weight loss (mean±SD)	8.8±5.6	8.9±4.8	5.1±3.8
Weight loss (mean kg±SD)	7.9±6.1	8.0±5.1	4.7±3.9
Participants met			
7% weight loss goal overall	138 (65.8)	89 (70.3)	43 (28.7)
5% weight loss goal overall	83 (41.3)	59 (46.3)	24 (16.9)
7% weight loss goal during core	132 (65.2)	85 (66.9)	43 (28.7)
5% weight loss goal during core			

* $P<0.05$, Urban-16 compared with Rural-16 only. Due to program length differences, Rural-12 data were not included in comparison.

†Completion of program requirements: core—attended one of the last three sessions; postcore—attended at least one of six sessions. DPP, diabetes prevention program.

Table 3 Results of logistic regression: predictors of 7% and 5% weight loss during core program and overall

Weight loss goal: covariate	7% During core (R ² =0.30)			5% During core (R ² =0.30)			5% Overall (R ² =0.32)					
	OR	95% CI	P values	OR	95% CI	P values	OR	95% CI	P values			
Treatment (Rural-16 vs Urban-16)†	0.73	0.42 to 1.28	0.27	0.71	0.41 to 1.22	0.22	0.66	0.37 to 1.18	0.16	0.38 to 1.25	0.22	
Baseline participant characteristics												
Age (years)	0.99	0.97 to 1.01	0.40	0.99	0.96 to 1.01	0.36	1.00	0.97 to 1.02	0.65	1.00	0.97 to 1.02	0.77
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	1.03	1.01 to 1.07	0.02*	1.01	0.99 to 1.03	0.17	1.03	1.00 to 1.06	0.04*	1.03	1.00 to 1.07	0.05
Male	2.40	1.32 to 4.40	0.01*	1.79	0.91 to 3.53	0.09	1.75	0.88 to 3.48	0.15	2.15	0.98 to 4.46	0.06
Program participation (mean % attendance)												
Core sessions	1.33	1.11 to 1.58	<0.001*	NA	NA	NA	1.49	1.26 to 1.76	<0.001*	NA	NA	NA
Postcore sessions	NA	NA	NA	1.04	0.81 to 1.32	0.77	NA	NA	NA	0.92	0.71 to 1.20	0.54
Total sessions	NA	NA	NA	1.22	1.03 to 1.44	0.02*	NA	NA	NA	1.34	1.13 to 1.59	<0.001*
Lifestyle activities (mean % time)												
Daily fat gram goal met	4.26	1.71 to 10.57	<0.001*	3.96	1.64 to 9.58	<0.001*	2.31	0.97 to 5.53	0.06	2.71	1.08 to 6.78	0.03*
Daily fat gram intake reported	3.84	1.05 to 14.13	0.05	2.96	0.84 to 10.50	0.09	0.71	0.19 to 2.70	0.61	1.38	0.35 to 5.41	0.65
Weekly activity goal met	2.46	1.06 to 5.71	0.04*	2.01	0.89 to 4.56	0.09	5.06	2.20 to 11.66	<0.001*	3.30	1.40 to 7.74	0.01*
Weekly activity minutes reported	2.04	0.41 to 10.16	0.38	1.09	0.22 to 5.45	0.91	0.33	0.06 to 1.78	0.20	0.46	0.08 to 2.74	0.39

*P<0.05.

†Treatment represents the comparison of Rural-16 participants with Urban-16 participants to see if there is a treatment effect.

NA, not applicable.

postcore period. As reported in [figure 1](#), of the 63%–66% of participants who completed the core period classes, 82%–85% completed the postcore period. Of the 76 Urban-16 participants who met their 7% weight loss goal during the core period, 75% maintained that goal through the postcore period. Of the 56 Rural-16 participants who met the same goal, 74% maintained the goal through the postcore period. Of the 23 Rural-12 participants who met their 7% weight loss goal in the core period, 86% maintained it through the postcore period. A subset of participants who had not met their weight loss goal during the core period achieved it in the postcore period (Urban-16, 12%; Rural-16, 18%; Rural-12, 15%).

CONCLUSIONS

This study demonstrates that a 16-week modified group DPP can be successfully administered to multiple rural communities simultaneously using telehealth technology with results comparable to those of an urban face-to-face intervention. As hypothesized, results did not differ between the urban and telehealth groups. This is the first study that uses a telehealth delivery platform to provide a modified group-based DPP simultaneously to multiple rural communities from an urban medical hub. This study adhered to an ITT approach, providing a true indication of success among the general population.

Weight loss outcomes for this 16-week modified group DPP study compared favorably with other previously reported urban and rural modified DPP intervention studies. Compared with other 16-week DPP studies that used an ITT approach, this study showed better^{14 16 26 27} or comparable^{8 10 15 28–30} results. Similar findings were found when weight loss outcomes from participants who completed the program were compared with those from urban and rural 16-week modified DPP intervention studies that only reported on participants who completed their respective programs.^{6 7 9 11 20 31 32}

Several urban and rural studies examined the percent of participants who achieved $\geq 5\%$ or $\geq 7\%$ weight loss and findings from this study were comparable.^{6–8 10 29 32} Compared with two studies of the same telehealth DPP that delivered to one remote site simultaneous with one face-to-face group,^{8 15} Rural-16 participants from this study achieved similar $\geq 7\%$ weight loss (34.6% vs 38%), but lower $\geq 5\%$ weight loss (46.6% vs 56%).

In this study, predictors of achieving weight loss goals were comparable to those found in other studies. These included male gender,²⁹ lower baseline BMI,^{28 29} and measures of monitoring fat grams^{6 29} and physical activity.^{6 29} In contrast to other studies,^{6 28} age was not a predictor of meeting weight loss goals in this study at the multivariable level. Across groups, patient participation was strongly associated with intervention success. Other studies and reviews have found similar results.^{23 26 28 33} In a systematic review by Ali *et al*,³³ it was stated that with each additional lifestyle session attended, weight loss increased by 0.26 percentage points. Motivating participants to

attend and engage themselves in the activities associated with the program, for example, monitoring fat grams and activity, generated success in our study and others,^{23 26 28 33} regardless of mode of administration, that is, face-to-face or telehealth, and may be the key to successful lifestyle interventions. In addition, this study showed that some participants did not achieve success until the postcore period, further substantiating the need for longer programs. Other studies have yet to report on sustainability of weight loss between the core and postcore periods.

A 12-week telehealth DPP was implemented and evaluated to determine if a shorter program could be as effective at rural sites as a 16-week program. A shorter program could potentially reduce cost and staff need at the urban medical hub and rural clinics. It would also decrease the time needed for telehealth connection. The evaluation of the Rural-12 intervention demonstrated mixed results. Overall, the intervention demonstrated lower success rates than the Rural-16 or Urban-16 interventions in terms of meeting weight loss goals. Compared with two ITT studies of shorter 12-week DPP programs, results from the Rural-12 intervention were better or comparable with 18.2% of participants achieving $\geq 7\%$ weight loss (vs 13.0%³⁴ and 23.8%).¹³ Participants at two Rural-12 communities demonstrated similar results to those participating in Rural-16 suggesting that effectiveness may be site specific and may depend on local factors such as site coordinator engagement, participant motivation, and local resources, for example, access to local exercise facilities. Successful Rural-12 sites demonstrated similar results on self-reported patient process measures, for example, self-reported diet and physical activity. Study findings do not support use of a shorter telehealth DPP if possible and instead support programs even longer than the 16-week core program.

A limitation of the study included lack of a rural face-to-face control group. This was beyond the scope and budget of this study. The results that were restricted to patients who completed the intervention were comparable to other studies that implemented face-to-face modified DPPs in rural areas.^{6–8 15 29 35} In general, vascular risk factors were not directly measured in this study. Fasting blood glucose (FBG) was measured in a subset of Rural-16 participants during one intervention period with improvements similar to those found in the Urban-16 intervention (data not provided). However, it was cost-prohibitive to test FBG during subsequent sessions. Since weight loss results were similar to those studies that found successful improvement in vascular risk factors,^{9 12 13 16 23 27 34} one could expect a similar beneficial effect on vascular risk factors in this study population. A cost-effectiveness analysis was also beyond the scope of this study. However, to maximize cost-effectiveness while maintaining class manageability, the authors recommend an ideal class size of about 50 participants. Another potential limitation was the fact that the teams delivering the rural and urban programs were not all

the same people, although significant efforts were made to maintain program fidelity between treatment groups including frequent communication and consultation between the two lead dietitians.

Findings from this study add to the growing literature of how telehealth technology can be successfully used to treat obesity³⁵ and diabetes^{8 18 19 35 36} in remote rural areas where there is a shortage of team-based obesity, diabetes and self-management support services. By conducting an ITT analysis, the authors provide a true indication of program success when delivered in a community setting. Telehealth DPP may be an effective way to prevent or delay diabetes disease progression and decrease vascular risk among at-risk individuals with obesity or overweight who otherwise would not have access to such services. This model, which links multiple rural, underserved sites simultaneously to a single urban healthcare organization DPP 'hub,' may be a more cost-effective way for health care organizations with a large rural network to provide this evidence-based program to at-risk patients in rural clinics than hiring staff to deliver the program on-site or paying qualified individuals to travel to rural communities on a weekly basis. Additionally, current advances in technology make telehealth an even less expensive option than it was at the time of this study. This model would also enable rural clinics with minimal resources to provide effective care to overweight and obese rural patients at risk for developing diabetes and other vascular disease. Finally, this study suggests that the CMS' rule on reimbursement for the DPP that went into effect in April 2018 should potentially be extended to cover telehealth-delivered DPPs. Currently, lack of reimbursement may be a barrier to dissemination of the DPP using telehealth technology.

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