

The Diabetic Retinopathy Barometer Report

# Chile



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For detailed information regarding methodology and limitations of the study please refer to the DR Barometer Global Results Report which can be found at [DRBarometer.com](https://DRBarometer.com)



# Introduction

## Global Study

The International Federation on Ageing, the International Diabetes Federation, and the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness undertook a comprehensive, two-phase, multi-country study to investigate the global and specific country issues surrounding diabetic eye disease (DED) primarily, diabetic retinopathy (DR) and diabetic macular edema (DME).

This report describes the specific findings from information gathered from adults with diabetes and health care professionals in Chile.

All people with type 1 and type 2 diabetes are at risk of developing DR, which can lead to a loss of vision and eventually to blindness. DME is a type of DR that is particularly associated with vision loss. DR is preventable by prompt diagnosis and appropriate management of diabetes.

Vision loss is preventable if DR is identified in its early stages by screening, as effective treatments are now available to prevent progression. Despite the serious risks of DR, little has been published regarding the global awareness of the risks, prevention, and effective management of diabetes associated vision impairment.

This research was made possible with support from Bayer AG. Bayer has funded and facilitated this research, acted as an advisor and will assist in the dissemination of the research findings.

## Goal

The DR Barometer Study sought, in broad terms, to assess the awareness of DED, and access and barriers to diabetes management, including screening for DED and timely treatment.

This new information from forty-one countries is vital to understanding the barriers to improved outcomes and the actions required to overcome such barriers.

Initiatives that address the gaps in the care pathway are essential to preventing unnecessary blindness and visual impairment to enable people with diabetes to maintain their health and ensure that the contributions that they can make to family and community are not compromised.

## Background

The DR Barometer study used a mixed methods approach. Phase I was a qualitative study comprising 120 semi-structured interviews with a small sample of people with diabetes (n = 9 per country) and health care professionals (n = 6 per country) in each of the eight countries: Germany, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Romania, Mexico, Argentina, Uganda, and Bangladesh. The countries were purposively selected for variation across income level and region, as delineated by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank Income Groups (WBIGs).

Phase II was a multi-country quantitative study conducted in 41 countries to investigate the current level of awareness of the risk of DR and of the need for prevention, screening and management to avert vision loss. The study also sought to better understand the nature of health services and supports available and the social and economic burden of the disease through a systematic literature review.

In the quantitative component of the study, both adults with diabetes (patients) and health care professionals (providers) were surveyed. The patient survey consisted of 46 questions divided into four sections covering awareness and knowledge of current care for diabetes and eye complications, screening and treatment of DR and DME, and quality of life.

The provider survey comprised 43 questions covering provider and practice characteristics, and specific information from ophthalmologists. Globally, the patient survey had a total of 4,340 respondents and the provider survey 2,329 respondents.

In the global analysis, respondents from each country were grouped into regions as defined by the WHO and into the WBIGs.

## Study Populations

The people with diabetes who participated in the patient survey were self-selected, predominantly from patient organisations. Therefore, this population group comprises people who are more likely to be engaged and motivated in the management of their diabetes. Likewise, the provider respondents were self-selected and the same principle should be applied when interpreting the results.

Even though the sample is not representative of the broader population of people with diabetes and health care professionals, the findings illustrate important trends, and highlight areas of concern.

The results from this survey provide new evidence reflecting concerns from the voices of thousands of people with diabetes and health care professionals around the world. This study provides a rich resource for generating unique insights into the real-life experiences, and as such is a powerful tool to help improve the lives of current and future generations of people with diabetes.

For the purpose of understanding the impact of the progression of DED, responses to the patient survey, beyond “all respondents”, are reported by three subgroups:

- Without DED: people with diabetes without any reported form of DED
- With DED: people with diabetes with reported DED but not DME
- With DME: people with diabetes with reported DED and DME

As reported by 4,340 adults with diabetes who responded to the survey, 20% were diagnosed with DED and a further 7.6% with DME.

Of the health care professionals who responded to the survey (n = 2,329), 37% were ophthalmologists, 17% were diabetes specialist providers and 16% were primary care providers. The remaining respondents were optometrists, nurses, health educators or other health professionals.



# Introduction

## Chile Study

### Demographic Characteristics<sup>1</sup>

Chile is estimated to be the sixth most populous country in South America and seventh most populous country in Latin America with a population of approximately 18.1 million.

Although currently Chile has a relatively young population (~20% under the age of 15 years and only ~11% over the age of 65 years), this is expected to drastically change in the decades to come despite its increasing population.

By 2050, it is estimated that Chile's total population will increase to ~21.6 million with those under the age of 15 years making up 14% of the total population and those aged 65 years or older making ~26% of the total population. This means that in just over thirty years the population for those aged 65 years or older will almost triple, reaching an all-time high of approximately 5.6 million.

### Diabetes Profile<sup>2</sup>

There are 415 million people with diabetes in the world. Of these, more than 29.6 million people are found in the South and Central America Region of which 39% are undiagnosed. By 2040, this number is expected to rise to 48.8 million.

Chile has the fifth highest number of people living with diabetes in South and Central America Region at ~1.4 million (1,166.3-1,697±), which accounts for ~5% of people living with diabetes in this region. The national prevalence of diabetes in Chile (20-79 years) is 11% (9.3-13.6±), making Chile above the global average of 8.8% and the diabetes age-adjusted comparative prevalence is 10% (8.5-12.5±).

Deaths attributed to diabetes in Chile in 2015 were 8,464 which accounts to ~3% of the diabetes related deaths experienced in this region. The estimated number of undiagnosed cases was ~470,800 (604.4-879.4±).

### Study Populations: Chile

As reported by 21 respondents with diabetes in Chile, 24% were diagnosed with DED and a further 14% with DME.

Thirty-one health care professionals completed the survey in Chile. Of these, one was a diabetes specialist provider (3.2%), 26 were ophthalmologists (84%), and two were primary care providers (6.5%). The remaining respondents were either nurses, health educators or other types of professionals.

## The DR Barometer Study: Chile Overview

The DR Barometer study was conducted in 41 countries. In Chile, 21 adults with diabetes and 31 health care professionals provided new information about the experiences of living with, managing and treating diabetes, DR and DME.

# 79%

of patients said that **cost** were a barrier to eye exams



# 11%

of all providers **did not have written protocols/guidelines** for detection and management of diabetes-related vision loss available



# 37%

of patients either **never discussed eye complications with their doctor** or did so only after the onset of symptoms

**DR:** Diabetic Retinopathy

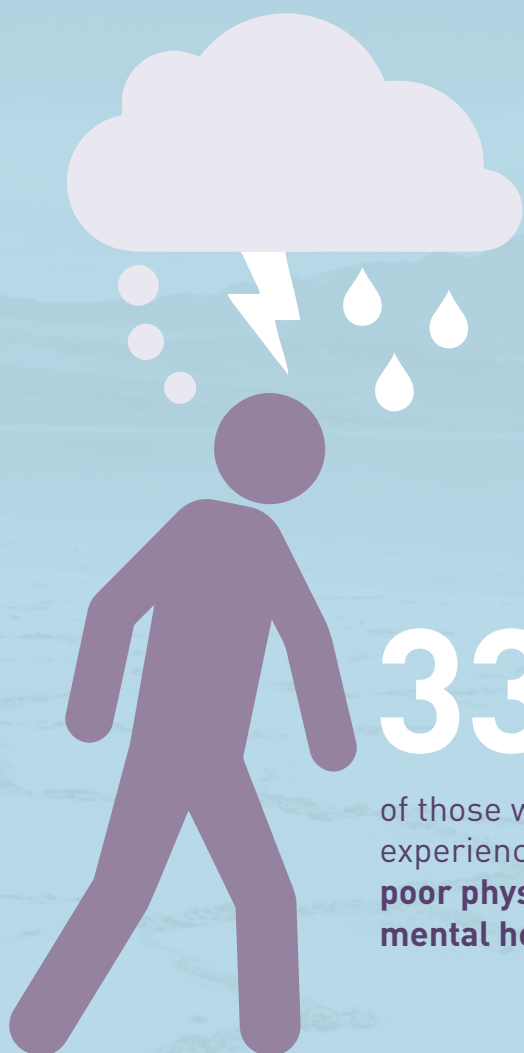
**DME:** Diabetic Macular Edema

DRBarometer.com



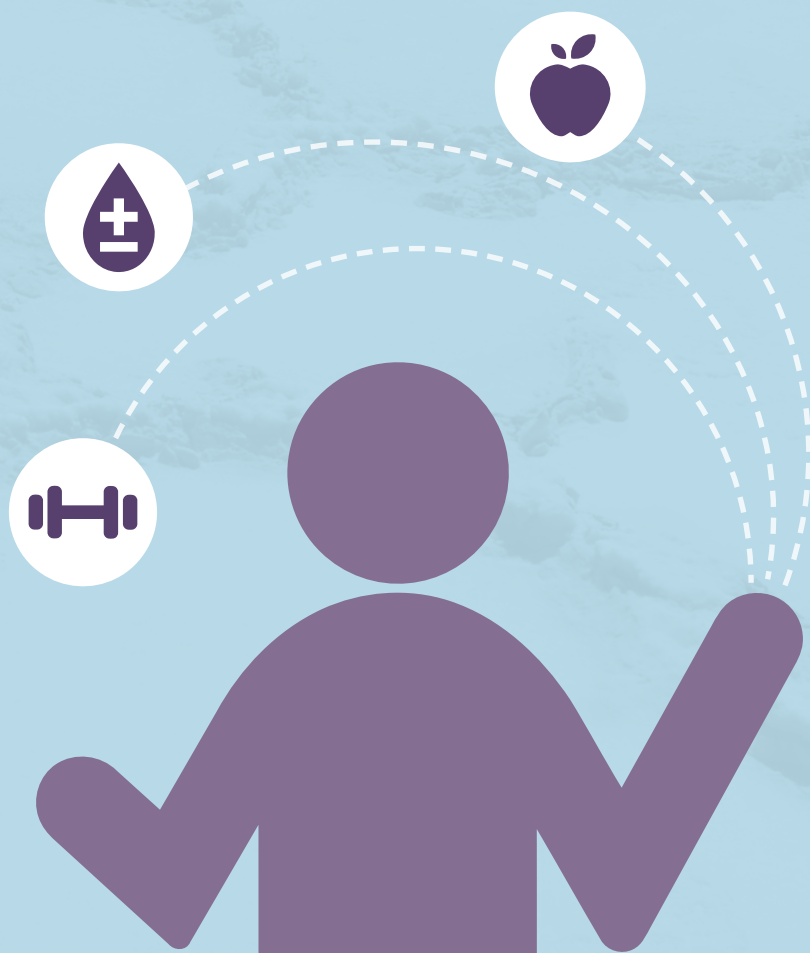
# 71%

of patients with vision loss due to DR or DME said that their condition made everyday activities, **such as driving**, working and completing basic household tasks difficult and in some cases impossible



# 33%

of those with DME experienced days of **poor physical and mental health**



# 14%

of respondents said their vision impairment due to DR or DME made it **difficult to manage their diabetes**



# Chile

## DR Barometer Findings:

### Adults with Diabetes

#### Key Demographic Characteristics

Twenty-one adults with diabetes completed the patients' survey in Chile: 53% were female and 47% were male. Ninety-five percent lived in an urban setting and 5.3% in a non-urban setting (see Appendix Table 4.2).

The education level of all respondents comprised 11% not completing primary school, 32% completing secondary school level, 47% to a college or university level, and 11% to a graduate or post-graduate level. Fifty-three percent of all respondents were in paid employment, 21% were retired, and 11% were not working (see Appendix Table 4.3 and Table 4.4).

Most respondents (48%) were aged between 40 and 59 years, 29% were 18-39 years, and 24% were 60-79 years. Seventy-six percent were of traditional working age (18- 59 years) (see Table 1).

Of the respondents in Chile, 25% had been diagnosed with type 1 diabetes and 75% with type 2 diabetes (see Appendix Table 2.1).

Most of those surveyed (35%) were diagnosed between 11 and 15 years ago. Fifteen percent of respondents were diagnosed 1-5 years, 16-20 years and 21 years or more with a further 10% diagnosed with diabetes 6-10 years ago (see Appendix Table 2.2).

Consistent with findings in the global study a younger population tended to be associated with type 1 diabetes and the older cohort with type 2 diabetes. Amongst 18 to 39 year-olds, half had type 1 and half had type 2 diabetes. In the 40-59 age group, 20% had type 1 and 80% had type 2 diabetes. No respondents 60-79 year-olds had type 1 diabetes and 80% had type 2.

Twenty-four percent of respondents (n=5) had been diagnosed with DED and a further 14% (n=3) with DME. Please note that the small sample size of respondents with DED and DME which impacts the ability to describe specific findings.

In people aged 18-39 years, no one had DED and 17% had DME. In those aged 40-59 years, 40% had DED and no one had DME, and in the subgroup of people aged 60-79 years, 20% had DED and 40% had DME.

No respondent diagnosed within the past 10 years had DED or DME however, in the subgroup of those diagnosed 11-15 years ago, 57% had DED, and 29% had DME.

While most (68%) respondents reported that their diabetes was well controlled almost one in three that felt that this was not the case. For the subgroup of respondents who felt their diabetes was controlled, 23% had DED and 15% DME, for the group where their condition was not well-controlled 33% had DED, and 17% had DME.

**Table 1: Summary of key characteristics of adults with diabetes**

Group	Subgroup	All Respondents	Type 1 diabetes	Type 2 diabetes	With DED	With DME
<b>All respondents</b>		21 (100.0%)	5 (23.8%)	15 (71.4%)	5 (23.8%)	3 (14.3%)
<b>Gender</b>	Male	9 (47.4%)	3 (33.3%)	5 (55.6%)	1 (11.1%)	2 (22.2%)
	Female	10 (52.6%)	1 (10.0%)	9 (90.0%)	4 (40.0%)	1 (10.0%)
	Total Missing	2	1	1	0	0
<b>Age</b>	18-39 yrs.	6 (28.6%)	3 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)
	40-59 yrs.	10 (47.6%)	2 (20.0%)	8 (80.0%)	4 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	60-79 yrs.	5 (23.8%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (80.0%)	1 (20.0%)	2 (40.0%)
<b>Time since diagnosis</b>	Within the last year	2 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	1 - 5 yrs.	3 (15.0%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	6 - 10 yrs.	2 (10.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	11 - 15 yrs.	7 (35.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (85.7%)	4 (57.1%)	2 (28.6%)
	16 - 20 yrs.	3 (15.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	21 yrs. plus	3 (15.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)
	Total Missing	1	0	1	0	0
<b>Control of Diabetes</b>	Controlled	13 (68.4%)	3 (23.1%)	9 (69.2%)	3 (23.1%)	2 (15.4%)
	Not controlled	6 (31.6%)	1 (16.7%)	5 (83.3%)	2 (33.3%)	1 (16.7%)
	Total Missing	2	1	1	0	0

NB [1]: Percentages for All Respondents category are calculated based on their respective group. All categories are calculated as row percentages.

NB [2]: Diabetes control is based on the respondents' perception of their own control. Diabetes control terms were grouped as follows; Controlled includes patients who selected 'Very Well' and 'Well'. Not Controlled includes patients who selected 'Not very well' and 'Not well at all'.

NB [3]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME= "Yes".

NB [4]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [5]: This table is a summary of various questions. For a detailed breakdown for each question, please refer to the Appendices.

## Knowledge and Management of Diabetes

Eighty-five percent of those surveyed saw a health care professional for their diabetes, with 47% seeing a diabetes specialist (average number of visits was 2.9 times per year) and 29% seeing a general or family doctor (average number of visits was 3.3 times per year) (see Appendix Table 2.3.1 and 2.3.2).

People were informed about their condition through a variety of channels. All respondents received information from a doctor or nurse, 75% from a nutritionist or dietician and 50% from the internet. Family and friends and the print and radio media were valued sources at 45% and 40% respectively (see Table 2 and Appendix Table 2.4).

**Table 2: Source of information regarding diabetes**

Information Source	All Respondents (n=20)
Doctor or nurse	20 (100.0%)
Nutritionist or dietician	15 (75.0%)
Internet	10 (50.0%)
Family/Friends/Neighbours	9 (45.0%)
TV/Radio/Newspaper/Magazines	8 (40.0%)
Social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, blogs)	4 (20.0%)
Diabetes organisation or other health organisation	3 (15.0%)
Health educator	2 (10.0%)

A range of strategies was used by respondents to manage their diabetes. For those with type 1 diabetes, apart from insulin, 80% managed their diabetes with exercise, 60% with diet and 20% with oral medicine. Of the respondents with type 2 diabetes, 93% managed their condition with oral medicine, 64% with diet, 43% with insulin, and 14% with exercise.

Only 30% of respondents were enrolled in diabetes management programmes and of these, only half said the programme included education on the importance of screening for diabetic eye complications (see Appendix Table 2.6).

The nature and frequency of tests that people with diabetes experienced included blood glucose checks and eye checks. For those who had eye checks (84%) these occurred at less than 6 months (53%), 6 - 12 months (26%), and greater than 12 months (5.3%) (see Appendix Table 2.7).

The main challenges in controlling diabetes cited by respondents were: it was too hard to eat the right things (68%), cost of care was too high (42%), the person did not want to think about having diabetes (32%), travel to their regular doctor or specialist was difficult (21%), and there were long wait times for an appointment to see their doctor or specialist (21%) (see Appendix Table 2.9).

Free or low cost medicines or monitoring materials (84%), coordination of healthcare and services by a professional (63%), support from family or friends (58%), health education and information (32%), and mobile services (services that travel to or near the home) (16%) were identified as important to improving the management of their diabetes (see Appendix Table 2.10).



## Nature and Information about Complications

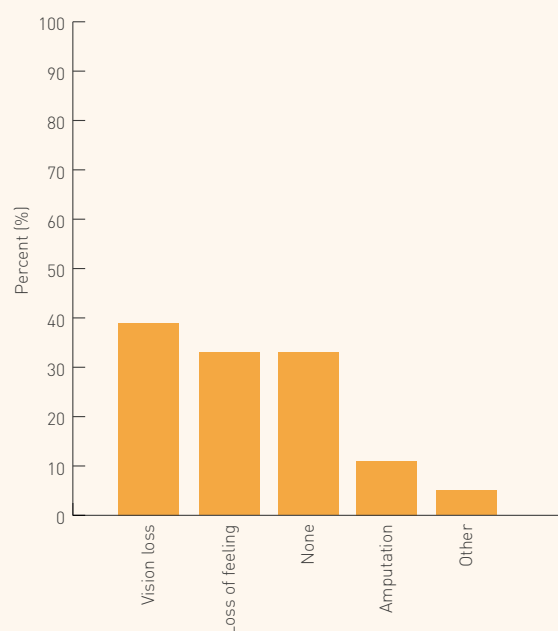
All respondents were aware of foot ulcers and neuropathy as potential consequences of diabetes, and 95% were aware of vision loss and amputation as other complications associated with diabetes (see Appendix Table 2.11).

Patients were at least four times more concerned about vision loss (68%) compared with other complications such as amputation (16%) and kidney disease (16%) (see Appendix Table 2.12).

Thirty-three percent of respondents reported that they had no complications of diabetes. However, of those who did have complications 39% had vision loss, neuropathy (33%) and amputation (11%) (see Figure 1 and Appendix Table 2.13).

Aside from vision loss, there was a considerable increase in the frequency of people with DED experiencing some complications compared to those without DED. The frequency of neuropathy increased from 30% for those without DED to 60% with DED (see Table 3 and Appendix EXP 1).

**Figure 1: Presence of complications**



**Table 3: Presence of complications without DED, with DED or DME**

Complication	Without DED (n=10)	With DED (n=5)	With DME (n=3)
Any	4 (40%)	5 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
Vision loss	1 (10.0%)	4 (80.0%)	2 (66.7%)
Loss of feeling in hands or toes (neuropathy)	3 (30.0%)	3 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Amputation	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Other	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
None	6 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [4]: Percentages within groups are calculated from non-missing data for that question.

NB [5]: Not all responses have been presented in this table, but have been included under "Any". Please see Appendix Table EXP1 for the full list of responses.

## Information about Diabetic Eye Disease and Diabetic Macular Edema

Ninety-five percent of respondents stated that eye complications were discussed with their health care professionals. Notwithstanding this, over one in three (37%) only discussed eye complications with their providers when symptoms arose. The frequency of regular discussions varied from every visit (21%), multiple times a year (5.3%), and once a year (32%) (see Appendix Table 2.14).

Over three-quarters (79%) reported that they did what they could to prevent vision problems (e.g. get routine screenings, visit specialists). Yet myths and misperceptions around vision changes and preventions were evident with 16% thinking that vision problems were a normal part of ageing and 16% making no special effort to have a preventative approach to their eye health (see Appendix Table 2.15).

Eighty-three percent of all respondents had received information about DR and DME with the doctor or nurse being the most common source (72%). In addition, of particular note, is the use of the internet by 50% of those surveyed to source information, followed by 33% who sought guidance from family and friends (see Table 4 and Appendix Table 3.9).

**Table 4: Source of information about DR and DME**

Source	All respondents (n=18)
Doctor/Nurse	13 (72.2%)
Internet	9 (50.0%)
Family/Friends/Neighbours	6 (33.3%)
Diabetes organisation or other health organisation	4 (22.2%)
TV/Radio/Newspaper/Magazines	3 (16.7%)
Health educator	1 (5.6%)
None of the above	3 (16.7%)

NB [1]: Not all respondents answered all questions in the survey; percentages are calculated from non-missing responses to the survey question..

## Screening for Diabetic Eye Disease

Over three-quarters (79%) of respondents reported having an eye exam for DED, with all having the exam within the last year. One-third of respondents were aware of government sponsored screening programmes for DED (see Appendix Table 3.1 and Table 3.2)

While 95% of those surveyed thought they should have their eyes examined for DED once a year, there were varied smaller numbers of respondents who thought that testing should happen every two years (see Appendix Table 3.4).

The biggest barriers to eye exams were the high cost (79%), limited access to diabetes specialists (42%), eye exams were not available near patients' homes, and the referral process being complicated or too long (37%) (see Table 5 and Appendix Table 3.5).

**Table 5: Barriers to eye examinations**

Identified Barriers	All Respondents (n=19)
They are expensive	15 (78.9%)
Limited access to diabetes specialists	8 (42.1%)
Eye exams are not available near my home	7 (36.8%)
Referral process is complicated or takes too long	7 (36.8%)
Long wait time for appointment	6 (31.6%)
Burden on my family/friends	5 (26.3%)
Too many other things to do or worry about	4 (21.1%)
Long wait time on the day of the visit	3 (15.8%)
Recommended treatments for eye problems are not available	3 (15.8%)
Don't know much about my condition	2 (10.5%)
Fear of treatment/results	2 (10.5%)
I'm not likely to have eye complications	1 (5.3%)



## Treatment of Diabetic Eye Disease and Diabetic Macular Edema

Treatment was assessed separately in people with DED and DME. For those with DED (80%) all received laser treatment, which was on going for 75% of respondents. Only one respondent had completed treatment. Seventy-five percent felt that treatment had been successful and their vision improved (see Table 6).

For the twenty percent with DED who had not received treatment, the most common reason reported was that they were still waiting for treatment or that treatment was either too expensive or not accessible.

The three respondents with DME had anti-VEGF, laser, or surgery as their form of treatment. Only one respondent had completed treatment while the other two were still receiving treatment. Two of the respondents believed treatment was successful, as their vision had improved; the other respondent was still waiting to know. There was a strong preference from those with DME to have a proactive approach to management and treatment to prevent further vision loss rather than a reactive approach once further vision loss occurred (see Appendix Table 3.8).

**Table 6: Treatment characteristics of patients with DED and DME**

Question	Response	With DED (n=5)	With DME (n=3)
Have you had any treatment for diabetic eye disease?	Yes	4 (80.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	No	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)
What treatment did you receive?	Laser	4 (100.0%)	1 (33.3%)
	Anti-VEGF	3 (75.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Surgery	3 (75.0%)	1 (33.3%)
Did you complete the treatment?	Yes	1 (25.0%)	1 (33.3%)
	Still receiving treatment	3 (75.0%)	2 (66.7%)
Do you feel that the treatment worked?	Yes, and vision improved	3 (75.0%)	2 (66.7%)
	Still waiting to know	1 (25.0%)	1 (33.3%)
What are the reason(s) that you have not had treatment for diabetic eye disease?	Treatment is not accessible	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Still waiting for treatment	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Too expensive	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)

NB [1]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [2]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: Not all respondents answered all questions in the survey; percentages are calculated from non-missing responses to the survey question.

NB [4]: This table is a summary of various questions. For a detailed breakdown for each question, please refer to the Appendices.

## Impact of Diabetic Eye Disease and Diabetic Macular Edema

All of those diagnosed with DED or DME said that their vision was affected (50% significantly, 50% slightly) (see Appendix Table 3.6).

Seventy-one percent of these respondents reported vision issues impacted their daily lives in various ways such as: household responsibilities, cooking or cleaning (57%), leisure activities or exercise (29%), working or keeping a job (29%), travelling (14%), managing their underlying diabetes (14%), and driving a vehicle (14%) (see Table 7).

**Table 7: Activities affected through vision impairment and loss**

	<b>All Respondents (n=7)</b>
Household responsibilities, such as cooking or cleaning	4 (57.1%)
Leisure activities/exercise	2 (28.6%)
Work or keeping a job	2 (28.6%)
Travelling	1 (14.3%)
Managing my diabetes	1 (14.3%)
Driving (a car/vehicle)	1 (14.3%)
None	2 (28.6%)

None of those with DED and 33% with DME were in paid employment compared with 82% of respondents without DED. Patients with DED were either working without pay, retired, or not working at all. The patients with DME who were not in paid employment were retired (see Table 8 and Appendix EXP 5.1).

Most (67%) respondents did not receive government assistance however; for those who did medical assistance was most commonly received by 17% (see Appendix Table 4.5).

While most (84%) respondents had no reported trouble paying for food at any time during the past year, 16% still reported this as a problem. In addition, 47% stated that their access to health care was affected, and for 37% it was affected by their income (see Appendix Table 4.6 and Table 4.7).

Thirty-two percent of respondents said they worried about their health, 37% about family while 5.3% were not worried about any of the items in the survey (see Appendix Table 4.8).

**Table 8: Socio-economic profile of patients without DED, with DED or DME**

Question	Response	Without DED (n=11)	With DED (n=5)	With DME (n=3)
Are you currently working?	Working for pay	9 (81.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)
	Working without pay at home (e.g. housework, farming)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Retired	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	2 (66.7%)
	Student	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Not working	1 (9.1%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Question	Response	Without DED (n=11)	With DED (n=4)	With DME (n=3)
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Income assistance	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Medical assistance	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)
	Pension assistance	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (33.3%)
	None of the above	8 (72.7%)	3 (75.0%)	1 (33.3%)
Question	Response	Without DED (n=11)	With DED (n=5)	With DME (n=3)
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	3 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	No	8 (72.7%)	5 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [4]: Not all respondents answered all questions in the survey; percentages are calculated from non-missing responses to the survey question

NB [5]: This table is a summary of various questions. For a detailed breakdown for each question, please refer to the Appendices.



## Self-reported Quality of Life

The CDC HRQOL-4 Core Modules of the “Healthy Days Measure” was used to capture information on self-reported quality of life, based on the number of unhealthy days within the last 30 days from when the survey was taken. The reported health status varied depending on whether respondents had been diagnosed with DED or DME (See Table 9).

Half of those with DED and all respondents with DME reported self-rated health as poor compared to 36% of people without DED. While reported health was reasonably consistent whether the respondent had DED or not, there was a 77% increase in the activity limitation days between those without DED and those with DED. DED impacted a person’s functional ability to undertake activities.

Compared with 46% of those without DED, 50% of people with DED experienced limitations to their daily activities as a result of poor health. Where health or an associated condition impacted daily activities, the primary limitations were: diabetes, arthritis/rheumatism, back or neck problems and eye/vision problems (see Appendix EXP 2).

**Table 9: Self-reported healthy days of patients without DED, with DED or DME**

Health Status	Without DED	With DED	With DME
Self-rated health: Good	7 (63.6%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Self-rated health: Poor	4 (36.4%)	2 (50.0%)	3 (100.0%)
Physically unhealthy days	4 (50.0%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)
Mentally unhealthy days	3 (42.9%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)
Unhealthy days	5 (71.4%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)
Activity limitation days	2 (33.3%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select “Yes” for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = “Yes” minus respondents with DME = “Yes”.

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = “Yes”.

NB [4]: Not all respondents answered all questions in the survey; percentages are calculated from non-missing responses to the survey question.

NB [5]: This table is a summary of various questions. For a detailed breakdown for each question, please refer to the Appendices.

# Chile

## DR Barometer Findings:

### Health Care Professionals

#### Key Demographic Characteristics

There were 31 health care professionals who answered at least one of the survey questions in Chile. Of these, two were primary care providers (6.5%), one was a diabetes specialist provider (3.2%) and 26 were ophthalmologists (84%). The remaining respondents were nurses, health educators or other professionals (see Appendix PT 1.3).

In this section of the report, data from health care professionals as a whole and then the ophthalmologist subgroup will be reported.

As a group, health care professionals had been practicing for an average of 22 years, with the ophthalmologist group practicing for an average of 24 years (see Appendix PT 1.5).

Health care professionals were well educated (80% with graduate or advanced degree); 5% were female and 95% male; 32% were aged 40 - 49 years, 21% in the 50-59 year age group, 16% in the 30-39, and 16% in the 60-69 year age groups (see Table 10 and Appendix PT 3.1).

**Table 10: Summary of key characteristics of health care professionals**

Group	Subgroup	All Respondents	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist	Ophthalmologist
<b>All respondents</b>		31 (100.0%)	2 (6.5%)	1 (3.2%)	26 (83.9%)
<b>Age group</b>	18 - 29 yrs.	1 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	30 - 39 yrs.	3 (15.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (17.6%)
	40 - 49 yrs.	6 (31.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (35.3%)
	50 - 59 yrs.	4 (21.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (23.5%)
	60 - 69 yrs.	3 (15.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.8%)
	70 - 79 yrs.	1 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)
	80 - 89 yrs.	1 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)
<b>Gender</b>	Female	1 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Male	19 (95.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)
<b>Education</b>	College/University	4 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (17.6%)
	Graduate or advanced degree (e.g. PhD, MD, etc.)	16 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	14 (82.4%)

[NB [1]: This table is a summary of various questions. For a detailed breakdown for each question, please refer to the Appendices.

## Clinical Practice Characteristics

Fifty-two percent of all providers had their main practice setting in an eye clinic and for ophthalmologists only the most common settings were eye clinic (60%), hospital (36%), and diabetes clinic (4%) (see Appendix PT 2.1).

Ninety-seven percent of health care professionals worked in an urban setting (see Appendix PT 2.2).

Almost half of all health care professionals worked in the private sector (48%) as did ophthalmologists (48%) who also worked in combined or mixed (36%) and the government (16%) sector (see Appendix PT 2.3).

Regarding payment of health services, the health care professionals reported that 46% of patients and insurance share the payment for services, 33% pay through insurance, and 29% do not pay for services. The pattern was similar for ophthalmologists, where 40% of patients and insurance share payment for services, 35% pay through insurance for services, and 30% do not pay for services (see Appendix PT 2.7).

On average, all providers see 74 patients per week and on average 35% had diabetes. Similarly, ophthalmologists saw an average 80 patients per week and 34% had diabetes (see Appendix PT 2.6).

For all health care professionals, the average waiting time for an appointment was most commonly between one week and a month (46%), or less than one week (21%). The waiting time for an ophthalmologist was usually between one week and a month for 50% of practices but for a further 15% of practices, the wait time was less than one week (see Appendix PT 2.5).

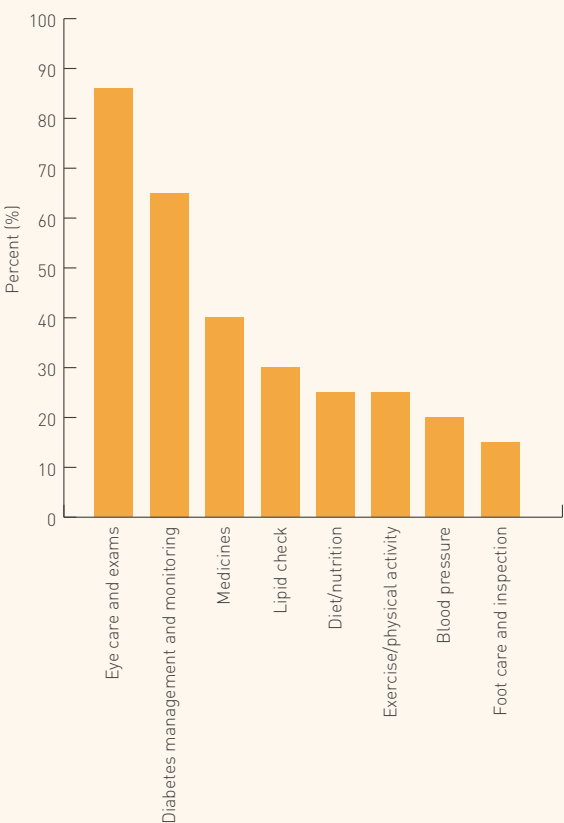
**Table 11: Average wait times to schedule an appointment**

Wait Time Intervals	All Respondents (n=24)	Ophthalmologist (n=20)
Less than 1 week	5 (20.8%)	3 (15.0%)
More than 1 week but less than 1 month	11 (45.8%)	10 (50.0%)
More than 1 month but less than 2 months	2 (8.3%)	2 (10.0%)
More than 3 months but less than 6 months	2 (8.3%)	2 (10.0%)
Six or more months	3 (12.5%)	3 (15.0%)
Other	1 (4.2%)	0 (0.0%)

# Patient Education Information

A wide range of topics related to diabetes and its management were addressed by the health care professionals in a routine visit (see Figure 2 and Appendix PT 2.10).

**Figure 2: Health care topics discussed with patients during a routine visit**



Health care professionals stated that written information about diabetes is available yet the adequacy of this information related to eye complications varies.

Fifty-nine percent of all providers reported that they had sufficient information about eye complications; however, 35% said the information on eye complications and diabetes was insufficient. Overall, 40% of those surveyed had no written information available for their patients (see Appendix PT 2.11).

Some ophthalmologists (18%) had written information about diabetes and potential eye complications; however, 24% said it was insufficient in regards to eye complications and diabetes. Forty-seven percent of ophthalmologists said there was no written information available at all.

## Guidelines and Protocols

Fifty-eight percent of providers, including 50% of ophthalmologists, had written protocols for the management of diabetes, which were used by staff. However, 26% had no such protocols (see Appendix PT 2.12).

With respect to the management of diabetes-related vision issues, 63% of health care professionals, including 56% of ophthalmologists, had written protocols, which were used by staff. However, for some 16% the protocols available were not used by staff. A concerning finding was that for 11% of providers no protocols on the management of diabetes-related vision issues were available (see Table 12 and Appendix PT 2.13).

**Table 12: Availability and use of information and protocols**

Question	Response	All Respondents (n=20)	Ophthalmologist (n=17)
Is there written information about diabetes available for patients in your main practice?	Yes, and information on eye complications is sufficient	3 (15.0%)	3 (17.6%)
	Yes, but information on eye complications is not sufficient	7 (35.0%)	4 (23.5%)
	No written information is available for patients	8 (40.0%)	8 (47.1%)
	Don't know/Not sure	2 (10.0%)	2 (11.8%)
Question	Response	All Respondents (n=19)	Ophthalmologist (n=16)
Do you have written protocols/guidelines for detection and management of diabetes-related vision issue available in your main practice?	Yes, available and used by staff	12 (63.2%)	9 (56.3%)
	Yes, available but not used by staff	3 (15.8%)	3 (18.8%)
	Not available	2 (10.5%)	2 (12.5%)
	Don't know/Not sure	2 (10.5%)	2 (12.5%)

NB [1]: This table is a summary of various questions. For a detailed breakdown for each question, please refer to the Appendices.

## Screening Protocols and Barriers in the Care Pathway

Timing for the initial eye exam for persons with diabetes varied depending upon the type of diabetes as reported by all providers.

For those with type 1 diabetes, 16% of all providers reported that the initial eye exam should occur at time of the diagnosis of diabetes and 58% reported that it should occur after a predetermined number of years. For patients with type 2 diabetes, 75% of all providers recommended an eye exam at time of diagnosis and only 10% reported that it should occur after a predetermined number of years (see Appendix PT 2.14).

Most (95%) health care professionals and all ophthalmologists reported that follow-up eye examinations should be conducted every year. Most ophthalmologists (88%) and health care professionals (90%) screen patients for DR (see Appendix PT 2.15 and PT 2.16).

Across all health care professionals, only 25% send appointment reminders for general follow-up appointments. Most health care professionals (80%) and ophthalmologists (88%) shared patient information with colleagues to optimise patient care management (see Appendix PT 2.19 and PT 2.20).

The most common patient characteristics influencing the referral process for eye complications for health professionals and ophthalmologists respectively were: diabetes duration (95%)(94%), presence of comorbidities such as hypertension (75%)(77%), high glucose levels (75%)(88%), patient's age (50%)(47%), and patient adherence to recommendations (25%)(29%) (see Appendix PT 2.17)

As reported by health care professionals, the major barriers to optimising eye health faced by patients with diabetes were the complex and / or inadequate referral process (60%), limited access to eye specialists (55%) and lack of knowledge and/or awareness (45%). Ophthalmologists like health care professionals reported similar such barriers (see Table 13 and Appendix PT 2.18).



**Table 13: Major barriers to optimising eye health**

<b>Response</b>	<b>All Respondents (n=20)</b>	<b>Ophthalmologists (n=17)</b>
Referral process	12 (60.0%)	10 (58.8%)
Lack of knowledge and/or awareness	9 (45.0%)	8 (47.1%)
Limited access to eye specialists	11 (55.0%)	8 (47.1%)
Cost of care	7 (35.0%)	7 (41.2%)
Long wait time for appointment	8 (40.0%)	7 (41.2%)
Patients have competing responsibilities and priorities	8 (40.0%)	7 (41.2%)
Limited access to diabetes specialists	8 (40.0%)	5 (29.4%)
Patients feel eye complications are unlikely	6 (30.0%)	5 (29.4%)
Patients fear of treatment/results	4 (20.0%)	4 (23.5%)
Patients feel eye exams are not important	6 (30.0%)	4 (23.5%)
Proximity to care	2 (10.0%)	2 (11.8%)
Recommended treatments are not available	2 (10.0%)	2 (11.8%)
Long wait time on the day of visit	3 (15.0%)	1 (5.9%)
Clinic too small or lack necessary equipment/staff	1 (5.0%)	1 (5.9%)

# Chile

## DR Barometer Findings: Ophthalmologists

### Screening

There were sixteen ophthalmologists who answered at least one of the supplementary questions (see Appendix PT 4.1 to PT 4.14). On average, 19% of patients seen by the ophthalmologists had DR and 7% DME (see Appendix PT 4.1 and PT 4.2).

The most common waiting time for a screening appointment for DED was between one week and a month (53%) with 24% stating between one and two months (see Appendix PT 4.3).

Forty-one percent of ophthalmologists reported a wait time of screening to diagnosis of less than one week, 24% (n=4) reported that it was between one week and a month (see Appendix PT 4.4).

### Treatment and Challenges

All ophthalmologists personally administer treatment for DR and the most common influencing factors were: high glucose levels (88%), presence of comorbidities such as hypertension (63%), and diabetes duration (56%) (see Appendix PT 4.6 and PT 4.7).

The most common outreach venues for screening for DED were at vision centres (50%), health fairs for people with diabetes (13%), health fairs for all (6.3%), and mobile screening centres (6.3%) (see Appendix PT 4.13).

Ninety-four percent of ophthalmologists screen patients for DR based on fundoscopy through dilated pupils. Additionally 56% use optical coherence tomography, 56% use fluorescein angiography, and 44% use a retinal photo. Eighty-eight percent of ophthalmologists reported that they treat DR and DME based on both visual and anatomical outcomes (see Appendix PT 4.8 and PT 4.9).

Seventy-five percent of ophthalmologists said that most patients present when visual problems have already occurred and 25% (n=4) said that patients present in time for screening (see Appendix PT 4.10) although the sample is notably very small.

All ophthalmologists had received specific training on the treatment and diagnosis of DR and/ or DME. Sixty-nine percent had training within the past year, 25% between one and five years ago, and 6.3% five years ago or more. Eighty-one percent would be interested in online education and certification on DME, angiogenesis and anti-VEGF therapies (see Appendix PT 4.11 and PT 4.12).

Ophthalmologists reported that the greatest challenges for improving patient outcomes in DED were late diagnosis (75%), referral pathways (69%), and limited access to patient education materials (63%) (see Table 14 and Appendix PT 4.14).

**Table 14: Challenges for improving outcomes in DED**

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist (n=16)
What do you perceive to be the greatest challenges for improving patient outcomes in diabetic eye disease?	Late diagnosis	12 (75.0%)
	Referral pathways	11 (68.8%)
	Limited access to patient education on diabetic retinopathy and diabetic macular edema	10 (62.5%)
	Reimbursement/restrictions on approved therapy	9 (56.3%)
	Multi-disciplinary team integration is poor	9 (56.3%)
	Ineffective screening services	8 (50.0%)
	Government/insurance not able to cover patient costs	7 (43.8%)
	No universal guideline on when to treat	2 (12.5%)
	No universal guidelines on referral/screening	1 (6.3%)
	No universal guidelines on how to treat	1 (6.3%)
	Other	1 (6.3%)

# Chile

## DR Barometer Summary

In Chile, 21 adults with diabetes and 31 health care professionals provided insights about their experiences of living with, managing and treating diabetes, DR and DME. The results of the DR Barometer Study, Chile aim to help improve the level of awareness around diabetes and eye complications as well as access and barriers to diabetes management, including screening and timely treatment for those diagnosed with DED and DME.

Chile is the sixth most populous country in South America and seventh in Latin America with a population of approximately 18.1 million. One of the major influences in the region is that its population is ageing which has serious policy and programme implications. By 2050, 26% of the total population will be aged 65 years and older while those aged 0-14 years of age will make up about 14% of the population.

Alongside the demographic changes, the prevalence of people with diabetes is climbing rapidly. Today Chile has over 1.4 million people living with diabetes, which accounts for some 5% of people living with diabetes in this region.

The DR Barometer Study findings suggest that overall a younger population was more likely to be associated with type 1 diabetes, and an older population with type 2 diabetes. Half of those in the youngest age group (18-39 years) had type 1 diabetes and in the 40 – 59 age group 20% had type 1 while 80% had type 2. This is an important but well-known finding in the context of Chile's rapidly ageing population.

Health professionals such as the doctor, nurse, or nutritionist most commonly informed patients about their condition. A trend globally, which was reflected in the Chilean study, was the increasing use of the internet by over half of the respondents.

Just less than one third of respondents were enrolled in a diabetes management programme and only half of these said that there was information in the programme about the importance of screening for eye complications.

Many respondents struggled with the management of their diabetic condition with some issues that were within their control such as eating the right foods or the person not wanting to think about having diabetes. In addition, the high cost of care, and long wait times for appointments were challenges.

There was a relatively high awareness of the complications associated with diabetes. Vision loss (65%) was by far the most concerning followed by kidney disease and amputation. Though one third of those surveyed had no complications, there was still many who reported having vision loss, neuropathy, and amputations.

Knowing that diabetic-related vision loss is preventable addressing barriers to eye screening is an important policy issue. In large part, respondents had received an eye exam, which is understandable considering the purposeful sample; however, there were many barriers to eye exams including the high costs of exams and long wait times on the day of the appointment.

Evidence shows that the relationship between the patient and the health care professional is critical to ensure realistic and optimal patient outcomes. It was therefore surprising that nearly a third of those surveyed had either never had a conversation about eye complications with their health professional or it took place only when symptoms were present. Equally concerning is the myths and perceptions around vision changes with 16% reporting that vision problems were a normal part of ageing and the same percentage not making any special effort to prevent vision problems.

Most people diagnosed with DED or DME said that their vision was slightly or significantly affected which in turn affected their health, lifestyle, and life choices with many experiencing difficulty in undertaking household responsibilities such as cooking or cleaning, enjoying and participating in leisure or exercise activities, working or keeping a job, travelling, or driving a vehicle .

Two third of those with DED reported that some days they felt mentally unhealthy and all experienced days where activities were limited because of their poor physical or mental health. In contrast, a third of respondents without DED felt mentally unhealthy and a third experienced days where activities were limited because of their poor physical or mental health.

Respondents with DME said that they preferred a proactive approach to prevent further vision loss rather than only receiving treatment when their vision deteriorates. Almost half (47%) of respondents reported having trouble accessing healthcare services with 37% of these noting that it was affected by their income. Health and family were the top two 'worries' on the minds of the respondents surveyed.

Patient education is very much at the heart of a proactive approach so it was somewhat unexpected to find that 35% of providers said that the written information diabetes and eye complications available were insufficient. Furthermore, only 58% of providers, including 50% of ophthalmologists, had written protocols for the detection and management of diabetes-related vision issues, which were used by staff. In some practices, education material and necessary protocols did not exist.

Recommendations for the timing of the initial eye exam for persons with diabetes varied depending upon the type of diabetes and the provider. For patients with type 1 diabetes, 16% of providers recommended an exam at the time of diagnosis, 56% after a predetermined number of years but for 11% of the providers there was no standard practice as it varied from case to case. Seventy-five percent of providers recommended an initial eye exam at the time of diagnosis for those with type 2 diabetes.

Certain factors influenced the referral process for respondents with eye complications, the main being, diabetes duration, presence of comorbidities such as hypertension high glucose levels, the patient's age, and patient's ability to adhere to recommendations. Complex or inadequate referral pathways, limited access to eye specialists, and lack of knowledge and/or awareness were viewed by ophthalmologists as some of the greatest challenges for improving patient outcomes in DED.

In large part, the patients and providers who participated in the study were self-selected, and therefore this population group is more likely to be engaged and motivated in the management of their diabetes hence a possible explanation for the rates of awareness and screening.

Even though the sample is not representative of the broader population, and as such may not truly reflect the national situation, the findings illustrate important trends, and certainly highlight specific areas of concern and potential calls for policy action in Chile.



# References and Acknowledgement

<sup>1</sup> The World Bank. (2016). *Health nutrition and population statistics: Population estimates and projections* (World Data Bank). Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. Retrieved from <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=Health%20Nutrition%20and%20Population%20Statistics:%20Population%20estimates%20and%20projections>

<sup>2</sup> International Diabetes Federation. (2015). *IDF Diabetes Atlas*. Accessed from: <http://www.diabetesatlas.org/>

The IFA, IDF and IAPB would like to acknowledge and thank the many organisations and health care professionals from Chile that assisted in the dissemination of patient and provider surveys, your contributions were pivotal to the success of the DR Barometer Study.

# Appendices

# The Diabetic Retinopathy Barometer Survey: Appendices for Chile

## APPENDIX 1 : National Results

**Table 1.1**

Survey Information	Number of Respondents (%)
All valid respondents [1]	23 (100.0%)
Respondents aged 18 or over	23 (100.0%)
Respondents with diabetes	21 (91.3%)

*NB [1]: valid respondents are those with country information*

**Table 1.2**

Survey Information	Number of Respondents (%)
All valid respondents	23 (100.0%)
Included in Diabetic Analysis Set	21 (91.3%)
Excluded from Diabetic Analysis Set	2 (8.7%)
Reasons for exclusion from diabetic analysis set	.
Not diagnosed with diabetes	1
Missing information on diabetes diagnosis	1

**Table 1.3**

Survey Information	Number of Respondents (%)
Diabetic Analysis Set	21 (100.0%)
World Bank Income Group: High Income	21 (100.0%)
Persons with diabetic eye disease (DED)	5 (23.8%)
Persons with diabetic macular edema (DME)	3 (14.3%)
Persons with Type I diabetes	5 (23.8%)
Persons with Type II diabetes	15 (71.4%)
Persons not seeing health care professional for diabetes	3 (14.3%)
Persons seeing health care professional for diabetes	17 (81.0%)
Persons with eye disease & not received treatment	1 (4.8%)
Persons with eye disease & received treatment	7 (33.3%)

**Table 2.1**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
With which type of diabetes have you been diagnosed?	Type I	5 (25.0)
	Type II	15 (75.0)
	Total Valid Response	20 (100.0)
	Total missing	1

**Table 2.2**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
When was your diabetes diagnosed?	Within the last year	2 (10.0)
	1 - 5 years ago	3 (15.0)
	6 - 10 years ago	2 (10.0)
	11 - 15 years ago	7 (35.0)
	16 - 20 years ago	3 (15.0)
	21 years ago or longer	3 (15.0)
	Total Valid Response	20 (100.0)
	Total missing	1

**Table 2.3.1**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Do you see a health care professional for your diabetes?	Yes	17 (85.0)
	No	3 (15.0)
	Total Valid Response	20 (100.0)
	Total missing	1
What kind of health care professional?	General/Family Doctor	5 (29.4)
	Diabetes Specialist	8 (47.1)
	Other	4 (23.5)
	Total Valid Response	17 (100.0)
	Total missing	4

**Table 2.3.2**

Type of health care professional	Times per year seen for diabetes	Value
General/Family Doctor	Total valid numeric response (n)	3
	Mean	3.3
	SD	1.5
	Median	3.0
	Min	2
	Max	5
	Total missing	2
Diabetes Specialist	Total valid numeric response (n)	7
	Mean	2.9
	SD	1.2
	Median	3.0
	Min	1
	Max	4
	Total missing	1
Other	Total valid numeric response (n)	4
	Mean	3.3
	SD	1.0
	Median	3.5
	Min	2
	Max	4

**Table 2.4**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How have you received information about diabetes?	Doctor or nurse	20 (100.0%)
	Health educator	2 (10.0%)
	Nutritionist or dietitian	15 (75.0%)
	Diabetes organization or other health organization	3 (15.0%)
	Family/Friends/Neighbors	9 (45.0%)
	TV/Radio/Newspaper/Magazines	8 (40.0%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Internet	10 (50.0%)
	Social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, blogs)	4 (20.0%)
	Total Valid Response	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

**Table 2.5**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How do you manage your diabetes?	Diet	13 (65.0%)
	Oral medicine	15 (75.0%)
	Exercise	6 (30.0%)
	Insulin	10 (50.0%)
	Total Valid Response	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

**Table 2.6**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Are you currently enrolled in a diabetes patient management support programme?	Yes	6 (30.0)
	No	14 (70.0)
	Total Valid Response	20 (100.0)
	Total missing	1
Who sponsors the programme?	Hospital support program	5 (83.3)
	Clinic support program	1 (16.7)
	Total Valid Response	6 (100.0)
	Total missing	15
Does the programme include education on the importance of screening for diabetic eye complications?	Yes	3 (50.0)
	No	3 (50.0)
	Total Valid Response	6 (100.0)



Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Total missing	15

**Table 2.7**

Test	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you ever had the following tests in a doctor's office or clinic?		
Blood glucose test	Yes	19 (100.0%)
	Less than 6 months	17 (89.5%)
	6 - 12 months	2 (10.5%)
	Total valid response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2
	Total valid response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2
Urine check	Yes	19 (100.0%)
	Less than 6 months	16 (84.2%)
	6 - 12 months	3 (15.8%)
	Total valid response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2
	Total valid response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2
Weight check	Yes	16 (88.9%)
	Less than 6 months	15 (83.3%)
	6 - 12 months	1 (5.6%)
	Total valid response	16 (88.9%)
	Total missing	5
	No	2 (11.1%)
	Total valid response	18 (100.0%)
	Total missing	3
Blood pressure check	Yes	16 (94.1%)
	Less than 6 months	13 (76.5%)
	6 - 12 months	2 (11.8%)
	Greater than 12 months	1 (5.9%)

Test	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Total valid response	16 (94.1%)
	Total missing	5
	No	1 (5.9%)
	Total valid response	17 (100.0%)
	Total missing	4
Foot check	Yes	12 (66.7%)
	Less than 6 months	7 (38.9%)
	6 - 12 months	3 (16.7%)
	Greater than 12 months	2 (11.1%)
	Total valid response	12 (66.7%)
	Total missing	9
	No	6 (33.3%)
	Total valid response	18 (100.0%)
	Total missing	3
Eye check	Yes	16 (84.2%)
	Less than 6 months	10 (52.6%)
	6 - 12 months	5 (26.3%)
	Greater than 12 months	1 (5.3%)
	Total valid response	16 (84.2%)
	Total missing	5
	No	3 (15.8%)
	Total valid response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2

**Table 2.8**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How well do you think your diabetes is controlled?	Very well	3 (15.8%)
	Well	10 (52.6%)
	Not very well	3 (15.8%)
	Not well at all	3 (15.8%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Total Valid Response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2

**Table 2.9**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What are the main challenges you face in controlling your diabetes?	High cost of care	8 (42.1%)
	Travel to my regular doctor or specialist is difficult	4 (21.1%)
	Long wait time for an appointment to see my doctor or specialist	4 (21.1%)
	Health services needed are not available	4 (21.1%)
	Don't know enough about diabetes	2 (10.5%)
	Too hard to eat the right things	13 (68.4%)
	Too many other things to do	3 (15.8%)
	Don't want to think about having diabetes	6 (31.6%)
	Other	2 (10.5%)
	Total Valid Response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2

**Table 2.10**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Which of the following services currently help you better manage your diabetes?	Free or low cost medicines or monitoring materials	16 (84.2%)
	Support groups	2 (10.5%)
	Support from family or friends	11 (57.9%)
	Health education and information	6 (31.6%)
	Mobile services (services that travel to or near your home)	3 (15.8%)
	Coordination of healthcare and services by a professional	12 (63.2%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Other	1 (5.3%)
	Total Valid Response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2

**Table 2.11**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What complications (or problems), to your knowledge, arise from diabetes?	Amputation	18 (94.7%)
	Foot ulcers	19 (100.0%)
	Increased risk of broken bones or fractures	7 (36.8%)
	Loss of feeling in hands or toes (neuropathy)	19 (100.0%)
	Vision loss	18 (94.7%)
	Irritable bowel disease	3 (15.8%)
	Kidney disease	18 (94.7%)
	Cardiovascular disease/Stroke	17 (89.5%)
	Other	3 (15.8%)
	Total Valid Response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2

**Table 2.12**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Which complication of diabetes are you most concerned about?	Amputation	3 (15.8)
	Vision loss	13 (68.4)
	Kidney disease	3 (15.8)
	Total Valid Response	19 (100.0)
	Total missing	2

**Table 2.13**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Which of the following complications of diabetes do you have?	Amputation	2 (11.1%)
	Broken bones or fractures	1 (5.6%)
	Loss of feeling in hands or toes (neuropathy)	6 (33.3%)
	Vision loss	7 (38.9%)
	Other	1 (5.6%)
	Don't know/Not sure	2 (11.1%)
	None	6 (33.3%)
	Total Valid Response	18 (100.0%)
	Total missing	3

**Table 2.14**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How often do you discuss the possibility of eye complications with your health care professional?	Every visit	4 (21.1%)
	Multiple times per year	1 (5.3%)
	Once per year	6 (31.6%)
	Only when symptoms arise	7 (36.8%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (5.3%)
	Total Valid Response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2

**Table 2.15**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Which of the following best describes your attitude to vision issues?	I think that vision problems are a normal part of ageing	3 (15.8%)
	I do what I can to prevent vision problems (e.g. get routine screenings, visit specialists)	15 (78.9%)



Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	I do not make any special effort to prevent vision problems	3 (15.8%)
	Total Valid Response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2

**Table 2.16**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What type of health insurance do you have?	Public	7 (36.8)
	Public - Private	4 (21.1)
	Private	7 (36.8)
	None	1 (5.3)
	Total Valid Response	19 (100.0)
	Total missing	2

**Table 2.17**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Most often, how do you pay for the following types of medical care and services?		
General doctor visits (e.g. primary care doctor)	Care is free	8 (44.4)
	Insurance pays total cost	2 (11.1)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	8 (44.4)
	Total Valid Response	18 (100.0)
	Total missing	3
Specialist medical visits (e.g. eye doctor, gynecologist, urologist)	Care is free	3 (15.8)
	Insurance pays total cost	1 (5.3)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	13 (68.4)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	2 (10.5)
	Total Valid Response	19 (100.0)
	Total missing	2
Medicines	Care is free	3 (16.7)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Insurance pays total cost	2 (11.1)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	12 (66.7)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	1 (5.6)
	Total Valid Response	18 (100.0)
	Total missing	3
Medical supplies (e.g. blood glucose meter/strips)	Care is free	2 (10.5)
	Insurance pays total cost	2 (10.5)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	9 (47.4)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	4 (21.1)
	Do not use service	2 (10.5)
	Total Valid Response	19 (100.0)
	Total missing	2
Procedures	Care is free	5 (26.3)
	Insurance pays total cost	1 (5.3)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	11 (57.9)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	1 (5.3)
	Do not use service	1 (5.3)
	Total Valid Response	19 (100.0)
	Total missing	2
Tests/screenings	Care is free	6 (31.6)
	Insurance pays total cost	1 (5.3)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	12 (63.2)
	Total Valid Response	19 (100.0)
	Total missing	2
Health education	Care is free	5 (26.3)
	Insurance pays total cost	3 (15.8)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	4 (21.1)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Do not use service	7 (36.8)
	Total Valid Response	19 (100.0)
	Total missing	2
Counseling	Care is free	6 (33.3)
	Insurance pays total cost	1 (5.6)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	1 (5.6)
	Do not use service	7 (38.9)
	Don't know/Not Sure	3 (16.7)
	Total Valid Response	18 (100.0)
	Total missing	3

**Table 3.1**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Are you aware of any government sponsored screening programs for diabetic eye disease (diabetic retinopathy)?	Yes	7 (36.8%)
	No	12 (63.2%)
	Total valid response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2

**Table 3.2**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you ever had an eye exam for diabetic eye disease?	Yes	15 (78.9%)
	No	4 (21.1%)
	Total valid response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2
How long ago was your last eye exam?	Within the last year	15 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	15 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Who did the last exam?	Eye doctor/Eye clinic	15 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	15 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6

**Table 3.3**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you ever had a dilated eye exam, where your eyes are examined after eye drops?	Yes	17 (89.5%)
	No	2 (10.5%)
	Total valid response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2

**Table 3.4**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Based on what you know, how often should you get your eyes examined for diabetic eye disease?	Once a year	18 (94.7%)
	Every two years	1 (5.3%)
	Total valid response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2

**Table 3.5**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
For you, what are the biggest barriers to eye exams?	They are expensive	15 (78.9%)
	Eye exams are not available near my home	7 (36.8%)
	Long wait time for appointment	6 (31.6%)
	Long wait time on the day of the visit	3 (15.8%)
	Referral process is complicated or takes	7 (36.8%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	too long	
	Recommended treatments for eye problems are not available	3 (15.8%)
	Don't know much about my condition	2 (10.5%)
	Fear of treatment/results	2 (10.5%)
	Burden on my family/friends	5 (26.3%)
	Limited access to diabetes specialists	8 (42.1%)
	I'm not likely to have eye complications	1 (5.3%)
	Too many other things to do or worry about	4 (21.1%)
	Total valid response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2

**Table 3.6**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you been diagnosed with diabetic eye disease?	Yes	8 (42.1%)
	No	11 (57.9%)
	Total valid response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2
Has your diabetic eye disease affected your vision?	Yes, slightly	4 (50.0%)
	Yes, significantly	4 (50.0%)
	Total valid response	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing	13
Have vision issues caused you to have difficulty with any of the following?	Traveling	1 (14.3%)
	Household responsibilities, such as cooking or cleaning	4 (57.1%)
	Leisure activities/exercise	2 (28.6%)
	Work or keeping a job	2 (28.6%)
	Managing my diabetes	1 (14.3%)
	None	2 (28.6%)
	Driving (a car/vehicle)	1 (14.3%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Total valid response	7 (100.0%)
	Total missing	14

**Table 3.7**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you had any treatment for diabetic eye disease?	Yes	7 (87.5%)
	No	1 (12.5%)
	Total valid response	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing	13
What treatment did you receive?	Laser	5 (71.4%)
	Injection in the eye (Anti-VEGF)	6 (85.7%)
	Surgery	4 (57.1%)
	Total valid response	7 (100.0%)
	Total missing	14
Did you complete the treatment?	Yes	2 (28.6%)
	Still receiving treatment	5 (71.4%)
	Total valid response	7 (100.0%)
	Total missing	14
Do you feel that the treatment worked?	Yes, and vision improved	5 (71.4%)
	Still waiting to know	2 (28.6%)
	Total valid response	7 (100.0%)
	Total missing	14
What is/are the reason(s) that you did not complete the treatment?	Total missing	21
What are the reason(s) that you have not had treatment for diabetic eye disease?	Treatment is not accessible	1 (100.0%)
	Still waiting for treatment	1 (100.0%)
	Too expensive	1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Total missing	20

**Table 3.8**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you been diagnosed with diabetic macular edema?	Yes	3 (17.6%)
	No	13 (76.5%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (5.9%)
	Total valid response	17 (100.0%)
	Total missing	4
If Yes, which of the following would you prefer	Treatment to prevent further vision loss	3 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	18

**Table 3.9**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you received information about diabetic retinopathy or diabetic macular edema from any of the following sources?	Doctor/Nurse	13 (72.2%)
	Health educator	1 (5.6%)
	Diabetes organization or other health organization	4 (22.2%)
	Family/Friends/Neighbors	6 (33.3%)
	TV/Radio/Newspaper/Magazines	3 (16.7%)
	Internet	9 (50.0%)
	None of the above	3 (16.7%)
	Total valid response	18 (100.0%)
	Total missing	3

**Table 4.1**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
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Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What is your gender?	Female	10 (52.6)
	Male	9 (47.4)
	Total Valid Response	19 (100.0)
	Total missing	2
Please indicate your age	18 - 29	4 (19.0)
	30 - 39	2 (9.5)
	40 - 49	2 (9.5)
	50 - 59	8 (38.1)
	60 - 69	4 (19.0)
	70 - 79	1 (4.8)
	Total Valid Response	21 (100.0)

**Table 4.2**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Where do you live?	Urban setting	18 (94.7)
	Non-urban setting	1 (5.3)
	Total Valid Response	19 (100.0)
	Total missing	2

**Table 4.3**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What is the highest level of education you completed?	Did not complete primary school	2 (10.5)
	Secondary school	6 (31.6)
	College/University	9 (47.4)
	Graduate or post-graduate	2 (10.5)
	Total valid response	19 (100.0)
	Total missing	2

**Table 4.4**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Are you currently working?	Working for pay	10 (52.6)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Working without pay at home (e.g. housework, farming)	2 (10.5)
	Retired	4 (21.1)
	Student	1 (5.3)
	Not working	2 (10.5)
	Total Valid Response	19 (100.0)
	Total missing	2

**Table 4.5**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Income assistance	1 (5.6%)
	Medical assistance	3 (16.7%)
	Pension assistance	2 (11.1%)
	None of the above	12 (66.7%)
	Total valid response	18 (100.0%)
	Total missing	3

**Table 4.6**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	3 (15.8)
	No	16 (84.2)
	Total Valid Response	19 (100.0)
	Total missing	2

**Table 4.7**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Do you feel that your access to health care is negatively affected by any of the following?	Age	4 (21.1)
	Education	1 (5.3)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Gender	1 (5.3)
	Income	7 (36.8)
	Place where you live	4 (21.1)
	None of the above	10 (52.6)
	Total valid response	19 (100.0)
	Total missing	2

**Table 4.8**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Which of the following do you worry about most?	Food	2 (10.5)
	Housing	1 (5.3)
	Money	2 (10.5)
	Health	6 (31.6)
	Family	7 (36.8)
	None of the above	1 (5.3)
	Total Valid Response	19 (100.0)
	Total missing	2

**Table 5.1**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
In general, would you say your health is:	Excellent	1 (5.6%)
	Very good	1 (5.6%)
	Good	7 (38.9%)
	Total good health	9 (50.0%)
	Fair	9 (50.0%)
	Fair or poor health	9 (50.0%)
	Total valid response	18 (100.0%)
	Total missing	3

**Table 5.2**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How many days during last 30 days was your physical health not good	Any unhealthy days	6 (42.9%)
	1-5 unhealthy days	2 (14.3%)
	6-10 unhealthy days	2 (14.3%)
	11-20 unhealthy days	1 (7.1%)
	21-30 unhealthy days	1 (7.1%)
	No unhealthy days	8 (57.1%)
	Total valid response	14 (100.0%)
	Total missing	7

**Table 5.3.1**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How many days during last 30 days was your mental health not good	Any unhealthy days	6 (46.2%)
	1-5 unhealthy days	2 (15.4%)
	11-20 unhealthy days	1 (7.7%)
	21-30 unhealthy days	3 (23.1%)
	No unhealthy days	7 (53.8%)
	Total valid response	13 (100.0%)
	Total missing	8

**Table 5.3.2**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Unhealthy days (physically or mentally unhealthy,	Any unhealthy days	8 (61.5%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
max 30)		
	1-5 unhealthy days	1 (7.7%)
	6-10 unhealthy days	2 (15.4%)
	11-20 unhealthy days	1 (7.7%)
	21-30 unhealthy days	4 (30.8%)
	No unhealthy days	5 (38.5%)
	Total valid response	13 (100.0%)

**Table 5.4**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How many days during last 30 days did poor health limit your usual activities	Any unhealthy days	4 (44.4%)
	6-10 unhealthy days	2 (22.2%)
	11-20 unhealthy days	2 (22.2%)
	No unhealthy days	5 (55.6%)
	Total valid response	9 (100.0%)
	Total missing	12

**Table 5.5**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Are you limited in any way in any activities because of any impairment or health problem?	Yes	7 (41.2%)
	No	10 (58.8%)
	Total valid response	17 (100.0%)
	Total missing	4

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Which impairment or health problem, if any, limits your activities?		
a) Arthritis/rheumatism	Yes	3 (50.0%)
	No	3 (50.0%)
	Total valid response	6 (100.0%)
	Total missing	15
b) Back or neck problem	Yes	3 (50.0%)
	No	3 (50.0%)
	Total valid response	6 (100.0%)
	Total missing	15
c) Fractures, bone/joint injury	Yes	1 (20.0%)
	No	4 (80.0%)
	Total valid response	5 (100.0%)
	Total missing	16
d) Walking problem	Yes	2 (40.0%)
	No	3 (60.0%)
	Total valid response	5 (100.0%)
	Total missing	16
e) Lung/breathing problem	No	5 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	5 (100.0%)
	Total missing	16
f) Hearing problem	Yes	1 (20.0%)
	No	4 (80.0%)
	Total valid response	5 (100.0%)
	Total missing	16
g) Eye/vision problem	Yes	3 (50.0%)
	No	3 (50.0%)
	Total valid response	6 (100.0%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Total missing	15
h) Heart problem	Yes	2 (33.3%)
	No	4 (66.7%)
	Total valid response	6 (100.0%)
	Total missing	15
i) Stroke problem	No	5 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	5 (100.0%)
	Total missing	16
j) Hypertension/high blood pressure	Yes	1 (20.0%)
	No	4 (80.0%)
	Total valid response	5 (100.0%)
	Total missing	16
k) Diabetes	Yes	5 (83.3%)
	No	1 (16.7%)
	Total valid response	6 (100.0%)
	Total missing	15
l) Cancer	Yes	1 (20.0%)
	No	4 (80.0%)
	Total valid response	5 (100.0%)
	Total missing	16
m) Mental or emotional health	Yes	1 (20.0%)
	No	4 (80.0%)
	Total valid response	5 (100.0%)
	Total missing	16

## PT 1.2

Analysis Sets	Number of Respondents (%)
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Analysis Sets	Number of Respondents (%)
All valid respondents	31 (100.0%)
Included in Provider Analysis Set (PAS)	31 (100.0%)
Excluded in Provider Analysis Set (PAS)	0 (0.0%)
Reasons for exclusion from Provider Analysis Set:	
No other valid survey data	0
Provider Analysis Set	31
Included in the Eye Care Professional Set (Eye Specialist)	26 (83.9%)
Excluded in the Eye Care Professional Set (Eye Specialist)	5 (16.1%)
Reasons for exclusion from Eye Care Professional Set:	
Missing required speciality	5
No valid (non-missing) response for the supplemental eye questionnaire	0

### PT 1.3

Subgroups	Number of Respondents (%)
Provider Analysis Set	31 (100.0%)
Primary Care Provider	2 (6.5%)
Diabetes Specialist Provider	1 (3.2%)
Eye Care Professional	26 (83.9%)
Ophthalmologist	26 (83.9%)

NB [1]: Primary Care Provider = General Practitioner/Family practitioner (but not diabetes specialist or eye care professional)

NB [2]: Diabetes specialist provider = Diabetes specialist (but not eye care professional)

NB [4]: Ophthalmologist = General ophthalmologist or retinal specialist

NB [5]: Note that providers may have selected more than one speciality

### PT 1.4

Item	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What is your specialty?	General primary care/Family practitioner	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.5%)
	Diabetes specialist	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (11.5%)	4 (12.9%)
	General ophthalmologist	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (42.3%)	11 (35.5%)
	Optometrist	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Retinal specialist	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	23 (88.5%)	23

Item	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
					(74.2%)
	Nurse	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.2%)
	Health educator	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (7.7%)	2 (6.5%)
	None of the above	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.2%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	31 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	0	0	0

#### PT 1.5

Item	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
How long have you been practicing in this profession?	Total valid response (n)	2	1	26	31
	Mean	0.0	25.0	23.6	22.0
	SD	0.0	.	17.3	17.7
	Median	0.0	25.0	21.5	18.0
	Min.	0	25	0	0
	Max.	0	25	80	80
	Total missing	0	0	0	0

#### PT 2.1

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What is your main practice setting?	Diabetes clinic/practice	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (4.0%)	2 (6.9%)
	Eye clinic/practice	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (60.0%)	15 (51.7%)
	General medical clinic/practice	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.4%)
	Hospital	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (36.0%)	10 (34.5%)
	Other	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.4%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Total Valid Response	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	25 (100.0%)	29 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	1	2

#### PT 2.2

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Where is your main practice located?	Urban setting	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	25 (100.0%)	28 (96.6%)
	Non-urban setting	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.4%)
	Total Valid Response	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	25 (100.0%)	29 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	1	2

#### PT 2.3

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
In which sector is your main practice?	Government	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (16.0%)	4 (13.8%)
	Private	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (48.0%)	14 (48.3%)
	Non profit	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.4%)
	Combined/mixed	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	9 (36.0%)	10 (34.5%)
	Total Valid Response	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	25 (100.0%)	29 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	1	2

#### PT 2.4

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
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Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Is your main practice limited to certain populations?	No	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	20 (80.0%)	21 (72.4%)
	Yes, limited by age	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.4%)
	Yes, limited to persons with health insurance	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (12.0%)	6 (20.7%)
	Yes, limited to low income or uninsured persons	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (8.0%)	2 (6.9%)
	Yes, limited to persons who pay out-of-pocket	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.0%)	1 (3.4%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	25 (100.0%)	29 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	1	2

#### PT 2.5

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What is the average wait time for an appointment in your main practice?	Less than 1 week	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (15.0%)	5 (20.8%)
	More than 1 week but less than 1 month	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (50.0%)	11 (45.8%)
	More than 1 month but less than 2 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (10.0%)	2 (8.3%)
	More than 3 months but less than 6 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (10.0%)	2 (8.3%)
	Six or more months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (15.0%)	3 (12.5%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Other	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.2%)
	Total Valid Response	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)	24 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	6	7

#### PT 2.6

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
On average, how many patients do you see per week in your main practice [n patients]	Total valid response (n)	1	1	20	24
	Mean	20	100	79.8	73.9
	SD	.	.	39.9	40.9
	Median	20	100	75	75
	Min.	20	100	20	20
	Max.	20	100	200	200
	Total missing	1	0	6	7
What percentage of the patients in your main practice have diabetes [% patients]	Total valid response (n)	1	1	20	24
	Mean	30	40	33.5	35
	SD	.	.	21.5	24.9
	Median	30	40	30	30
	Min.	30	40	5	1
	Max.	30	40	70	100
	Total missing	1	0	6	7

#### PT 2.7

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
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Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
In your main practice, how do patients pay for the care and services that you provide?	Don't pay	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (30.0%)	7 (29.2%)
	Pay a reduced/subsidized rate	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (25.0%)	6 (25.0%)
	Pay out-of-pocket (full fees)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (15.0%)	3 (12.5%)
	Pay through insurance	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (35.0%)	8 (33.3%)
	Patient pays some, insurance pays some	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	8 (40.0%)	11 (45.8%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)	24 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	6	7

## PT 2.8

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
In addition to your main practice, do you work in another practice setting?	Yes		1 (100.0%)	14 (70.0%)	16 (66.7%)
	No	1 (100.0%)		6 (30.0%)	8 (33.3%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)	24 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1		6	7
In which other practice setting(s) do you work?	Hospital			5 (35.7%)	5 (31.3%)
	General medical clinic/practice			2 (14.3%)	2 (12.5%)
	Diabetes clinic/practice		1 (100.0%)	1 (7.1%)	3 (18.8%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Eye clinic/practice		1 (100.0%)	10 (71.4%)	10 (62.5%)
	Other			1 (7.1%)	2 (12.5%)
	Total valid response			14 (100.0%)	16 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2		12	15
In which sector(s) is(are) the practice(s)?	Government		1 (100.0%)	2 (14.3%)	2 (12.5%)
	Private			9 (64.3%)	9 (56.3%)
	Non profit				1 (6.3%)
	Combined/mixed			3 (21.4%)	4 (25.0%)
	Total valid response			14 (100.0%)	16 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2		12	15
Is there a major difference between your practices with respect to how diabetic eye disease is screened and managed?	Yes		1 (100.0%)	7 (50.0%)	8 (50.0%)
	No			7 (50.0%)	8 (50.0%)
	Total valid response		1 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	16 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2		12	15

#### PT 2.9

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Blood glucose	Yes			1 (100.0%)	15 (83.3%)	18 (85.7%)
		Total valid numeric	0	1 (100.0%)	15 (83.3%)	18 (85.7%)



Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
		response (n)				
		Mean		4.0	4.4	24.3
		SD			5.6	85.2
		Median		4.0	3.0	3.0
		Min		4	1	1
		Max		4	24	365
		Total missing	2	0	11	13
	No				3 (16.7%)	3 (14.3%)
	Total valid response				1 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2			8	10
HbA1c	Yes				1 (100.0%)	15 (83.3%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	0	1 (100.0%)	15 (83.3%)	18 (85.7%)
		Mean		3.0	2.6	2.7
		SD			0.9	0.8
		Median		3.0	2.0	3.0
		Min		3	1	1
		Max		3	4	4
		Total missing	2	0	11	13
	No				3 (16.7%)	3 (14.3%)
	Total valid response				1 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2			8	10
Urine check	Yes				1 (100.0%)	10 (66.7%)
		Total valid	0	1 (100.0%)	10 (66.7%)	13

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
		numeric response (n)				(72.2%)
		Mean		1.0	6.2	5.0
		SD			13.3	11.8
		Median		1.0	2.0	2.0
		Min		1	0	0
		Max		1	44	44
		Total missing	2	0	16	18
	No				5 (33.3%)	5 (27.8%)
	Total valid response				1 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)
	Total missing				2	11
Weight check	Yes				1 (100.0%)	6 (46.2%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	0	1 (100.0%)	6 (46.2%)	9 (56.3%)
		Mean		3.0	2.8	2.8
		SD			1.3	1.1
		Median		3.0	3.0	3.0
		Min		3	1	1
		Max		3	4	4
		Total missing	2	0	20	22
	No				7 (53.8%)	7 (43.8%)
	Total valid response				1 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)
	Total missing				2	13
Blood pressure check	Yes				1 (100.0%)	8 (57.1%)

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
		Total valid numeric response (n)	0	1 (100.0%)	8 (57.1%)	11 (64.7%)
		Mean		3.0	2.9	2.9
		SD			1.1	0.9
		Median		3.0	3.0	3.0
		Min		3	1	1
		Max		3	4	4
		Total missing	2	0	18	20
	No				6 (42.9%)	6 (35.3%)
	Total valid response				1 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)
	Total missing				2	12
Foot check	Yes				1 (100.0%)	4 (30.8%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	0	1 (100.0%)	4 (30.8%)	7 (43.8%)
		Mean		2.0	1.8	1.6
		SD			1.5	1.1
		Median		2.0	2.0	1.0
		Min		2	0	0
		Max		2	3	3
		Total missing	2	0	22	24
	No				9 (69.2%)	9 (56.3%)
	Total valid response				1 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)
	Total missing				2	13
Eye examination -	Yes				1 (100.0%)	16 (94.1%)

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Un-dilated						(90.0%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	0	1 (100.0%)	16 (94.1%)	18 (90.0%)
		Mean		1.0	1.6	1.6
		SD			1.0	1.0
		Median		1.0	1.0	1.0
		Min		1	0	0
		Max		1	4	4
		Total missing	2	0	10	13
	No				1 (5.9%)	2 (10.0%)
	Total valid response				1 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2			9	11
Eye examination - Optical Coherence Tomography	Yes				18 (100.0%)	18 (85.7%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	0	0 (0.0%)	18 (100.0%)	18 (85.7%)
		Mean			1.1	1.1
		SD			0.8	0.8
		Median			1.0	1.0
		Min			0	0
		Max			4	4
		Total missing	2	1	8	13
	No				1 (100.0%)	3 (14.3%)
	Total valid response				1 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Total missing		2		8	10
Eye examination - Fundoscopy	Yes			1 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	21 (100.0%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	0	1 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	21 (100.0%)
		Mean		1.0	1.2	1.0
		SD			0.9	0.9
		Median		1.0	1.0	1.0
		Min		1	0	0
		Max		1	4	4
		Total missing	2	0	8	10
		Total valid response		1 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	21 (100.0%)
		Total missing	2		8	10
Eye examination - Fluorescein Angiography	Yes			1 (100.0%)	17 (94.4%)	19 (90.5%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	0	0 (0.0%)	17 (94.4%)	18 (85.7%)
		Mean			1.2	1.2
		SD			1.1	1.2
		Median			1.0	1.0
		Min			0	0
		Max			5	5
		Total missing	2	1	9	13
		No			1 (5.6%)	2 (9.5%)
		Total valid response		1 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	21 (100.0%)

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Total missing		2		8	10
Eye examination - Lipid check	Yes			1 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	16 (94.1%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	0	1 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	16 (94.1%)
		Mean		2.0	1.2	1.3
		SD			1.3	1.2
		Median		2.0	1.0	1.0
		Min		2	0	0
		Max		2	4	4
		Total missing	2	0	12	15
	No					1 (5.9%)
	Total valid response			1 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)
	Total missing		2		12	14

#### PT 2.10

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
In your main practice, what topics do you cover during a routine visit with a patient who has diabetes?	Diabetes management and monitoring	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	10 (58.8%)	13 (65.0%)
	Diet/nutrition	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (17.6%)	5 (25.0%)
	Exercise/physical activity	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (17.6%)	5 (25.0%)
	Medicines	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	7 (41.2%)	8 (40.0%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Foot care and inspection	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (5.9%)	3 (15.0%)
	Blood pressure	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (17.6%)	4 (20.0%)
	Eye care and exams	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (100.0%)	17 (85.0%)
	Lipid check	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	5 (29.4%)	6 (30.0%)
	Total valid response	0	1 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2	0	9	11

#### PT 2.11

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Is there written information about diabetes available for patients in your main practice?	Yes, and information on eye complications is sufficient	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (17.6%)	3 (15.0%)
	Yes, but information on eye complications is not sufficient	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (23.5%)	7 (35.0%)
	No written information is available for patients	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (47.1%)	8 (40.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.8%)	2 (10.0%)
	Total Valid Response	0	1 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2	0	9	11

#### PT 2.12

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
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Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Do you have written protocols/guidelines available in your main practice for the management of diabetes?	Yes, available and used by staff	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	8 (50.0%)	11 (57.9%)
	Yes, available but not used by staff	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.3%)	1 (5.3%)
	Not available	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (31.3%)	5 (26.3%)
	Don't know/Not sure	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (12.5%)	2 (10.5%)
	Total Valid Response	0	1 (100.0%)	16 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2	0	10	12

#### PT 2.13

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Do you have written protocols/guidelines for detection and management of diabetes-related vision issue available in your main practice?	Yes, available and used by staff	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	9 (56.3%)	12 (63.2%)
	Yes, available but not used by staff	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (18.8%)	3 (15.8%)
	Not available	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (12.5%)	2 (10.5%)
	Don't know/Not sure	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (12.5%)	2 (10.5%)
	Total Valid	0	1 (100.0%)	16 (100.0%)	19

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Response				(100.0%)
	Total missing	2	0	10	12

**PT 2.14**

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What is the protocol in your main practice for timing of initial eye exams for persons with diabetes - Type I?	After a predetermined number of years (numeric response) (n)	0	1 (100.0%)	10 (58.8%)	11 (57.9%)
	Mean		5.0	4.6	4.6
	SD			2.4	2.2
	Median		5.0	5.0	5.0
	Min		5	2	2
	Max		5	10	10
	After a predetermined age (numeric response) (n)	0	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	1 (5.3%)
	Mean		10.0		10.0
	SD				
	Median		10.0		10.0
	Min		10		10
	Max		10		10
	As soon as they are diagnosed		3 (17.6%)		3 (15.8%)
	No standard practice, timing varies case by case		2 (11.8%)		2 (10.5%)
	Other		1 (5.9%)		2 (10.5%)
	Total valid response		1 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Total missing	2		9	12
What is the protocol in your main practice for timing of initial eye exams for persons with diabetes - Type II?	After a predetermined number of years (numeric response) (n)	0	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.8%)	2 (10.0%)
	Mean			5.0	5.0
	SD			0.0	0.0
	Median			5.0	5.0
	Min			5	5
	Max			5	5
	After a predetermined age (numeric response) (n)	0	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Mean				
	SD				
	Median				
	Min				
	Max				
	As soon as they are diagnosed		1 (100.0%)	12 (70.6%)	15 (75.0%)
	No standard practice, timing varies case by case			3 (17.6%)	3 (15.0%)
	Total valid response		1 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2		9	11

**PT 2.15**

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What is the protocol in your main practice for timing of follow-up eye	Once a year	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	19 (95.0%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
examinations for persons with diabetes?					
	More than every two years	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.0%)
	Total Valid Response	0	1 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2	0	9	11

**PT 2.16**

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Do you screen patients for DR?	Yes		1 (100.0%)	15 (88.2%)	18 (90.0%)
	No			2 (11.8%)	2 (10.0%)
	Total valid response		1 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2		9	11
Where do you screen patients?	In clinic		1 (100.0%)	8 (53.3%)	10 (55.6%)
	Outreach		1 (100.0%)	6 (40.0%)	7 (38.9%)
	Other		1 (100.0%)	1 (6.7%)	3 (16.7%)
	Total valid response		1 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2		11	13

**PT 2.17**

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What patient characteristics influence your vision care and/or vision referrals?	Diabetes duration	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	16 (94.1%)	19 (95.0%)
	Patient's age	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (47.1%)	10

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
					(50.0%)
	Patient's gender	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	1 (5.0%)
	Presence of comorbidities such as hypertension, etc.	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	13 (76.5%)	15 (75.0%)
	High glucose levels	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (88.2%)	15 (75.0%)
	Patient educational level	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (23.5%)	4 (20.0%)
	Patient adherence to recommendations	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (29.4%)	5 (25.0%)
	Not applicable	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	1 (5.0%)
	Total valid response	0	1 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2	0	9	11

**PT 2.18**

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What are the major barriers to optimizing eye health faced by patients with diabetes in your main practice?	Cost of care	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (41.2%)	7 (35.0%)
	Proximity to care	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.8%)	2 (10.0%)
	Long wait time for appointment	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (41.2%)	8 (40.0%)
	Long wait time on the day of visit	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (5.9%)	3 (15.0%)
	Referral process	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (58.8%)	12 (60.0%)
	Recommended treatments are not available	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.8%)	2 (10.0%)
	Lack of knowledge	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (47.1%)	9

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	and/or awareness				(45.0%)
	Patients fear of treatment/results	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (23.5%)	4 (20.0%)
	Limited access to diabetes specialists	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	5 (29.4%)	8 (40.0%)
	Limited access to eye specialists	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	8 (47.1%)	11 (55.0%)
	Patients feel eye complications are unlikely	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (29.4%)	6 (30.0%)
	Patients feel eye exams are not important	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (23.5%)	6 (30.0%)
	Patients have competing responsibilities and priorities	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (41.2%)	8 (40.0%)
	Clinic too small or lack necessary equipment/staff	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	1 (5.0%)
	Total valid response	0	1 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2	0	9	11

**PT 2.19**

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
In your main practice, are patients contacted with reminders for general follow-up appointments?	Yes	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (23.5%)	5 (25.0%)
	No	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (64.7%)	13 (65.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.8%)	2 (10.0%)
	Total Valid Response	0	1 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Total missing	2	0	9	11

#### PT 2.20

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Do you share relevant patient information with other health care professionals involved in the patients care e.g. his or her general practitioner, ophthalmologist, podiatrist?	Yes	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (88.2%)	16 (80.0%)
	No	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (11.8%)	4 (20.0%)
	Total Valid Response	0	1 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2	0	9	11

#### PT 3.1

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Please indicate your age:	18 - 29				1 (5.3%)
	30 - 39				3 (17.6%)
	40 - 49				6 (35.3%)
	50 - 59				4 (23.5%)
	60 - 69				2 (11.8%)
	70 - 79				1 (5.9%)
	80 - 89				1 (5.9%)
	Total valid response				17 (100.0%)
					19 (100.0%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Total missing	2	1	9	12
What is your gender?	Female				1 (5.0%)
	Male		1 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	19 (95.0%)
	Total valid response		1 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing				
		2		9	11
What is your highest level of education completed?	College/University			3 (17.6%)	4 (20.0%)
	Graduate or advanced degree (e.g. PhD, MD, etc)		1 (100.0%)	14 (82.4%)	16 (80.0%)
	Total valid response		1 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing				
		2		9	11

#### PT 4.1

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
What percentage of your patients have diabetic retinopathy	Total valid numeric response (n)	17
	Mean	18.7
	SD	12.3
	Median	18.0
	Min	5
	Max	50
	Total missing	9

#### PT 4.2

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
What percentage of your patients have diabetic macular edema?	Total valid numeric response (n)	17
	Mean	7.1
	SD	6.2



Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
	Median	5.0
	Min	1
	Max	20
	Total missing	9

#### PT 4.3

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
What is the average amount of time your patients wait for an appointment to be screened for diabetic eye disease in your practice?	More than 1 week but less than 1 month	9 (52.9%)
	More than 1 month but less than 2 months	4 (23.5%)
	More than 3 months but less than 6 months	1 (5.9%)
	Six or more months	3 (17.6%)
	Total Valid Response	17 (100.0%)
	Total missing	9

#### PT 4.4

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
From the time a patient is screened, what is the average length of time he/she waits for diagnosis?	Less than 1 week	7 (41.2%)
	More than 1 week but less than 1 month	4 (23.5%)
	More than 2 months but less than 3 months	2 (11.8%)
	More than 3 months but less than 6 months	1 (5.9%)
	Six or more months	1 (5.9%)
	There is not wait, diagnosis is given when screened	2 (11.8%)
	Total Valid Response	17 (100.0%)
	Total missing	9

#### PT 4.5

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
Laser photocoagulation	Is the treatment available?	Available within country	11 (64.7%)
		Available locally	9 (52.9%)
		Available in practice	16 (94.1%)
		Total valid response	17 (100.0%)
		Total missing	9
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a consultation appointment? (weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	15 (93.8%)
		Mean	2.6
		SD	2.1
		Median	2.0
		Min	1
		Max	8
		Don't know/not sure	1 (6.3%)
		Total valid response	16 (100.0%)
		Total missing	10
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	16 (100.0%)
		Mean	4.3
		SD	5.8
		Median	2.0
		Min	1
		Max	24
		Total valid response	16 (100.0%)
		Total missing	10
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	16 (94.1%)
		Mean	3.1
		SD	2.8

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
		Median	2.0
		Min	1
		Max	11
		Don't know/not sure	1 (5.9%)
		Total valid response	17 (100.0%)
		Total missing	9
Anti-VEGF therapies	Is the treatment available?	Available within country	11 (64.7%)
		Available locally	9 (52.9%)
		Available in practice	15 (88.2%)
		Total valid response	17 (100.0%)
		Total missing	9
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a consultation appointment? (weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	14 (87.5%)
		Mean	3.9
		SD	3.7
		Median	2.5
		Min	1
		Max	12
		Don't know/not sure	1 (6.3%)
		Not applicable	1 (6.3%)
		Total valid response	16 (100.0%)
		Total missing	10
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	15 (93.8%)
		Mean	6.5
		SD	9.2
		Median	2.0
		Min	1

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Max	36
		Not applicable	1 (6.3%)
		Total valid response	16 (100.0%)
		Total missing	10
		Total valid numeric response (n)	16 (94.1%)
		Mean	4.1
		SD	3.0
		Median	4.0
		Min	1
		Max	12
		Not applicable	1 (5.9%)
		Total valid response	17 (100.0%)
		Total missing	9
Intravitreal steroid	Is the treatment available?	Available within country	10 (62.5%)
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a consultation appointment? (weeks)	Available locally	8 (50.0%)
		Available in practice	13 (81.3%)
		Total valid response	16 (100.0%)
		Total missing	10
		Total valid numeric response (n)	12 (80.0%)
		Mean	3.3
		SD	3.5
		Median	1.5
		Min	1
		Max	12
		Don't know/not sure	2 (13.3%)
		Not applicable	1 (6.7%)
		Total valid	15 (100.0%)

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first treatment?(weeks)	response	
		Total missing	11
		Total valid numeric response (n)	12 (80.0%)
		Mean	3.1
		SD	3.5
		Median	1.0
		Min	1
		Max	12
		Don't know/not sure	2 (13.3%)
		Not applicable	1 (6.7%)
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Total valid response	15 (100.0%)
		Total missing	11
		Total valid numeric response (n)	12 (75.0%)
		Mean	7.2
		SD	7.2
		Median	6.0
		Min	1
		Max	24
		Don't know/not sure	2 (12.5%)
		Not applicable	2 (12.5%)
		Total valid response	16 (100.0%)
		Total missing	10
Uncomplicated vitrectomy	Is the treatment available?	Available within country	10 (58.8%)
		Available locally	10 (58.8%)
		Available in practice	14 (82.4%)
		Total valid response	17 (100.0%)

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a consultation appointment? (weeks)	Total missing	9
		Total valid numeric response (n)	13 (81.3%)
		Mean	5.1
		SD	7.8
		Median	2.0
		Min	1
		Max	30
		Don't know/not sure	3 (18.8%)
		Total valid response	16 (100.0%)
		Total missing	10
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	15 (88.2%)
		Mean	7.3
		SD	10.9
		Median	2.0
		Min	1
		Max	36
		Don't know/not sure	2 (11.8%)
		Total valid response	17 (100.0%)
		Total missing	9
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	9 (52.9%)
		Mean	3.6
		SD	2.7
		Median	2.0
		Min	1
		Max	8
		Don't know/not sure	4 (23.5%)

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
		Not applicable	4 (23.5%)
		Total valid response	17 (100.0%)
		Total missing	9
Complex vitreo-retinal surgery	Is the treatment available?	Available within country	10 (58.8%)
		Available locally	9 (52.9%)
		Available in practice	14 (82.4%)
		Total valid response	17 (100.0%)
		Total missing	9
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a consultation appointment? (weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	14 (82.4%)
		Mean	6.8
		SD	13.9
		Median	2.5
		Min	1
		Max	54
		Don't know/not sure	3 (17.6%)
		Total valid response	17 (100.0%)
		Total missing	9
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	14 (82.4%)
		Mean	7.1
		SD	13.5
		Median	2.0
		Min	1
		Max	52
		Don't know/not sure	3 (17.6%)
		Total valid response	17 (100.0%)

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Total missing	9
		Total valid numeric response (n)	10 (58.8%)
		Mean	8.2
		SD	15.6
		Median	3.0
		Min	1
		Max	52
		Don't know/not sure	3 (17.6%)
		Not applicable	4 (23.5%)
		Total valid response	17 (100.0%)
		Total missing	9

#### PT 4.6

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
Do you personally administer treatment for diabetic retinopathy?	Yes	17 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	17 (100.0%)
	Total missing	9
Who administer it?	Total missing	26

#### PT 4.7

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
Do any of the following influence how you treat diabetic retinopathy or diabetic macular edema?	Diabetes duration	9 (56.3%)
	Patient's age	8 (50.0%)
	Presence of comorbidities such as hypertension, etc.	10 (62.5%)
	High glucose levels	14 (87.5%)
	Ability or inability to pay	4 (25.0%)
	Insurance restrictions	3 (18.8%)



Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
	Patient educational level	6 (37.5%)
	Patient adherence to recommendations	9 (56.3%)
	None of the above	1 (6.3%)
	Total valid response	16 (100.0%)
	Total missing	10

#### PT 4.8

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
Do you treat diabetic retinopathy and diabetic macular edema based on:	Visual outcome	1 (6.3%)
	Both	14 (87.5%)
	Other	1 (6.3%)
	Total Valid Response	16 (100.0%)
	Total missing	10

#### PT 4.9

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
How are your patients with diabetes screened for diabetic eye disease?	Fundoscopy undilated	2 (12.5%)
	Fundoscopy dilated	15 (93.8%)
	Retinal photo	7 (43.8%)
	Optical Coherence Tomography	9 (56.3%)
	Fluorescein Angiography	9 (56.3%)
	Total valid response	16 (100.0%)
	Total missing	10

#### PT 4.10

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
In your opinion, do the majority of your patients present:	In time for screening	4 (25.0%)
	When visual problems have already occurred	12 (75.0%)
	Total Valid Response	16 (100.0%)

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
	Total missing	10

**PT 4.11**

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
Have you received training specifically on treatment and diagnosis of diabetic retinopathy and/or clinically significant diabetic macular edema?	Yes	16 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	16 (100.0%)
	Total missing	10
If yes, When was your last training?	Five or more years ago	1 (6.3%)
	Greater than 1 year ago but less than 5 years	4 (25.0%)
	Within the past year	11 (68.8%)
	Total valid response	16 (100.0%)
	Total missing	10

**PT 4.12**

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
Would you be interested in online education and certification on DME, Angiogenesis and Anti-VEGF therapies?	Yes	13 (81.3%)
	No	3 (18.8%)
	Total Valid Response	16 (100.0%)
	Total missing	10

**PT 4.13**

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
How is outreach for screening for diabetic eye disease done in your main practice?	Health fairs for all	1 (6.3%)
	Health fairs for people with diabetes	2 (12.5%)
	Mobile screening centers	1 (6.3%)
	At vision centers	8 (50.0%)
	Other	5 (31.3%)

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
	Not done	2 (12.5%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (6.3%)
	Total valid response	16 (100.0%)
	Total missing	10

#### PT 4.14

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
What do you perceive to be the greatest challenges for improving patient outcomes in diabetic eye disease?	Reimbursement/restrictions on approved therapy	9 (56.3%)
	Late diagnosis	12 (75.0%)
	Referral pathways	11 (68.8%)
	Limited access to patient education on diabetic retinopathy and diabetic macular edema	10 (62.5%)
	No universal guidelines on referral/screening	1 (6.3%)
	No universal guidelines on how to treat	1 (6.3%)
	No universal guideline on when to treat	2 (12.5%)
	Government/insurance not able to cover patient costs	7 (43.8%)
	Multi-disciplinary team integration is poor	9 (56.3%)
	Ineffective screening services	8 (50.0%)
	Other	1 (6.3%)
	Total valid response	16 (100.0%)
	Total missing	10

#### EXP 1

Question	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Which of the following complications of diabetes do you have?	Vision loss	1 (10.0%)	4 (80.0%)	2 (66.7%)
	Loss of feeling in hands or toes (neuropathy)	3 (30.0%)	3 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Broken bones or	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Question	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
	fractures			
	Amputation	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Other	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	None	6 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)
	Total Valid Response	10 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	3	0	0

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [4]: Percentages within groups are calculated from non-missing data for that question.

## EXP 2

Limitations	Without DED n (%)	With DED n (%)	With DME n (%)
Limited in any way in any activities because of impairment or health problem	5 (45.5%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Impairment or health problem			
Diabetes	5 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Arthritis/rheumatism	2 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Back or neck problem	2 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Walking problem	1 (25.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Eye/vision problem	1 (25.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Heart problem	1 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Fractures, bone/joint injury	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Hypertension/high blood pressure	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Hearing problem	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Cancer	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Mental or emotional health	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [4]: Percentages within groups are calculated from non-missing data for that question.

## EXP 3

Health Status	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Self-rated health: Good	7 (63.6%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Self-rated health: Poor	4 (36.4%)	2 (50.0%)	3 (100.0%)

Health Status	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Physically unhealthy days	4 (50.0%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)
Mentally unhealthy days	3 (42.9%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)
Unhealthy days	5 (71.4%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)
Activity limitation days	2 (33.3%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

#### EXP 4

Item	Response	All respondents	Respondents with Type I diabetes	Respondents with Type II diabetes
How do you manage your diabetes?	Diet	13 (65.0%)	3 (60.0%)	9 (64.3%)
	Oral medicine	15 (75.0%)	1 (20.0%)	13 (92.9%)
	Exercise	6 (30.0%)	4 (80.0%)	2 (14.3%)
	Insulin	10 (50.0%)	4 (80.0%)	6 (42.9%)

NB [1]: Percentages within groups are calculated from non-missing data for that question.

#### EXP 5.1

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Are you currently working?	Working for pay	9 (81.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)
	Working without pay at home (e.g. housework, farming)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Retired	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	2 (66.7%)
	Student	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Not working	1 (9.1%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	11 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2	0	0
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Income assistance	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Medical assistance	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)
	Pension assistance	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (33.3%)
	None of the above	8 (72.7%)	3 (75.0%)	1 (33.3%)
	Total valid response	11	4	3 (100.0%)

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
		(100.0%)	(100.0%)	
	Total missing	2	1	0
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	3 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	No	8 (72.7%)	5 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total Valid Response	11 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2	0	0

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [4]: Percentages within groups are calculated from non-missing data for that question.

#### EXP 5.2: Age group 18-39 years

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Are you currently working?	Working for pay	3 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Student	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Not working	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	5 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Income assistance	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Medical assistance	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	None of the above	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	5 (100.0%)	0	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	0	0
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	No	4 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Total Valid Response	5 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

### EXP 5.3: Age group 40-59 years

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Are you currently working?	Working for pay	4 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Working without pay at home (e.g. housework, farming)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Retired	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Not working	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	4 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total missing	2	0	0
Do you receive assistance from the government?	None of the above	4 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	4 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0
	Total missing	2	1	0
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	No	3 (75.0%)	4 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	4 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total missing	2	0	0

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

### EXP 5.4: Age group 60-79 years

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Are you currently working?	Working for pay	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Working without pay at home (e.g. housework, farming)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Retired	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)
	Total Valid Response	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
Do you receive assistance from	Pension assistance	0 (0.0%)	1	1 (50.0%)

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
the government?			(100.0%)	
	None of the above	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	0	0
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	No	1 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
	Total Valid Response	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

#### EXP 5.5: Age group 80+ years

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Are you currently working?		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Total valid response	0	0	0
	Total missing	0	0	0
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

#### EXP 6

Group	Subgroup	All respondents	Type 1 diabetes	Type 2 diabetes	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
All respondents		21 (100%)	5 (23.8%)	15 (71.4%)	5 (23.8%)	3 (14.3%)
Gender	Male	9 (47.4%)	3 (33.3%)	5 (55.6%)	1 (11.1%)	2 (22.2%)
	Female	10 (52.6%)	1 (10.0%)	9 (90.0%)	4 (40.0%)	1 (10.0%)
	Total Missing	2	1	1	0	0
Age	18-39 yrs	6 (28.6%)	3 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)
	40-59 yrs	10 (47.6%)	2 (20.0%)	8 (80.0%)	4 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)



Group	Subgroup	All respondents	Type 1 diabetes	Type 2 diabetes	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
	60-79 yrs	5 (23.8%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (80.0%)	1 (20.0%)	2 (40.0%)
Time since diagnosis	Within the last year	2 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	1 - 5 years ago	3 (15.0%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	6 - 10 years ago	2 (10.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	11 - 15 years ago	7 (35.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (85.7%)	4 (57.1%)	2 (28.6%)
	16 - 20 years ago	3 (15.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	21 years ago or longer	3 (15.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)
	Total Missing	1	0	1	0	0
Control of Diabetes	Controlled	13 (68.4%)	3 (23.1%)	9 (69.2%)	3 (23.1%)	2 (15.4%)
	Not controlled	6 (31.6%)	1 (16.7%)	5 (83.3%)	2 (33.3%)	1 (16.7%)
	Total Missing	2	1	1	0	0

NB [1]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [2]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: Percentages within groups are calculated from non-missing data for that question.

## EXP 7

Question	Response	With DED n (%)	With DME n (%)
Have you had any treatment for diabetic eye disease?	Yes	4 (80.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	No	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	5 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
What treatment did you receive?	Laser	4 (100.0%)	1 (33.3%)
	Anti-VEGF	3 (75.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Surgery	3 (75.0%)	1 (33.3%)
	Total valid response	4 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0
Did you complete the treatment?	Yes	1 (25.0%)	1 (33.3%)
	Still receiving treatment	3 (75.0%)	2 (66.7%)

Question	Response	With DED n (%)	With DME n (%)
	Total valid response	4 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0
Do you feel that the treatment worked?	Yes, and vision improved	3 (75.0%)	2 (66.7%)
	Still waiting to know	1 (25.0%)	1 (33.3%)
	Total valid response	4 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0
What is/are the reason(s) that you did not complete the treatment?	Total valid response	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total missing	5	3
What are the reason(s) that you have not had treatment for diabetic eye disease?	Treatment is not accessible	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Still waiting for treatment	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Too expensive	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total missing	4	3

NB [1]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [2]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: Percentages within groups are calculated from non-missing data for that question.

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