

### Statin Use in Persons with Diabetes (SUPD)

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in the United States, affecting 131 million adults (48.9%). Elevated low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) is a major risk factor for atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD).<sup>1</sup> Statin therapy is recommended by the American College of Cardiology (ACC), American Heart Association (AHA) and American Diabetes Association (ADA) to reduce ASCVD events in patients with diabetes.<sup>2,3</sup> The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Five-Star Quality Rating System measures the percentage of Part D beneficiaries aged 40 to 75 years who receive both diabetes medications and a statin during the measurement year.<sup>4</sup>

**Table 1. Formulary statins and exclusion criteria.**

| Formulary Statins                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Low-intensity Statins<br>(lowers LDL-C by <30%)                                                                                                   | Moderate-intensity Statins<br>(lowers LDL-C by 30–49%)                                                                                             | High-intensity Statins<br>(lowers LDL-C by ≥50%)                                                                                                |
| lovastatin 20 mg<br>pravastatin 10 mg, 20 mg<br>simvastatin 10 mg                                                                                 | atorvastatin 10 mg, 20 mg<br>lovastatin 40 mg<br>pravastatin 40 mg, 80 mg<br>rosuvastatin 5 mg, 10 mg<br>simvastatin 20 mg, 40 mg                  | atorvastatin 40 mg, 80 mg<br>rosuvastatin 20 mg, 40 mg                                                                                          |
| Exclusions                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cirrhosis</li> <li>Rhabdomyolysis, myopathy or myositis</li> <li>End-stage renal disease (ESRD)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prediabetes</li> <li>Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)</li> <li>Pregnancy, lactation or fertility</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Claim for bempedoic acid or a PCSK9 inhibitor without any statin claims</li> <li>Hospice care</li> </ul> |

#### How can I help improve performance?

- Prescribe formulary statins to all patients aged 40–75 years with diabetes, regardless of LDL-C levels.
- Educate patients on statin benefits, medication adherence and monitoring for side effects.
- Adjust therapy by switching statins or lowering the dose/frequency if side effects occur.
- Prescribe 100-day supplies and remind patients about synchronized refills, auto-refill and mail-order options.
- Ensure patients use their Medicare Part D pharmacy benefit to fill prescriptions.
- Code for exclusions **annually** using the applicable codes in Table 2 below.

**Table 2. ICD-10-CM exclusion codes.**

| Condition                             | ICD-10-CM Code                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cirrhosis                             | K70.30, K70.31, K71.7, K74.3, K74.4, K74.5, K74.60, K74.69                                                 |
| ESRD                                  | I12.0, I13.11, I13.2, N18.5, N18.6, N19, Z91.15, Z99.2                                                     |
| Rhabdomyolysis, Myopathy and Myositis | M62.82, G72.0, G72.89, G72.9, M60.80, M60.819, M60.829, M60.839, M60.849, M60.859, M60.869, M60.879, M60.9 |
| Prediabetes or Other Abnormal Glucose | R73.03, R73.09                                                                                             |
| PCOS                                  | E28.2                                                                                                      |
| Lactation                             | O91.03, O91.13, O91.23, O92.03, O92.13, O92.5, O92.70, O92.79, Z39.1                                       |
| Pregnancy                             | O00.101, O00.102, O00.109, and >1,000 additional codes                                                     |

#### References

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- American Diabetes Association Professional Practice Committee. 10. Cardiovascular Disease and Risk Management: Standards of Care in Diabetes—2026. *Diabetes Care*. 2026;49(Supplement\_1):S216–S245 doi:10.2337/dc25-S010.
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