



DEC 02 2010

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Administrator
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FROM: Stuart Wright */S/*
Deputy Inspector General
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SUBJECT: Memorandum Report: *Medicare Market Shares of Mail Order Diabetic Testing Strips*, OEI-04-10-00130

This memorandum report provides information on the types of mail order diabetic testing strips associated with Medicare claims for the 3-month period ending December 2009. Section 154(d)(3)(B) of the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act (MIPPA) requires the Office of Inspector General (OIG) to complete a study to determine market shares of diabetic testing strips before 2011.^{1,2}

SUMMARY

Medicare covers diabetic testing strips provided by mail order suppliers and local pharmacies or supplier storefronts. According to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), 62 percent of diabetic testing strips were provided to Medicare beneficiaries via mail order in 2009.³

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act (MMA) requires CMS to phase in, with several rounds of bidding, a durable medical equipment, prosthetics, orthotics, and supplies (DMEPOS) Competitive Bidding Program. Under this program, suppliers compete to become Medicare contract suppliers in certain geographic areas for selected DMEPOS items, including mail order diabetic testing strips. The payment amounts resulting from the accepted bids will replace the Medicare fee schedule amounts in these areas.

¹ Market share is the percentage of total sales attributable to a particular product in a single industry.

² P.L. 110-275, Social Security Act, § 1847(b)(10)(B), 42 U.S.C. § 1395w-3(b)(10)(B).

³ Medicare Program; *Payment Policies Under the Physician Fee Schedule and Other Revisions to Part B for CY 2011*, CMS-1503-FC (Nov. 2, 2010 display date). Accessed at http://www.oig.gov/OFRUpload/OFRData/2010-27969_PL.pdf on November 4, 2010.

The Competitive Bidding Program does not currently include diabetic testing strips purchased at a local pharmacy or supplier storefront (i.e., nonmail order). Beneficiaries who do not wish to order their diabetic testing strips through the mail may continue to receive their preferred type from a local pharmacy or supplier storefront for the fee schedule amount.

Initial rounds of bidding did not require that winning suppliers provide a specific number or percentage of diabetic testing strip types available on the market. However, the MIPPA requires that CMS award Competitive Bidding Program contracts for mail order diabetic testing strips to suppliers who provide at least 50 percent, by volume, of all types of mail order diabetic testing strips (i.e., the MIPPA 50-percent requirement).⁴

We determined the Medicare market shares for diabetic testing strip types associated with a random sample of Medicare claims for the 3-month period ending December 2009. Our sample of 1,210 claims was selected from a population of approximately 574,000 claims for mail order diabetic testing strips provided to beneficiaries during this period. We projected our sample data to the population of mail order diabetic testing strips to estimate the Medicare market shares.

We found that suppliers submitted claims for at least 75 types of mail order diabetic testing strips for the 3-month period ending December 2009. Two types of diabetic testing strips accounted for approximately 26 percent of the Medicare mail order market share, 7 types of diabetic testing strips accounted for approximately 50 percent of the Medicare mail order market share, and 19 types accounted for approximately 81 percent. CMS may consider these data when determining whether future rounds of suppliers' mail order diabetic testing strip bids comply with the MIPPA 50-percent requirement.

BACKGROUND

Diabetes is a chronic disease in which a person has a high blood sugar (i.e., glucose) level either because the body does not produce enough insulin or cells do not respond properly to the insulin that the body does produce.⁵ Diabetes may be managed through a variety of methods, including healthy eating, physical activity, and insulin injections.⁶ If diabetics do not properly manage their glucose levels, medical complications (e.g., hypoglycemia, cardiovascular disease, and retinal damage) may occur.

Diabetes disproportionately affects older adults. Approximately 23 percent of individuals ages 60 and older reported having diabetes in 2007, while only 8 percent of individuals of all ages reported having this disease.⁷ Medicare covers services and testing supplies to help beneficiaries with diabetes manage their condition.

⁴ MIPPA, P.L. 110-275 § 154(d)(3)(A), Social Security Act, § 1847(b)(10)(A), 42 U.S.C. § 1395w-3(b)(10)(A).

⁵ National Institutes of Health (NIH), *Diabetes Overview: What is Diabetes?* Accessed at <http://www.diabetes.niddk.nih.gov/dm/pubs/overview/index.htm> on March 11, 2010.

⁶ NIH, *Diabetes Overview: How is Diabetes Managed?* Accessed at <http://www.diabetes.niddk.nih.gov/dm/pubs/overview/index.htm#managed> on March 11, 2010.

⁷ The most current data available are from 2007. Additionally, data are not available for individuals ages 65 and older. CMS, *Diabetes Self Management Overview*. Accessed at <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/DiabetesSelfManagement/> on March 23, 2010.

Diabetics may use small, hand-held meters to test the concentration of glucose in their blood. Each time that they test their glucose levels, individuals insert a diabetic testing strip into their meter. A diabetic testing strip is a small, thin, one-time-use piece of plastic on which a sample of blood is placed after pricking the skin. The meter's reading of an individual's glucose level provides information required for individuals to manage their diabetes.⁸ Diabetics may need to perform glucose tests several times a day to assist them in maintaining their glucose at the appropriate level.

Physicians' prescriptions must indicate the number of times per day a diabetic Medicare beneficiary should test his or her blood glucose level.^{9, 10} Because some beneficiaries should test their glucose more frequently than others, the number of diabetic testing strip boxes per Medicare claim varies.¹¹ Mail order suppliers submit one Medicare claim for a beneficiary's 3-month supply of diabetic testing strips.¹² Each claim indicates the number of boxes provided to the beneficiary for the 3-month period.

Suppliers submit claims using Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) codes to receive Medicare reimbursement. Medicare claims for diabetic testing strips are billed using HCPCS code A4253. The modifier KL (i.e., A4253 KL) designates diabetic testing strips provided via mail order.¹³

Medicare determines the highest dollar amount that suppliers may be reimbursed for each HCPCS code (fee schedule amount). Medicare pays 80 percent of the fee schedule amount and the beneficiary is responsible for the remaining 20 percent. Medicare reimburses suppliers for diabetic testing strips based on fee schedule amounts, which vary by State. The average 2009 fee schedule amount for mail order diabetic testing strips was \$32.50 per box.

The Competitive Bidding Program and Diabetic Testing Strips

The MMA required CMS to phase in, with several rounds of bidding, the Competitive Bidding Program.¹⁴ The payment amounts resulting from the Competitive Bidding Program will replace the fee schedule amounts for selected DMEPOS items (including mail order diabetic testing

⁸ Diabetes self-management may include insulin injections, planned meal times, and medication.

⁹ CMS, *Local Coverage Determination for Glucose Monitors* (L11530). Accessed at http://www.medicarenhic.com/dme/medical_review/mr_lcds/mr_lcd_current/L11530_2008-10-01_PA_2008-10.pdf on September 1, 2010.

¹⁰ Physicians do not prescribe a specific type of diabetic testing strip for a beneficiary's use.

¹¹ Medicare provides coverage for up to 100 testing strips per month for insulin-dependent beneficiaries and up to 100 testing strips every 3 months for noninsulin-dependent beneficiaries. Medicare allows additional testing strips if deemed medically necessary and documented in physician records. CMS, *MLN Matters Number SE1008*. Accessed at <http://www.cms.gov/MLN MattersArticles/downloads/SE1008.pdf> on August 16, 2010.

¹² CMS, *Local Coverage Determination for Glucose*, *loc. cit.*

¹³ "Mail order" refers to DMEPOS items ordered by phone, email, internet, or mail, and delivered to Medicare beneficiaries by common carriers like the U.S. Postal Service, Federal Express, or United Parcel Service. Mail order does not include items purchased from a local pharmacy or supplier storefront. CMS, *MLN Matters Number MM5641*. Accessed at <http://www.cms.gov/MLN MattersArticles/downloads/mm5641.pdf> on October 26, 2010.

¹⁴ MMA, P.L. 108-173 § 302(b)(1), Social Security Act, § 1847, 42 U.S.C. § 1395w-3.

strips) in certain Competitive Bidding Areas (CBA).¹⁵ The selected DMEPOS items are generally high-cost and high-volume DMEPOS items that have a high savings potential under the Competitive Bidding Program.¹⁶

CMS uses bids submitted by DMEPOS suppliers to determine the competitive bidding payment amounts. Bids are evaluated based on suppliers' eligibility, their financial stability, and the bid price.¹⁷ Contracts are awarded to the suppliers who generally offer lower prices and meet applicable quality and financial standards.¹⁸

Medicare covers diabetic testing strips provided by mail order contract suppliers and local pharmacies or supplier storefronts. The Competitive Bidding Program does not currently include nonmail order diabetic testing strips (i.e., those purchased at a local pharmacy or supplier storefront). Once the Competitive Bidding Program goes into effect for mail order diabetic supplies, beneficiaries may still receive their diabetic testing strips from a local pharmacy or supplier storefront for the fee-schedule price, if they do not wish to order them through the mail.

Round 1 of the Competitive Bidding Program and the Round 1 Rebid

Suppliers began submitting bids for Round 1 of the Competitive Bidding Program on May 15, 2007. Contracts between CMS and suppliers became effective on July 1, 2008. Under contracts awarded to suppliers in Round 1, Medicare payments decreased by an average of 26 percent across all selected DMEPOS categories.¹⁹

Two weeks after the Round 1 contracts between CMS and suppliers became effective, Congress enacted the MIPPA, which instituted the following changes to the Competitive Bidding Program. The MIPPA:

- terminated contracts awarded to suppliers in Round 1;

¹⁵ A CBA is defined by specific ZIP Codes related to Metropolitan Statistical Areas, which are areas designated by the Office of Management and Budget that include major cities and the suburban areas surrounding them. The 10 CBAs included in Round 1 were Charlotte (Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, North Carolina and South Carolina); Cincinnati (Cincinnati-Middletown, Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana); Cleveland (Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, Ohio); Dallas (Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas); Kansas City (Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas); Miami (Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, Florida); Orlando (Orlando-Kissimmee, Florida); Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania); Riverside (Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, California); and San Juan (San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, Puerto Rico). *Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Competitive Bidding Areas, and Zip Codes*. Accessed at http://www.cms.hhs.gov/DMEPOSCompetitiveBid/01a_MSAs_and_CBAs.asp on February 23, 2010.

¹⁶ CMS, *General Overview of the Final Rule for Competitive Acquisition for Certain Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Supplies*. Accessed at <https://www.cms.gov/DMEPOSCompetitiveBid/Downloads/DMEPOSRegSumm.pdf> on October 14, 2010; 73 Fed. Reg. 17992, 18010 (Apr. 10, 2007).

¹⁷ *Overview of the DMEPOS Competitive Bidding Program*. Accessed at <http://www.dmecompetitivebid.com/palmetto/cbic.nsf/DocsCat/Home> on October 8, 2010.

¹⁸ CMS, *CMS Media Release Database Fact Sheet. Details for: Expansion of Competitive Bidding Program for Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Supplies*. Accessed at <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/apps/media/press/factsheet.asp?Counter=2812> on March 11, 2010.

¹⁹ CMS, *Medicare to Save Average Of 26% for Some Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Supplies in Selected Areas*. Accessed at <http://www.cms.gov/apps/media/press/release.asp?Counter=2996> on October 22, 2010.

- required CMS to repeat the Round 1 competition (i.e., Round 1 Rebid) in 2009; and
- instituted the MIPPA 50-percent requirement for mail order diabetic testing strips in rounds subsequent to the Round 1 Rebid.²⁰

The MIPPA also reduced the 2009 fee schedule amounts by 9.5 percent for all DMEPOS included in Round 1 to offset the estimated cost savings lost by the delay in implementing competitive bidding payment amounts.²¹

The Round 1 Rebid of the Competitive Bidding Program began in October 2009 and included nine CBAs.²² CMS announced the winning amounts for the Round 1 Rebid on July 1, 2010, and announced the winning contract suppliers on November 3, 2010. Winning suppliers will begin providing competitively-bid DMEPOS items to beneficiaries in the nine CBAs on January 1, 2011.

Under the Round 1 Rebid of the Competitive Bidding Program, CMS estimated that payment reductions compared to the 2009 Medicare fee schedule amount averaged 32 percent.²³ Medicare payments for mail order diabetic supplies, which include diabetic testing strips, decreased by an average of 56 percent under the Round 1 Rebid.²⁴ Medicare payments for mail order diabetic testing strips range from \$13.88 to \$15.62 per box in the nine CBAs.²⁵

The MIPPA requires that, in rounds subsequent to the Round 1 Rebid of the Competitive Bidding program, contracts for mail order diabetic testing strips be awarded to suppliers who provide at least 50 percent, by volume, of all types of diabetic testing strips.²⁶ This 50-percent requirement is intended to ensure that most beneficiaries can receive their preferred type of diabetic testing strips under the Competitive Bidding Program.²⁷ Further, the MIPPA section 154(d)(3)(B) requires OIG to complete a study to determine the market share of diabetic testing strip types and to submit it to the Secretary of Health & Human Services (Secretary) before 2011.

²⁰ The 50-percent requirement did not apply to suppliers' bids in Round 1 or the Round 1 Rebid.

²¹ CMS, *Medicare Reopens Competitive Bidding Program for Medical Equipment and Supplies*, October 21, 2009. Accessed at <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/apps/media/press/release.asp?Counter=3535> on February 22, 2010. This reduction resulted in the average 2009 fee schedule amount of \$32.50 per box of mail order diabetic testing strips.

²² Puerto Rico was not included in the Round 1 Rebid.

²³ CMS, *Medicare Announces the Single Payment Amounts for the Round 1 Rebid of the Medicare DMEPOS Competitive Bidding Program*. Accessed at https://www.cms.gov/DMEPOSCompetitiveBid/01A1_Announcements_and_Communications.asp on October 8, 2010.

²⁴ *DMEPOS Competitive Bidding - Round 1 Rebid - Weighted Average Savings*. Accessed at [http://www.dmecompetitivebid.com/Palmetto/Cbic.nsf/files/Weighted_Average_Savings.pdf/\\$File/Weighted_Average_Savings.pdf?Open&cat=Suppliers~Single_Payment_Amounts](http://www.dmecompetitivebid.com/Palmetto/Cbic.nsf/files/Weighted_Average_Savings.pdf/$File/Weighted_Average_Savings.pdf?Open&cat=Suppliers~Single_Payment_Amounts) on October 14, 2010.

²⁵ *Single Payment Amounts Per CBA*. Accessed at [http://www.dmecompetitivebid.com/Palmetto/Cbic.nsf/files/SPA_Mail-Order_Diabetic.pdf/\\$File/SPA_Mail-Order_Diabetic.pdf?Open&cat=Suppliers~Single_Payment_Amounts](http://www.dmecompetitivebid.com/Palmetto/Cbic.nsf/files/SPA_Mail-Order_Diabetic.pdf/$File/SPA_Mail-Order_Diabetic.pdf?Open&cat=Suppliers~Single_Payment_Amounts) on October 14, 2010.

²⁶ Specifically, the MIPPA stipulates that suppliers provide at least "50 percent (or such higher percentage as the Secretary may specify)" of all diabetic testing strips "in the aggregate and taking into account volume for the different products." MIPPA section 154(d)(3)(A).

²⁷ 75 Fed. Reg. 40040, 40214 (July 13, 2010). Accessed at <http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2010/pdf/2010-15900.pdf> on August 19, 2010.

METHODOLOGY

Data Collection

We identified the population of fee-for-service Medicare claims from CMS's National Claims History Durable Medical Equipment Standard Analytical File. To identify the beneficiaries associated with each claim, the claims were matched with the CMS Beneficiary Enrollment Database. Then, we selected a simple random sample of 1,210 of the 573,779 Medicare claims for mail order diabetic testing strips with a December 2009 through date of service.²⁸

We sent a documentation request to the 173 suppliers associated with the 1,210 claims in our sample. We asked suppliers to indicate the type (model and manufacturer) of diabetic testing strips they provided to the Medicare beneficiary associated with each claim and to submit relevant documentation (e.g., packing slips, testing strip invoices).²⁹

We received responses from suppliers associated with 1,207 of the 1,210 claims in our sample, yielding a 99.8-percent response rate. Two suppliers, responsible for three total claims in our sample, did not respond to the documentation request.³⁰ We will forward information on these nonresponding suppliers to CMS under separate cover.

Data Analysis

We reviewed claims data, supplier responses to the documentation request, and the supplier-provided documentation to determine the quantity and type of mail order diabetic testing strips associated with each claim in our sample. Each claim in our sample contained between 1 and 16 boxes, and data for the 1,207 claims provides information about 4,736 boxes of diabetic testing strips.³¹

Ten suppliers (5.8 percent) provided documentation that did not match the Medicare claims data. We classified these discrepancies into two categories: claims data that indicated that the supplier billed Medicare for more boxes of diabetic testing strips than reflected in the supplier-provided documentation, or claims data that indicated that the supplier billed Medicare for fewer boxes of diabetic testing strips than reflected in the supplier-provided documentation.

Fifteen claims in our sample had one of these two categories of discrepancies.³² In these cases, we based our analysis on the data in the supplier documentation. We will forward discrepancies between supplier documentation and claims data to CMS under separate cover.

²⁸ Prior to selecting our sample on May 6, 2010, we analyzed claims data by through date of service over a 2-year period (February 2008 through February 2010) and determined that December 2009 had the most recent and complete claims data for mail order diabetic testing strips. The through date of service field on the claim indicates the date on which beneficiaries will exhaust their 3-month supply of diabetic testing strips, if used at the frequency prescribed by their physicians.

²⁹ We contacted suppliers up to three times to obtain this information.

³⁰ These suppliers' Medicare claims were associated with 30 boxes of diabetic testing strips in our sample.

³¹ Most claims (90.1 percent) contained one to six boxes.

³² For two claims, documentation indicates suppliers billed Medicare for more boxes than they provided to beneficiaries. For 13 claims, documentation indicates suppliers billed Medicare for fewer boxes than they provided to beneficiaries.

We categorized the types of diabetic testing strips by model and manufacturer. We accounted for the volume of each type by determining the total number of 50-count boxes of each type of diabetic testing strip and the percentage of each type across all boxes. We projected our sample data to the population of mail order diabetic testing strips to estimate the Medicare market shares of mail order diabetic testing strip types.

Limitations

Suppliers have 1 year to submit claims to CMS. Types of diabetic testing strips associated with claims submitted after May 6, 2010, the date we selected our sample, are not included in our sample.

Standards

This review was conducted in accordance with the *Quality Standards for Inspections* approved by the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

RESULTS

Suppliers Submitted Claims for at Least 75 Types of Mail Order Diabetic Testing Strips for the 3-Month Period Ending December 2009

At least 75 types of diabetic testing strips from 171 suppliers were associated with mail order claims for the 3-month period ending December 2009.

Two types of diabetic testing strips accounted for approximately 26 percent of the Medicare mail order market share, 7 types of diabetic testing strips accounted for approximately 50 percent of the Medicare mail order market share, and 19 types accounted for approximately 81 percent.

Table 1 lists the top 19 types of mail order diabetic testing strips associated with Medicare claims for the 3-month period ending December 2009. See Appendix A for a complete alphabetical listing of all 75 types. Appendix A provides the model, manufacturer, percentage of market share, and 95-percent confidence intervals for market share for each diabetic testing strip type.

Table 1: Top 19 Mail Order Diabetic Testing Strip Types Associated With Medicare Claims for the 3-Month Period Ending December 2009

Model	Manufacturer	Percentage of Market Share
One Touch Ultra	Lifescan	14.9
Ascensia Contour	Bayer	11.1
Freestyle Lite	Abbott	7.3
Ascensia Breeze 2	Bayer	5.0
AccuCheck Aviva	Roche	4.8
Medisense Optium	Abbott	4.5
AccuCheck Compact	Roche	4.1
Embrace	Omnis Health	4.0
Ascensia Contour TS	Bayer	3.3
Liberty	Agamatrix	3.1
True Balance	Home Diagnostics	3.0
Wavesense Presto	Agamatrix	2.4
Prodigy Autocode	Diagnostic Devices	2.3
Freestyle	Abbott	2.1
Liberty 2	Home Diagnostics	1.9
TrueTrack	Home Diagnostics	1.9
Companion	Omnis Health	1.8
Advocate Redi-Code	Diabetic Supply of Suncoast	1.8
True Read	Home Diagnostics	1.6
Total		80.9

Source: OIG analysis of supplier documentation and Medicare HCPCS code A4253 KL claims data for the 3-month period ending December 2009.

CONCLUSION

Suppliers submitted claims for at least 75 types of mail order diabetic testing strips for the 3-month period ending December 2009. Two types of diabetic testing strips accounted for approximately 26 percent of the Medicare mail order market share, 7 types of diabetic testing strips accounted for approximately 50 percent of the Medicare mail order market share, and 19 types accounted for approximately 81 percent. CMS may consider these data when determining whether future rounds of suppliers' mail order diabetic testing strip bids comply with the MIPPA 50-percent requirement.

This memorandum report is being issued directly in final form because it contains no recommendations. If you have comments or questions about this report, please provide them within 60 days. Please refer to report number OEI-04-10-00130 in all correspondence.

Appendix A

Market Share Estimates and Their 95-Percent Confidence Intervals for 75 Types of Mail Order Diabetic Testing Strips			
Model	Manufacturer	Percentage of Market Share	95-Percent Confidence Interval for Market Share
AccuCheck Active	Roche	0.93	0.49–1.76
AccuCheck Aviva	Roche	4.76	3.50–6.42
AccuCheck Comfort Curve	Roche	0.87	0.37–1.99
AccuCheck Compact	Roche	4.12	3.00–5.62
AccuCheck Compact Plus	Roche	0.44	0.19–1.04
Acura	US Diagnostics	0.30	0.07–1.19
Advance Intuition	Arkay	0.13	0.02–0.89
Advocate	Diabetic Supply of Suncoast	0.63	0.30–1.34
Advocate	Playtex	0.04	0.01–0.30
Advocate Duo	Diabetic Supply of Suncoast	0.21	0.07–0.68
Advocate Redi-Code	Diabetic Supply of Suncoast	1.78	1.13–2.78
Ascensia Auto Disc	Bayer	0.51	0.23–1.12
Ascensia Breeze 2	Bayer	5.01	3.75–6.65
Ascensia Contour	Bayer	11.10	9.24–13.25
Ascensia Contour TS	Bayer	3.28	2.36–4.52
Ascensia Elite	Bayer	0.17	0.05–0.56
Bionime	Bionime	0.47	0.20–1.09
Clever Check	Simple Diagnostics	1.08	0.61–1.89
Clever Check Voice	Simple Diagnostics	0.72	0.34–1.52
Clever Choice	Simple Diagnostics	0.17	0.04–0.79
Companion	Apex	0.38	0.14–1.03
Companion	Omnis Health	1.82	1.14–2.88
Control	US Diagnostics	0.21	0.07–0.59
Easy Check	Home Aide Diagnostics	1.35	0.76–2.40
Easy Gluco	US Diagnostics	0.80	0.38–1.67
Easy Max	ESP Bio Technologies	0.04	0.01–0.30
Easy Max	Oak Tree International Holding	0.63	0.30–1.33

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Appendix A

Market Share Estimates and Their 95-Percent Confidence Intervals for 75 Types of Mail Order Diabetic Testing Strips (Continued)			
Model	Manufacturer	Percentage of Market Share	95-Percent Confidence Interval for Market Share
Easy Plus	Home Aide Diagnostics	0.36	0.11–1.16
Eclipse	Infopia	0.47	0.20–1.09
Element	Infopia	0.97	0.51–1.86
Embrace	Infopia	0.08	0.01–0.60
Embrace	Omnis Health	4.02	2.93–5.47
Embrace Companion	Omnis Health	0.08	0.02–0.34
Evencare	Medline Industries	0.08	0.01–0.60
Evolution	Infopia	0.38	0.13–1.08
EZ-Smart	VIP International	0.04	0.01–0.30
Freestyle	Abbott	2.09	1.30–3.34
Freestyle Flash	Abbott	0.11	0.01–0.75
Freestyle Lite	Abbott	7.32	5.77–9.21
Glucocard 01 Sensor	Arkay	0.08	0.02–0.34
GlucoCom	Cardiocom	0.13	0.02–0.89
GlucoCom	GlucoCom	0.08	0.02–0.34
Infinity	US Diagnostics	0.30	0.10–0.87
Liberty	Agamatrix	3.09	2.14–4.41
Liberty 2	Home Diagnostics	1.90	1.17–3.07
Maxima	US Diagnostics	0.80	0.41–1.57
Medisense Optium	Abbott	4.46	3.29–6.01
Nova Max	Nova Biomedical	1.46	0.86–2.47
One Touch	Lifescan	0.38	0.14–1.03
One Touch Select	Lifescan	0.76	0.40–1.46
One Touch Sure Step	Lifescan	0.08	0.01–0.60
One Touch Ultra	Bayer	0.04	0.01–0.30
One Touch Ultra	Lifescan	14.88	12.61–17.44
One Touch Ultra 2	Lifescan	0.51	0.21–1.20

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Appendix A

Market Share Estimates and Their 95-Percent Confidence Intervals for 75 Types of Mail Order Diabetic Testing Strips (Continued)			
Model	Manufacturer	Percentage of Market Share	95-Percent Confidence Interval for Market Share
One Touch Ultra Smart In Duo	Lifescan	0.04	0.01–0.30
Perfect 2	GlucoPerfect	0.02	0.00–0.15
Precision Xtra	Abbott	0.04	0.01–0.30
Precision Xtra	Medisense	0.04	0.01–0.30
Prestige Smart System	Home Diagnostics	0.21	0.05–0.86
Prodigy Advance	Diagnostic Devices	0.08	0.01–0.60
Prodigy Autocode	Diagnostic Devices	2.33	1.55–3.46
Protégé	Progressive	0.13	0.03–0.54
SmartTest	Progressive	0.08	0.01–0.60
Sure Classic	Specialty Medical Supplies	0.25	0.06–1.01
SureEdge	Specialty Medical Supplies	0.25	0.09–0.71
True Balance	Home Diagnostics	3.00	2.06–4.35
True Balance	McKesson	0.04	0.01–0.30
True Read	Home Diagnostics	1.61	1.00–2.58
TrueTrack	Home Diagnostics	1.86	1.17–2.93
TrueTrack	Invacare	0.08	0.01–0.60
Ultratrak Pro	Vertex Diagnostics	0.13	0.02–0.89
Voice Prodigy	Diagnostics Devices	0.38	0.12–1.22
Wavesense Amp	Agamatrix	0.08	0.01–0.60
Wavesense Keynote	AgaMatrix	0.13	0.02–0.89
Wavesense Presto	Agamatrix	2.41	1.60–3.62
Total		100.00*	

Source: Office of Inspector General analysis of supplier documentation and Medicare HCPCS code A4253 KL claims data for the 3-month period ending December 2009.

* Column does not sum to total because of rounding.