DR Barometer
Shifting the needle

The Diabetic Retinopathy Barometer Report

Norway

IFA IAPB International Diabetes Federation BAYER

Contents

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**

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 Norway.

All people with type 1 and type 2 diabetes are at risk of developing DR, which can lead to 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 and prevention and effective management of diabetes associated vision impairment.

The 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, 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 so as to enable people with diabetes to maintain their health and ensure that the contribution 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 eight countries: Germany, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Romania, Mexico, Argentina, Uganda, and Norway. The countries were purposively selected for variation across income level and region, as delineated by the (WHO) and into 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 prevent vision loss. The study also sought to better understand the nature of health services and supports available, related national and international policies and the social and economic burden of the disease.

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, 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 had 2,329 respondents.

Respondents from each country were grouped into regions as defined by the WHO and WBIGs.

Study Populations

The people with diabetes participating in the patient survey were self-selected, predominantly from patient organisations. Therefore, this 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 caution 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 patients and health care professionals around the world. This study provides a rich resource for generating unique insights into the real-life experiences of people living with diabetes, 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 diabetic eye disease 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 types of professionals.

Introduction
Norway Study

Demographic Characteristics[1]

Norway is estimated to be the twenty-eighth most populous country in Europe with a population of ~ 5.2 million. According to most recent statistics, it is estimated that ~18% of the population is under the age of 15 years and ~17% over the age of 65 years.

During the next few decades, Norway's population is projected to increase ~25% despite long life expectancy and low fertility rates. Projections suggest that by 2050 the population will be 6.5 million with ~17% under the age of 15 years and ~24% aged 65 years and older. In just over thirty years those aged 65 years or older will see a 78% increase; meaning that this cohort will increase from 872,000 to 1.5 million.

Diabetes Profile[2]

There are 415 million people living with diabetes worldwide and more than 59.8 million people are in the European Region. By 2040, this number is expected to rise to 71.1 million.

Norway has over 289,600 (221.0-359.9‡) adults living with diabetes, a national prevalence 20 – 79 years of 7.8% (5.9-9.7‡) and diabetes age-adjusted comparative prevalence of 6% (4.5-7.7‡). It is the fourth top country in the world for the number of new cases of type 1 diabetes for people under 15 years of age at an estimated 32.5 cases per 100,000 people per year.

Deaths attributed to diabetes in Norway in 2015 were 1,952 and the estimated number of undiagnosed cases was 109,300 (114.5-186.5‡).

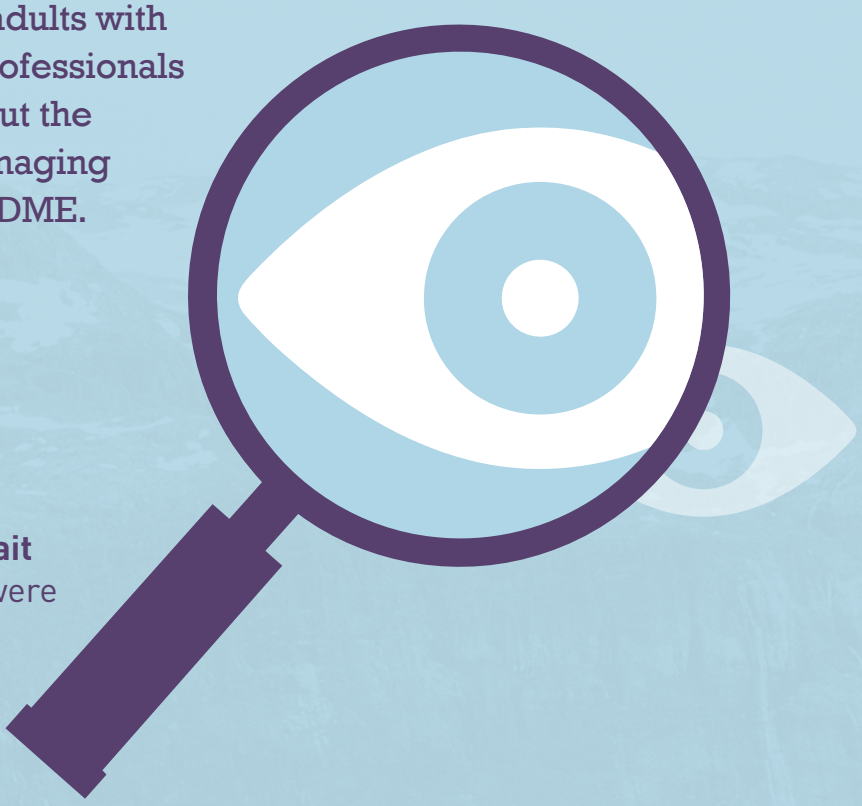
Study Populations: Norway

As reported by 71 adults with diabetes (patients) in Norway, 11% of respondents were diagnosed with DED and a further 4.2% with DME.

Fifteen health care professionals (providers) completed the survey in Norway. Of these, five were ophthalmologists (33%), and three were primary care providers. The remaining respondents were either nurses, health educators or other types of professionals.

The DR Barometer Study: **Norway Overview**

The DR Barometer study was conducted in 41 countries. In Norway, 71 adults with diabetes and 15 health care professionals provided new information about the experiences of living with, managing and treating diabetes, DR and DME.



26%

of patients said that **long wait times for an appointment** were a barrier to eye exams

20%

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

DR: Diabetic Retinopathy
DME: Diabetic Macular Edema

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50%

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

24%

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

Norway
DR Barometer Findings:
Adults with Diabetes

Key Demographic Characteristics

Seventy-one adults with diabetes completed the patients' survey in Norway: 29% were female and 71% were male. Fifty-five percent lived in an urban setting and 45% in a non-urban setting (see Appendix Table 4.2).

The education level of all respondents was as follows: 8.6% were educated to a primary school level, 40% to a secondary school level, 40% to a college or university level, and 11% to a graduate or post-graduate level (see Appendix Table 4.3).

Thirty percent of the respondents were in paid employment, 59% were retired, and 8.6% were not working (see Appendix Table 4.4).

Most respondents (56%) were aged between 60 and 79 years (5.6% were 18-39 years, 35% were 40-59 years and 2.8% were 80 years and over). Forty-one percent were of traditional working age (18- 59 years) (see Table 1).

Of the respondents in Norway, 16% had been diagnosed with type 1 diabetes and 83% with type 2 diabetes. A further 1.4% were either unsure of or did not know their type of diabetes (see Appendix Table 2.1). Eleven percent of respondents (n=8) had been diagnosed with DED and a further 4.2% (n=3) with DME.

Most of those surveyed were diagnosed with diabetes 1 - 5 years ago (27%), 6 - 10 years ago (24%), and 11 - 15 years ago (23%) followed by 21 years ago or more (11%) and 16 - 20 years ago (10%) and then were 3% diagnosed within the past year (see Appendix Table 2.2).

Amongst 18 to 39 year-olds, 75% had type 1 and 25% had type 2 diabetes. In the 40-59 age group, 24% had type 1 and 72% type 2 diabetes. Five percent of 60-79 year-olds had type 1 diabetes and 95% had type 2.

In people aged 18-39 years, no one had DED or DME. In those aged 40-59 years, 8% had DR and 8% DME. For people aged 60-79 years 13% had DED and 2.5% had DME. Of note is the finding that a quarter of respondents that had been diagnosed 21 years ago or longer had DED and 13% had DME.

While most (87%) respondents said that their diabetes was well controlled, some felt this was not the case (11%). For the subgroup of respondents who felt their diabetes was controlled, 13% had DED and 3.3% had DME, and for those, whose condition was not controlled, no one had DED and 13% 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
All respondents		71 (100.0%)	11 (15.5%)	59 (83.1%)	8 (11.3%)	3 (4.2%)
Gender	Male	50 (71.4%)	4 (8.0%)	46 (92.0%)	6 (12.0%)	2 (4.0%)
	Female	20 (28.6%)	6 (30.0%)	13 (65.0%)	2 (10.0%)	1 (5.0%)
	Total Missing	1	1	0	0	0
Age	18-39 yrs.	4 (5.6%)	3 (75.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	40-59 yrs.	25 (35.2%)	6 (24.0%)	18 (72.0%)	2 (8.0%)	2 (8.0%)
	60-79 yrs.	40 (56.3%)	2 (5.0%)	38 (95.0%)	5 (12.5%)	1 (2.5%)
	80 yrs. plus	2 (2.8%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Time since diagnosis	Within the last year	2 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	1 - 5 yrs.	19 (27.1%)	1 (5.3%)	17 (89.5%)	3 (15.8%)	0 (0.0%)
	6 - 10 yrs.	17 (24.3%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.8%)
	11 - 15 yrs.	16 (22.9%)	1 (6.3%)	15 (93.8%)	2 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)
	16 - 20 yrs.	7 (10.0%)	4 (57.1%)	3 (42.9%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)
	21 yrs. plus	8 (11.4%)	5 (62.5%)	3 (37.5%)	2 (25.0%)	1 (12.5%)
	Don't know/ Not sure	1 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Missing	1	0	1	0	0
Control of Diabetes	Controlled	61 (87.1%)	9 (14.8%)	52 (85.2%)	8 (13.1%)	2 (3.3%)
	Not controlled	8 (11.4%)	1 (12.5%)	6 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (12.5%)
	Don't know/ Not sure	1 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Missing	1	1	0	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-three percent of respondents saw a health care professional for their diabetes, with 24% seeing a diabetes specialist (on average 3.3 times per year) and 66% a general or family doctor (on average 4.5 times per year) (see Appendix Table 2.3.1 and 2.3.2).

People were informed about their condition through a variety of channels. Ninety-six percent received information from a doctor or nurse, 31% from a diabetes organisation or other health organisation, and 17% from a nutritionist or dietician and the same from the internet (see Table 2 and Appendix Table 2.4).

Table 2: Source of information regarding diabetes

Information Source	All Respondents (n=70)
Doctor or nurse	67 (95.7%)
Diabetes organisation or other health organisation	22 (31.4%)
Nutritionist or dietician	12 (17.1%)
Internet	12 (17.1%)
Health educator	6 (8.6%)
Family/Friends/Neighbours	4 (5.7%)
TV/Radio/Newspaper/Magazines	4 (5.7%)
Pharmacist	3 (4.3%)
Social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, blogs)	2 (2.9%)
None of the above	1 (1.4%)

A range of strategies was used by respondents to manage their diabetes. For those with type 1 diabetes, apart from insulin, 40% managed their diabetes with exercise and 30% with diet. Of those with type 2 diabetes, 61% managed their condition with oral medicine, 53% with diet, 37% with exercise, and 25% with insulin.

Very few respondents (7%) were enrolled in diabetes management programmes, and of these, 80% 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 (87%), these occurred at the following intervals: less than 6 months (33%), 6 - 12 months (38%), and greater than 12 months (16%) (see Appendix Table 2.7).

The main challenges in controlling diabetes cited by respondents were: it was too hard to eat the right things (46%), there are too many other things to do (13%), the person did not want to think about having diabetes (10%), did not know enough about diabetes (7.1%), and finally the costs of care were too high (5.7%) (see Appendix Table 2.9).

Free or low cost medicines or monitoring materials (54%), health education and information (34%), support from family or friends (17%), coordination of healthcare and services by a professional (17%), and support groups (7.1%) were identified as important to improving the management of their diabetes (see Appendix Table 2.10).

Nature and Information about Complications

Just over three-quarters (77%) of respondents were aware of vision loss and believed other complications, such as: foot ulcers (64%), amputation (61%), neuropathy (44%), and kidney disease (40%) were associated with diabetes (see Appendix Table 2.11).

Almost half of the respondents (46%) were most concerned about vision loss, amputation (8.6%), kidney disease (5.7%), neuropathy (4.3%), and cardiovascular disease or stroke (4.3%) (see Appendix Table 2.12).

Sixty-five percent reported that they had no complications of diabetes. However, of those who did have complications, 13% had neuropathy, vision loss (7.4%), cardiovascular disease or stroke (5.9%), kidney disease (4.4%), and foot ulcers (1.5%) (see Figure 1 and Appendix Table 2.13).

Aside from vision loss, there was an increase in the frequency of people with DED and DME experiencing certain complications compared to people without DED. As the sample sizes for DED and DME were so small, it is not possible to interpret the said findings (see Table 3 and Appendix EXP 1).

Figure 1: Presence of complications

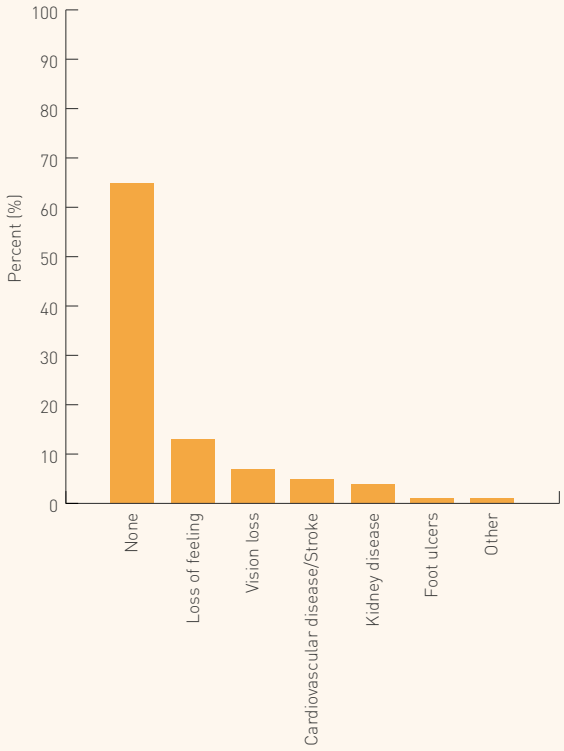


Table 3: Presence of complications without DED, with DED or DME

Complication	Without DED (n=58)	With DED (n=7)	With DME (n=3)
Any	17 (29.3%)	5 (71.4%)	2 (66.7%)
Vision loss	2 (3.4%)	2 (28.6%)	1 (33.3%)
Cardiovascular disease/Stroke	1 (1.7%)	2 (28.6%)	1 (33.3%)
Loss of feeling in hands or toes (neuropathy)	8 (13.8%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Kidney disease	2 (3.4%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Amputation	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Foot ulcers	1 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Other	1 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
None	41 (70.7%)	2 (28.6%)	1 (33.3%)

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

Sixty-nine percent of respondents stated that eye complications were discussed with their health care professionals. Notwithstanding this, nearly a quarter of patients (24%) had never discussed eye complications with them, and 11% said that these discussions took place only when symptoms arose. The frequency of regular discussions varied from every visit (7.1%), multiple times a year (13%), and once a year (37%) (see Appendix Table 2.14).

Only about half (53%) of respondents did what they could to prevent vision problems (e.g. having routine screenings and visiting specialists); 29% thought that vision problems were a normal part of ageing and the same proportion made no special effort to have a preventative approach to their eye health (see Appendix Table 2.15).

Thirty-five percent of respondents received information about DR and DME, with doctors and nurses being the most common source (29%) followed by a much small proportion sourcing information from diabetes and health organisations and the internet (see Table 4 and Appendix Table 3.9).

Table 4: Source of information about DR and DME

Source	All respondents (n=66)
Doctor/Nurse	19 (28.8%)
Diabetes organisation or other health organisation	5 (7.6%)
Internet	4 (6.1%)
Health educator	2 (3.0%)
Family/Friends/Neighbours	2 (3.0%)
TV/Radio/Newspaper/ Magazines	1 (1.5%)
None of the above	43 (65.2%)

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

Most (76%) respondents reported having an eye exam for DED, with 66% having had the exam within the last year and a further 30% more than one year ago but less than two years ago. Twenty-one percent of respondents were aware of government sponsored screening programmes for DED (see Appendix Table 3.1 and Table 3.2).

While 66% 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 long wait times for appointments (26%), not knowing much about their condition (14%), and the high cost of screening (10%) (see Table 5 and Appendix Table 3.5).

Table 5: Barriers to eye examinations

Identified Barriers	All Respondents (n=58)
Long wait time for appointment	15 (25.9%)
Don't know much about my condition	8 (13.8%)
They are expensive	6 (10.3%)
Eye exams are not available near my home	6 (10.3%)
Referral process is complicated or takes too long	4 (6.9%)
Limited access to diabetes specialists	4 (6.9%)
I'm not likely to have eye complications	3 (5.2%)
Long wait time on the day of the visit	2 (3.4%)
Recommended treatments for eye problems are not available	1 (1.7%)
Fear of treatment/results	1 (1.7%)
Too many other things to do or worry about	1 (1.7%)
Other	19 (32.8%)

Treatment of Diabetic Eye Disease and Diabetic Macular Edema

Treatment was assessed separately in people with DED and in those with DME. Those with DED had received and completed laser treatment. One respondent felt that treatment had been successful but their vision stayed the same, and the other respondent was not sure if treatment had worked. Five respondents with DED had not received treatment, with reasons including that they were too busy and fearful of treatment (see Table 6).

Table 6: Treatment characteristics of patients with DED and DME

Question	Response	With DED (n=8)	With DME (n=2)
Have you had any treatment for diabetic eye disease?	Yes	2 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)
	No	5 (62.5%)	1 (50.0%)
	Don't know/ Not sure	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)
What treatment did you receive?	Laser	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Did you complete the treatment?	Yes	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Do you feel that the treatment worked?	Yes, but vision stayed the same	1 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Don't know/ Not sure	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
What are the reason(s) that you have not had treatment for diabetic eye disease?	My doctor did not recommend any treatment	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Still waiting for treatment	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Treatment is not important to me	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	I'm too busy	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	I'm fearful of treatment	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Other	2 (40.0%)	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

Surprisingly only 30% of those diagnosed with DED or DME said that their vision was affected although this finding should be viewed with some caution as only ten persons responded to the question (see Appendix Table 3.6).

Half of these respondents reported vision issues that impacted their daily lives in various ways, such as household responsibilities, such as cooking or cleaning and social interactions with family or friends (see Table 7).

Table 7: Activities affected through vision impairment and loss

	All Respondents (n=2)
Household responsibilities, such as cooking or cleaning	1 (50.0%)
Social interactions with family/ friends	1 (50.0%)
None	1 (50.0%)

Only 13% of those with DED and none with DME were in paid employment, compared to 34% of respondents without DED (see Table 8 and Appendix EXP 5.1).

Sixty-five percent of those surveyed did not receive assistance from the government; while 27% received income assistance. A greater proportion of those without DED (36%) received government assistance compared to those with DED (29%) (see Appendix Table 4.5).

Most (94%) said they had no trouble paying for food at any time during the past year. While 87% reported that they did not feel access to health care was affected by any factors, a small proportion (5.7%) said it was affected by age (see Appendix Table 4.6 and Table 4.7).

Thirty-one percent of respondents said they worried about their health and 5.7% worried about family, while 41% 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=59)	With DED (n=8)	With DME (n=3)
Are you currently working?	Working for pay	20 (33.9%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)
	Volunteering	0 (0.0%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (33.3%)
	Retired	35 (59.3%)	5 (62.5%)	1 (33.3%)
	Not working	4 (6.8%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (33.3%)
Question	**Response**	**Without DED (n=59)**	**With DED (n=7)**	**With DME (n=2)**
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Income assistance	16 (27.1%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)
	Medical assistance	7 (11.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Food assistance	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)
	Housing assistance	1 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Pension assistance	3 (5.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	None of the above	38 (64.4%)	5 (71.4%)	1 (50.0%)
Question	**Response**	**Without DED (n=59)**	**With DED (n=8)**	**With DME (n=3)**
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	3 (5.1%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)
	No	56 (94.9%)	7 (87.5%)	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).

Sixty percent of people with DED reported physically unhealthy days compared with 32% of people without DED. In contrast, substantially more of those surveyed without DED (21%) reported mentally unhealthy days compared to those with DED.

Compared with 41% of those without DED, 50% of people with DED and all respondents with DME experienced limitations to their daily activities as a result of poor health. Where health impacted daily activities, the primary limitations were: diabetes, back or neck problems and walking problems. People living with DED and DME had a higher proportion for some impairments.

Of note were potential mobility challenges manifest through walking problems, back and neck problems, strokes, and arthritis. These patients have complex comorbidities that require careful management across the health and social care system (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	24 (43.6%)	4 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Self-rated health: Poor	31 (56.4%)	4 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Physically unhealthy days	12 (31.6%)	3 (60.0%)	0 (%)
Mentally unhealthy days	8 (20.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Unhealthy days	13 (36.1%)	3 (60.0%)	0 (%)
Activity limitation days	12 (54.5%)	1 (33.3%)	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.

Norway
DR Barometer Findings:
Health Care Professionals

Key Demographic Characteristics

There were 15 health care professionals who answered at least one of the survey questions in Norway. Of these, three were primary care providers (20%) and five were ophthalmologists (33%). The remaining respondents were either nurses or other types of 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.

Health care professionals as a whole had been practicing for an average of 12 years, with the ophthalmologist group practicing for an average of 22 years (see Appendix PT 1.5).

Health care professionals were well educated (67% with graduate or advanced degree); 56% were female and 44% male; and 56% were in the 50 - 59 year age group and 33% in the 30-39 year group (see Appendix PT 3.1 and Table 10).

Table 10: Summary of key characteristics of health care professionals

Group	Subgroup	All Respondents	Primary Care Provider	Ophthalmologist
All respondents		15 (100.0%)	3 (20.0%)	5 (33.3%)
Age group	30 - 39 yrs.	3 (33.3%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	40 - 49 yrs.	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	50 - 59 yrs.	5 (55.6%)	1 (50.0%)	4 (100.0%)
Gender	Female	5 (55.6%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Male	4 (44.4%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (75.0%)
Education	College/University	3 (33.3%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Graduate or advanced degree (e.g. PhD, MD, etc.)	6 (66.7%)	1 (50.0%)	4 (100.0%)

[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

The main practice setting for all health care professionals was a hospital (46%). Ophthalmologists practiced in a hospital (60%) or an eye clinic/practice (40%) (see Appendix PT 2.1). Sixty-two percent of health care professionals worked in an urban setting (see Appendix PT 2.2).

Most health care professionals, including all of the ophthalmologists, worked in the government sector (62%) (see Appendix PT 2.3).

The health care professionals reported in equal proportion (33%) patients pay a reduced or subsidised rate for services, pay through insurance for services, or shares costs with their insurance provider. For ophthalmologists, 60% of patients pay a reduced or subsidised rate for services and 40% share costs with insurance providers (see Appendix PT 2.7).

Health care professionals see an average of 57 patients per week and 30% (on average) had diabetes; in contrast, ophthalmologists see 74 per week and 23% had diabetes (see Appendix PT 2.6).

For all health care professionals, the average wait time for an appointment was most commonly less than one week (17%), or between one and two months (17%) (see Appendix PT 2.5).

For an appointment with an ophthalmologist, it was usually (40%) between one and two months and for a further 40% of practices, the average wait time was between two and three months.

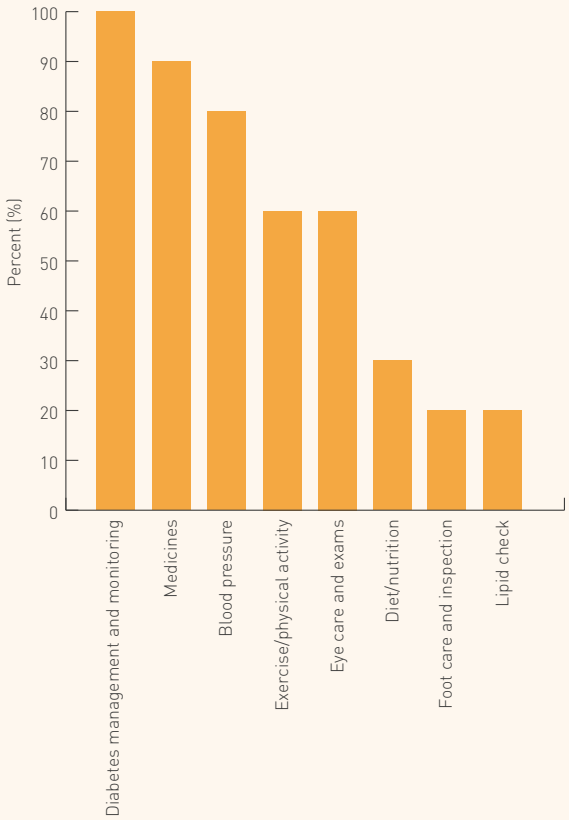
Table 11: Average wait times to schedule an appointment

Wait Time Intervals	All Respondents (n=12)	Ophthalmologist (n=5)
Less than 1 week	2 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)
More than 1 week but less than 1 month	1 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)
More than 1 month but less than 2 months	2 (16.7%)	2 (40.0%)
More than 2 months but less than 3 months	2 (16.7%)	2 (40.0%)
Do not take appointments	2 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)
Don't know/Not sure	3 (25.0%)	1 (20.0%)

Patient Care and Treatment

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



Patient Education Information

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

Forty percent of providers said that they had sufficient information about diabetes and eye complications yet 20% reported the information that was available was insufficient. Of concern was the finding that 40% had no written information available for their patients at all.

Significantly, 60% of ophthalmologists had no written information available, 20% had sufficient written information, and a further 20% said available information was insufficient (see Appendix PT 2.11).

Guidelines and Protocols

Fifty percent of providers, including 40% of ophthalmologists, had written protocols for the management of diabetes, which were used by staff. However, 20% had no protocols (see Appendix PT 2.12).

With respect to the management of diabetes-related vision issues, 50% of health care professionals, including 80% of ophthalmologists, had written protocols, which were used by staff, but for some 10% the protocols were not used by staff (see Table 12). Twenty percent of providers did not have appropriate protocols available (see Appendix PT 2.13).

Table 12: Availability and use of information and protocols

Question	Response	All Respondents (n=10)	Ophthalmologist (n=5)
Is there written information about diabetes available for patients in your main practice?	Yes, and information on eye complications is sufficient	4 (40.0%)	1 (20.0%)
	Yes, but information on eye complications is not sufficient	2 (20.0%)	1 (20.0%)
	No written information is available for patients	4 (40.0%)	3 (60.0%)
Question	**Response**	**All Respondents (n=10)**	**Ophthalmologist (n=5)**
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	5 (50.0%)	4 (80.0%)
	Yes, available but not used by staff	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Not available	2 (20.0%)	1 (20.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	2 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)

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, 40% of providers reported that the initial eye exam should occur after a predetermined number of years and for patients with type 2 diabetes, 86% of all providers recommended an eye exam at the time of diagnosis (see Appendix PT 2.15).

Overall, 67% of health care professionals, including 75% of ophthalmologists, reported that follow-up eye examinations should be conducted every year. Most ophthalmologists (75%) screen patients for DR (see Appendix PT 2.16).

Eighty-two percent of providers send appointment reminders. Most (89%) providers shared information 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 (100%), a person's age (75%) (100%), the presence of comorbidities such as hypertension (75%) (100%), high glucose levels (75%) (100%), and the patient's ability to adhere to recommendations (50%) (75%) (see Appendix PT 2.17).

As reported by health care professionals, the major barriers to optimising eye health faced by patients with diabetes were a lack of knowledge and/or awareness (86%), the complicated and sometimes lengthy referral process (57%), and patients feeling eye exams were not important (57%) (see Table 13 and Appendix PT 2.18).

Table 13: Major barriers to optimising eye health

Response	All Respondents (n=7)	Ophthalmologists (n=4)
Lack of knowledge and/or awareness	6 (85.7%)	3 (75.0%)
Patients feel eye exams are not important	4 (57.1%)	3 (75.0%)
Patients have competing responsibilities and priorities	3 (42.9%)	3 (75.0%)
Referral process	4 (57.1%)	2 (50.0%)
Patients fear of treatment/results	3 (42.9%)	2 (50.0%)
Proximity to care	1 (14.3%)	1 (25.0%)
Long wait time for appointment	2 (28.6%)	1 (25.0%)
Limited access to diabetes specialists	1 (14.3%)	1 (25.0%)
Limited access to eye specialists	2 (28.6%)	1 (25.0%)
Patients feel eye complications are unlikely	1 (14.3%)	1 (25.0%)
Clinic too small or lack necessary equipment/staff	1 (14.3%)	1 (25.0%)
Patients feel they are a burden on family/friends	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)

Norway
DR Barometer Findings:
Ophthalmologists

Screening

There were three ophthalmologists who answered at least one of the supplementary questions (see Appendix PT 4.1 to PT 4.14). On average, 34% of patients seen by the ophthalmologists had DR and 21% 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 or between one and two months (25%) (see Appendix PT 4.3). Ophthalmologists said that the wait time from screening to diagnosis was either given at the time of screening or between one week and a month to receive (see Appendix PT 4.4).

Treatment and Challenges

Ophthalmologists personally administer treatment for DR and the most common factors influencing treatment of those with DR or DME were: duration of diabetes, the presence of comorbidities such as hypertension, and high glucose levels (see Appendix PT 4.6 and PT 4.7).

The most common outreach venues for screening for DED were at health fairs and vision centres and there was a proportion (25%) of ophthalmologists who did not know or were unsure (see Appendix PT 4.13).

Seventy-five percent of ophthalmologists screen patients for DR based on retinal photo. Additionally, fundoscopy through dilated pupils and optical coherence tomography is also used by some. All ophthalmologists treat DR and DME based on both visual and anatomical outcomes (see Appendix PT 4.8 and PT 4.9).

Patients either, presented "in time" for screening (50%) or when visual problems have already occurred (see Appendix PT 4.10).

All ophthalmologists had received specific training on the treatment and diagnosis of DR and or DME (50% within the past year, 25% between one and five years ago, and 25% five or more years ago). All indicated interest in online education and certification on DME, angiogenesis, and anti-VEGF therapies (see Appendix PT 4.11 and PT 4.12).

The greatest challenges for improving patient outcomes in DED as perceived by the ophthalmologists were the poor integration of the multi-disciplinary team integration, late diagnoses, and ineffective screening services (see Table 14 and Appendix PT 4.14).

Table 14: Challenges for improving outcomes in DED

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist (n=3)
What do you perceive to be the greatest challenges for improving patient outcomes in diabetic eye disease?	Multi-disciplinary team integration is poor	3 (100.0%)
	Late diagnosis	2 (66.7%)
	Ineffective screening services	2 (66.7%)
	Other	1 (33.3%)

Norway
DR Barometer Summary

In Norway, 71 adults with diabetes and 15 health care professionals have provided insight about their experiences of living with, managing and treating diabetes, DR and DME. The results of the DR Barometer Study, Norway aim to help improve the level of awareness around diabetes and eye complications, and access and barriers to diabetes management, including screening and timely treatment for those diagnosed with DED and DME.

Today Norway's population is ~5.2 million with an estimated ~18% under the age of 15 years and ~17% over the age of 65 years. During the next few decades, Norway's population is projected to increase ~25% despite long life expectancy and low fertility rates.

By 2050, the population is expected to be 6.5 million with those under the age of 15 years making up ~17% of the total population and those aged 65 years and older ~24%. In just over thirty years those aged 65 years or older will see a 78% increase; meaning that this cohort will increase from 872,000 to 1.5 million.

Alongside the demographic changes, the prevalence of people with diabetes is climbing rapidly. Norway has over 289,600 adults living with diabetes, and a national prevalence 20 – 79 years of 7.8%. It is the fourth top country in the world for the number of new cases of type 1 diabetes for people under 15 years of age with an estimated 32.5 cases per 100,000 people per year.

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. Seventy-five percent of those in the youngest age group (18-39 years) had type 1 diabetes (25% type 2) and in the 40 – 59 age group 24% had type 1 (72% type 2). Ninety-five percent of those in the 60-79 year age group had type 2 diabetes.

Health professionals, such as the doctor and nurse (95%), most commonly inform patients about their condition. Diabetes and other health organisations, and the nutritionist or dietician (31%) also played important roles and were viewed as valuable sources of information. A trend globally, which was not well reflected in the Norway study, was the increasing use of the internet by only 17% of the respondents.

Significantly, only 7% of respondents were enrolled in a diabetes management programme and of these 80% 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 and balancing the responsibilities of family and work without compromising their health. There was also a consistent finding pertaining to knowledge and education with some respondents not wanting to think about diabetes, and some not knowing enough about diabetes. Over two-thirds of people with DED (71%) and DME (67%) had additional complications with their condition.

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 remained many barriers including long wait times for an appointment, not knowing much about their condition and the high costs of screening.

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 quarter of those surveyed had either never had a conversation about eye complications with their health professional or it only took place once symptoms were present. Equally concerning is the myths and perceptions around vision changes with 29% reporting that vision problems were a normal part of ageing and 29% did not making any special effort to prevent vision problems.

Surprisingly only 30% of those diagnosed with DED or DME said that their vision affected their daily life and only half of these described challenges such as undertaking household responsibilities, such as cooking or cleaning and social interactions with family or friends.

Sixty percent of people with DED reported physically unhealthy days compared with 32% of people without DED. In contrast, substantially more of those surveyed without DED (21%) reported mentally unhealthy days compared to those with DED.

While most respondents had no trouble accessing healthcare services a small proportion felt that their age negatively influenced their care.

Patient education is very much at the heart of a proactive approach so it was somewhat unexpected to find that 40% of all providers, including 60% of ophthalmologists, did not have educational material on diabetes and eye complications available. Furthermore, 50% of all providers, including 80% of ophthalmologists, had written protocols for the detection and management of diabetes-related vision issues that were used by staff. Twenty percent of providers did not have protocols on the management of diabetes-related vision issues.

Recommendations for the timing of the initial eye exam for persons with diabetes varied depending upon the type of diabetes and the provider. Only 40% of providers reported that the initial eye exam for patients with type 1 diabetes should be at the time of diagnosis; and for others it was a predetermined number of years. Eighty-six percent of providers said that for patients with type 2 diabetes an initial eye exam should occur at the time of diagnosis.

Certain factors influenced the referral process, the main being, diabetes duration, the patient's age, the presence of comorbidities such as hypertension, high glucose levels, and the patient's ability to adhere to recommendations.

Ophthalmologists reported that the greatest challenges for improving patient outcomes in DED in Norway were the poor integration of the multi-disciplinary team integration and late diagnoses.

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 Norway.

References and Acknowledgement

[1] 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

[2] 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 Norway 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 Norway

APPENDIX 1 : National Results

Table 1.1

Survey Information	Number of Respondents (%)
All valid respondents [1]	74 (100.0%)
Respondents aged 18 or over	73 (98.6%)
Respondents with diabetes	71 (95.9%)

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

Table 1.2

Survey Information	Number of Respondents (%)
All valid respondents	74 (100.0%)
Included in Diabetic Analysis Set	71 (95.9%)
Excluded from Diabetic Analysis Set	3 (4.1%)
Reasons for exclusion from diabetic analysis set	.
Under 18 years of age	1
Not diagnosed with diabetes	2

Table 1.3

Survey Information	Number of Respondents (%)
Diabetic Analysis Set	71 (100.0%)
World Bank Income Group: High Income	71 (100.0%)
Persons with diabetic eye disease (DED)	8 (11.3%)
Persons with diabetic macular edema (DME)	3 (4.2%)
Persons with Type I diabetes	11 (15.5%)
Persons with Type II diabetes	59 (83.1%)
Persons not seeing health care professional for diabetes	12 (16.9%)
Persons seeing health care professional for diabetes	59 (83.1%)
Persons with eye disease & not received treatment	6 (8.5%)
Persons with eye disease & received treatment	3 (4.2%)

Table 2.1

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
With which type of diabetes have you been diagnosed?	Type I	11 (15.5)
	Type II	59 (83.1)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (1.4)
	Total Valid Response	71 (100.0)

Table 2.2

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
When was your diabetes diagnosed?	Within the last year	2 (2.9)
	1 - 5 years ago	19 (27.1)
	6 - 10 years ago	17 (24.3)
	11 - 15 years ago	16 (22.9)
	16 - 20 years ago	7 (10.0)
	21 years ago or longer	8 (11.4)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (1.4)
	Total Valid Response	70 (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	59 (83.1)
	No	12 (16.9)
	Total Valid Response	71 (100.0)
What kind of health care professional?	General/Family Doctor	38 (65.5)
	Nurse	3 (5.2)
	Diabetes Specialist	14 (24.1)
	Other	2 (3.4)
	Don't know/Not sure of kind	1 (1.7)
	Total Valid Response	58 (100.0)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Total missing	13

Table 2.3.2

Type of health care professional	Times per year seen for diabetes	Value
General/Family Doctor	Total valid numeric response (n)	31
	Mean	4.5
	SD	3.4
	Median	4.0
	Min	1
	Max	12
	Don't know/Not sure	4
	Total missing	3
Nurse	Total valid numeric response (n)	1
	Mean	2.0
	SD	
	Median	2.0
	Min	2
	Max	2
	Don't know/Not sure	1
	Total missing	1
Diabetes Specialist	Total valid numeric response (n)	12
	Mean	3.3
	SD	2.6
	Median	2.0
	Min	1
	Max	10
	Don't know/Not sure	1
	Total missing	1
Other	Total valid numeric response (n)	2
	Mean	4.5
	SD	0.7
	Median	4.5

Type of health care professional	Times per year seen for diabetes	Value
	Min	4
	Max	5
Don't know/Not sure of kind	Total valid numeric response (n)	1
	Mean	1.0
	SD	
	Median	1.0
	Min	1
	Max	1

Table 2.4

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How have you received information about diabetes?	Doctor or nurse	67 (95.7%)
	Health educator	6 (8.6%)
	Nutritionist or dietitian	12 (17.1%)
	Diabetes organization or other health organization	22 (31.4%)
	Family/Friends/Neighbors	4 (5.7%)
	TV/Radio/Newspaper/Magazines	4 (5.7%)
	Internet	12 (17.1%)
	Social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, blogs)	2 (2.9%)
	Pharmacist	3 (4.3%)
	None of the above	1 (1.4%)
	Total Valid Response	70 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

Table 2.5

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How do you manage your diabetes?	Diet	35 (50.0%)
	Oral medicine	37 (52.9%)
	Exercise	26 (37.1%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Insulin	25 (35.7%)
	Natural/Herbal medicine	2 (2.9%)
	None of the above	3 (4.3%)
	Total Valid Response	70 (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	5 (7.1)
	No	65 (92.9)
	Total Valid Response	70 (100.0)
	Total missing	1
Who sponsors the programme?	Hospital support program	1 (20.0)
	Pharmaceutical support program	1 (20.0)
	Patient organization support program	1 (20.0)
	Don't know/Not sure	2 (40.0)
	Total Valid Response	5 (100.0)
	Total missing	66
Does the programme include education on the importance of screening for diabetic eye complications?	Yes	4 (80.0)
	No	1 (20.0)
	Total Valid Response	5 (100.0)
	Total missing	66

Table 2.7

Test	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you ever had the following tests in a doctors office of clinic? And if yes, how long ago		
Blood glucose test	Yes	63 (90.0%)

Test	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you ever had the following tests in a doctors office of clinic? And if yes, how long ago		
	Less than 6 months	48 (68.6%)
	6 - 12 months	8 (11.4%)
	Greater than 12 months	7 (10.0%)
	Total valid response	63 (90.0%)
	Total missing	8
	No	3 (4.3%)
	Don't know/Not sure	4 (5.7%)
	Total valid response	70 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1
Urine check	Yes	63 (91.3%)
	Less than 6 months	33 (47.8%)
	6 - 12 months	18 (26.1%)
	Greater than 12 months	12 (17.4%)
	Total valid response	63 (91.3%)
	Total missing	8
	No	4 (5.8%)
	Don't know/Not sure	2 (2.9%)
	Total valid response	69 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2
Weight check	Yes	56 (80.0%)
	Less than 6 months	28 (40.0%)
	6 - 12 months	12 (17.1%)
	Greater than 12 months	16 (22.9%)

Test	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you ever had the following tests in a doctors office of clinic? And if yes, how long ago		
	Total valid response	56 (80.0%)
	Total missing	15
	No	11 (15.7%)
	Don't know/Not sure	3 (4.3%)
	Total valid response	70 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1
Blood pressure check	Yes	67 (97.1%)
	Less than 6 months	55 (79.7%)
	6 - 12 months	7 (10.1%)
	Greater than 12 months	5 (7.2%)
	Total valid response	67 (97.1%)
	Total missing	4
	No	2 (2.9%)
	Total valid response	69 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2
Foot check	Yes	34 (50.0%)
	Less than 6 months	16 (23.5%)
	6 - 12 months	10 (14.7%)
	Greater than 12 months	8 (11.8%)
	Total valid response	34 (50.0%)
	Total missing	37
	No	31 (45.6%)
	Don't know/Not sure	3 (4.4%)
	Total valid	68 (100.0%)

Test	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you ever had the following tests in a doctors office of clinic? And if yes, how long ago		
	response	
	Total missing	3
Eye check	Yes	60 (87.0%)
	Less than 6 months	23 (33.3%)
	6 - 12 months	26 (37.7%)
	Greater than 12 months	11 (15.9%)
	Total valid response	60 (87.0%)
	Total missing	11
	No	8 (11.6%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (1.4%)
	Total valid response	69 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2

Table 2.8

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How well do you think your diabetes is controlled?	Very well	22 (31.4%)
	Well	39 (55.7%)
	Not very well	6 (8.6%)
	Not well at all	2 (2.9%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (1.4%)
	Total Valid Response	70 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

Table 2.9

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What are the main challenges you face in controlling your diabetes?	High cost of care	4 (5.7%)
	No insurance	2 (2.9%)
	Travel to my regular doctor or specialist is difficult	2 (2.9%)
	Long wait time for an appointment to see my doctor or specialist	4 (5.7%)
	Health services needed are not available	2 (2.9%)
	Don't know enough about diabetes	5 (7.1%)
	Too hard to eat the right things	32 (45.7%)
	Too many other things to do	9 (12.9%)
	Stigma or discrimination because of diabetes	3 (4.3%)
	Don't want to think about having diabetes	7 (10.0%)
	Other	5 (7.1%)
	Total Valid Response	70 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

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	38 (54.3%)
	Support groups	5 (7.1%)
	Support from family or friends	12 (17.1%)
	Health education and information	24 (34.3%)
	Mobile services (services that travel to or near your home)	4 (5.7%)
	Coordination of healthcare and services by a professional	12 (17.1%)
	Emergency helpline	1 (1.4%)
	Other	4 (5.7%)
	None	13 (18.6%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Total Valid Response	70 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

Table 2.11

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What complications (or problems), to your knowledge, arise from diabetes?	Amputation	43 (61.4%)
	Foot ulcers	45 (64.3%)
	Increased risk of broken bones or fractures	3 (4.3%)
	Loss of feeling in hands or toes (neuropathy)	31 (44.3%)
	Vision loss	54 (77.1%)
	Irritable bowel disease	10 (14.3%)
	Kidney disease	28 (40.0%)
	Cardiovascular disease/Stroke	15 (21.4%)
	Other	7 (10.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	9 (12.9%)
	None	3 (4.3%)
	Total Valid Response	70 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

Table 2.12

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Which complication of diabetes are you most concerned about?	Amputation	6 (8.6)
	Increased risk of broken bones or fractures	1 (1.4)
	Loss of feeling in hands or toes (neuropathy)	3 (4.3)
	Vision loss	32 (45.7)
	Irritable bowel disease	1 (1.4)
	Kidney disease	4 (5.7)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Cardiovascular disease/Stroke	3 (4.3)
	Other	1 (1.4)
	Don't know/Not sure	7 (10.0)
	None	12 (17.1)
	Total Valid Response	70 (100.0)
	Total missing	1

Table 2.13

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Which of the following complications of diabetes do you have?	Foot ulcers	1 (1.5%)
	Loss of feeling in hands or toes (neuropathy)	9 (13.2%)
	Vision loss	5 (7.4%)
	Irritable bowel disease	5 (7.4%)
	Kidney disease	3 (4.4%)
	Cardiovascular disease/Stroke	4 (5.9%)
	Other	1 (1.5%)
	Don't know/Not sure	7 (10.3%)
	None	44 (64.7%)
	Total Valid Response	68 (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	5 (7.1%)
	Multiple times per year	9 (12.9%)
	Once per year	26 (37.1%)
	Only when symptoms arise	8 (11.4%)
	Never	17 (24.3%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Don't know/Not sure	5 (7.1%)
	Total Valid Response	70 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

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	16 (29.1%)
	I do what I can to prevent vision problems (e.g. get routine screenings, visit specialists)	29 (52.7%)
	I do not make any special effort to prevent vision problems	16 (29.1%)
	Total Valid Response	55 (100.0%)
	Total missing	16

Table 2.16

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What type of health insurance do you have?	Public	51 (72.9)
	Public - Private	6 (8.6)
	Private	3 (4.3)
	None	10 (14.3)
	Total Valid Response	70 (100.0)
	Total missing	1

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	3 (4.3)
	Insurance pays total cost	2 (2.9)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Most often, how do you pay for the following types of medical care and services?		
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	42 (60.0)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	20 (28.6)
	Do not use service	1 (1.4)
	Don't know/Not Sure	2 (2.9)
	Total Valid Response	70 (100.0)
	Total missing	1
Specialist medical visits (e.g. eye doctor, gynecologist, urologist)	Care is free	2 (2.9)
	Insurance pays total cost	2 (2.9)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	42 (60.9)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	16 (23.2)
	Do not use service	5 (7.2)
	Don't know/Not Sure	2 (2.9)
	Total Valid Response	69 (100.0)
	Total missing	2
Medicines	Care is free	1 (1.5)
	Insurance pays total cost	1 (1.5)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	47 (71.2)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	12 (18.2)
	Do not use service	4 (6.1)
	Don't know/Not Sure	1 (1.5)
	Total Valid Response	66 (100.0)
	Total missing	5
Medical supplies (e.g. blood glucose meter/strips)	Care is free	6 (8.6)
	Insurance pays total cost	5 (7.1)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	35 (50.0)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Most often, how do you pay for the following types of medical care and services?		
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	13 (18.6)
	Do not use service	10 (14.3)
	Don't know/Not Sure	1 (1.4)
	Total Valid Response	70 (100.0)
	Total missing	1
Procedures	Care is free	4 (5.7)
	Insurance pays total cost	2 (2.9)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	26 (37.1)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	10 (14.3)
	Do not use service	13 (18.6)
	Don't know/Not Sure	15 (21.4)
	Total Valid Response	70 (100.0)
	Total missing	1
Tests/screenings	Care is free	2 (2.9)
	Insurance pays total cost	2 (2.9)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	37 (53.6)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	12 (17.4)
	Do not use service	10 (14.5)
	Don't know/Not Sure	6 (8.7)
	Total Valid Response	69 (100.0)
	Total missing	2
Health education	Care is free	7 (10.0)
	Insurance pays total cost	3 (4.3)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	15 (21.4)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	9 (12.9)
	Do not use service	22 (31.4)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Most often, how do you pay for the following types of medical care and services?		
	Don't know/Not Sure	14 (20.0)
	Total Valid Response	70 (100.0)
	Total missing	1
Counseling	Care is free	7 (10.0)
	Insurance pays total cost	3 (4.3)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	19 (27.1)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	5 (7.1)
	Do not use service	24 (34.3)
	Don't know/Not Sure	12 (17.1)
	Total Valid Response	70 (100.0)
	Total missing	1

Table 3.1

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Are you aware of any government sponsored screening programs for diabetic eye disease (diabetic retinopathy)?	Yes	15 (21.4%)
	No	55 (78.6%)
	Total valid response	70 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

Table 3.2

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you ever had an eye exam for diabetic eye disease?	Yes	53 (75.7%)
	No	17 (24.3%)
	Total valid response	70 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1
How long ago was your last eye exam?	Within the last year	35 (66.0%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	More than 1 year ago but less than 2 years	16 (30.2%)
	More than 2 years ago but less than 3 years	1 (1.9%)
	Five or more years ago	1 (1.9%)
	Total valid response	53 (100.0%)
	Total missing	18
Who did the last exam?	General/Family practitioner	1 (1.9%)
	Eye doctor/Eye clinic	49 (92.5%)
	Other	3 (5.7%)
	Total valid response	53 (100.0%)
	Total missing	18

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	51 (72.9%)
	No	14 (20.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	5 (7.1%)
	Total valid response	70 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

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	46 (65.7%)
	Every two years	11 (15.7%)
	Less often than every two years	4 (5.7%)
	Never	1 (1.4%)
	Don't know/Not sure	8 (11.4%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Total valid response	70 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

Table 3.5

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
For you, what are the biggest barriers to eye exams?	They are expensive	6 (10.3%)
	Eye exams are not available near my home	6 (10.3%)
	Long wait time for appointment	15 (25.9%)
	Long wait time on the day of the visit	2 (3.4%)
	Referral process is complicated or takes too long	4 (6.9%)
	Recommended treatments for eye problems are not available	1 (1.7%)
	Don't know much about my condition	8 (13.8%)
	Fear of treatment/results	1 (1.7%)
	Limited access to diabetes specialists	4 (6.9%)
	I'm not likely to have eye complications	3 (5.2%)
	Too many other things to do or worry about	1 (1.7%)
	Other	19 (32.8%)
	Total valid response	58 (100.0%)
	Total missing	13

Table 3.6

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you been diagnosed with diabetic eye disease?	Yes	10 (14.3%)
	No	60 (85.7%)
	Total valid response	70 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1
Has your diabetic eye disease affected your vision?	Yes, slightly	3 (30.0%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	No	7 (70.0%)
	Total valid response	10 (100.0%)
	Total missing	61
Have vision issues caused you to have difficulty with any of the following?	Household responsibilities, such as cooking or cleaning	1 (50.0%)
	Social interactions with family/friends	1 (50.0%)
	None	1 (50.0%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)
	Total missing	69

Table 3.7

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you had any treatment for diabetic eye disease?	Yes	3 (30.0%)
	No	6 (60.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (10.0%)
	Total valid response	10 (100.0%)
	Total missing	61
What treatment did you receive?	Laser	3 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	68
Did you complete the treatment?	Yes	3 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	68
Do you feel that the treatment worked?	Yes, but vision stayed the same	2 (66.7%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (33.3%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	68
What is/are the reason(s) that you did not complete the treatment?	Total missing	71
What are the reason(s) that you have not had treatment for diabetic eye disease?	My doctor did not recommend any treatment	2 (33.3%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Still waiting for treatment	1 (16.7%)
	Treatment is not important to me	1 (16.7%)
	I'm too busy	1 (16.7%)
	I'm fearful of treatment	1 (16.7%)
	Other	2 (33.3%)
	Total valid response	6 (100.0%)
	Total missing	65

Table 3.8

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you been diagnosed with diabetic macular edema?	Yes	3 (4.3%)
	No	35 (50.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	32 (45.7%)
	Total valid response	70 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1
If Yes, which of the following would you prefer	Treatment to prevent further vision loss	1 (33.3%)
	Only treatment when vision loss has occurred	1 (33.3%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (33.3%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	68

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	19 (28.8%)
	Health educator	2 (3.0%)
	Diabetes organization or other health organization	5 (7.6%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Family/Friends/Neighbors	2 (3.0%)
	TV/Radio/Newspaper/Magazines	1 (1.5%)
	Internet	4 (6.1%)
	None of the above	43 (65.2%)
	Total valid response	66 (100.0%)
	Total missing	5

Table 4.1

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What is your gender?	Female	20 (28.6)
	Male	50 (71.4)
	Total Valid Response	70 (100.0)
	Total missing	1
Please indicate your age	18 - 29	1 (1.4)
	30 - 39	3 (4.2)
	40 - 49	8 (11.3)
	50 - 59	17 (23.9)
	60 - 69	27 (38.0)
	70 - 79	13 (18.3)
	80 - 89	2 (2.8)
	Total Valid Response	71 (100.0)

Table 4.2

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Where do you live?	Urban setting	38 (55.1)
	Non-urban setting	31 (44.9)
	Total Valid Response	69 (100.0)
	Total missing	2

Table 4.3

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What is the highest level of education you	Primary school	6 (8.6)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
completed?		
	Secondary school	28 (40.0)
	College/University	28 (40.0)
	Graduate or post-graduate	8 (11.4)
	Total valid response	70 (100.0)
	Total missing	1

Table 4.4

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Are you currently working?	Working for pay	21 (30.0)
	Volunteering	2 (2.9)
	Retired	41 (58.6)
	Not working	6 (8.6)
	Total Valid Response	70 (100.0)
	Total missing	1

Table 4.5

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Income assistance	18 (26.5%)
	Medical assistance	7 (10.3%)
	Food assistance	1 (1.5%)
	Housing assistance	1 (1.5%)
	Pension assistance	3 (4.4%)
	None of the above	44 (64.7%)
	Total valid response	68 (100.0%)
	Total missing	3

Table 4.6

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	4 (5.7)
	No	66 (94.3)
	Total Valid Response	70 (100.0)
	Total missing	1

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 (5.7)
	Income	2 (2.9)
	Place of birth	2 (2.9)
	Place where you live	4 (5.7)
	Religion	1 (1.4)
	Sexual orientation	1 (1.4)
	None of the above	61 (87.1)
	Total valid response	70 (100.0)
	Total missing	1

Table 4.8

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Which of the following do you worry about most?	Food	1 (1.4)
	Housing	3 (4.3)
	Money	11 (15.7)
	Health	22 (31.4)
	Family	4 (5.7)
	None of the above	29 (41.4)
	Total Valid	70 (100.0)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Response	
	Total missing	1

Table 5.1

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
In general, would you say your health is:	Very good	4 (6.3%)
	Good	24 (37.5%)
	Total good health	28 (43.8%)
	Fair	23 (35.9%)
	Poor	13 (20.3%)
	Fair or poor health	36 (56.3%)
	Total valid response	64 (100.0%)
	Total missing	7

Table 5.2

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How many days during last 30 days was your physical health not good	Any unhealthy days	15 (34.9%)
	1-5 unhealthy days	5 (11.6%)
	6-10 unhealthy days	4 (9.3%)
	11-20 unhealthy days	4 (9.3%)
	21-30 unhealthy days	2 (4.7%)
	No unhealthy days	28 (65.1%)
	Total valid response	43 (100.0%)
	Total missing	28

Table 5.3.1

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How many days during last 30 days was your mental health not good	Any unhealthy days	8 (18.2%)
	1-5 unhealthy days	2 (4.5%)
	6-10 unhealthy days	3 (6.8%)
	11-20 unhealthy days	1 (2.3%)
	21-30 unhealthy days	2 (4.5%)
	No unhealthy days	36 (81.8%)
	Total valid response	44 (100.0%)
	Total missing	27

Table 5.3.2

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Unhealthy days (physically or mentally unhealthy, max 30)	Any unhealthy days	16 (39.0%)
	1-5 unhealthy days	4 (9.8%)
	6-10 unhealthy days	4 (9.8%)
	11-20 unhealthy days	4 (9.8%)
	21-30 unhealthy days	4 (9.8%)
	No unhealthy days	25 (61.0%)
	Total valid response	41 (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	13 (48.1%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	1-5 unhealthy days	3 (11.1%)
	6-10 unhealthy days	3 (11.1%)
	11-20 unhealthy days	3 (11.1%)
	21-30 unhealthy days	4 (14.8%)
	No unhealthy days	14 (51.9%)
	Total valid response	27 (100.0%)
	Total missing	44

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	31 (49.2%)
	No	32 (50.8%)
	Total valid response	63 (100.0%)
	Total missing	8
Which impairment or health problem, if any, limits your activities?		
a) Arthritis/rheumatism	Yes	7 (23.3%)
	No	22 (73.3%)
	Refused	1 (3.3%)
	Total valid response	30 (100.0%)
	Total missing	41
b) Back or neck problem	Yes	20 (60.6%)
	No	11 (33.3%)
	Refused	2 (6.1%)
	Total valid response	33 (100.0%)
	Total missing	38

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
c) Fractures, bone/joint injury	Yes	7 (22.6%)
	No	22 (71.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (3.2%)
	Refused	1 (3.2%)
	Total valid response	31 (100.0%)
	Total missing	40
d) Walking problem	Yes	14 (43.8%)
	No	15 (46.9%)
	Don't know/Not sure	2 (6.3%)
	Refused	1 (3.1%)
	Total valid response	32 (100.0%)
	Total missing	39
e) Lung/breathing problem	Yes	8 (26.7%)
	No	21 (70.0%)
	Refused	1 (3.3%)
	Total valid response	30 (100.0%)
	Total missing	41
f) Hearing problem	Yes	4 (13.3%)
	No	25 (83.3%)
	Refused	1 (3.3%)
	Total valid response	30 (100.0%)
	Total missing	41
g) Eye/vision problem	Yes	7 (23.3%)
	No	22 (73.3%)
	Refused	1 (3.3%)
	Total valid response	30 (100.0%)
	Total missing	41
h) Heart problem	Yes	10 (32.3%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	No	19 (61.3%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (3.2%)
	Refused	1 (3.2%)
	Total valid response	31 (100.0%)
	Total missing	40
i) Stroke problem	Yes	2 (6.7%)
	No	27 (90.0%)
	Refused	1 (3.3%)
	Total valid response	30 (100.0%)
	Total missing	41
j) Hypertension/high blood pressure	Yes	10 (33.3%)
	No	18 (60.0%)
	Refused	2 (6.7%)
	Total valid response	30 (100.0%)
	Total missing	41
k) Diabetes	Yes	22 (64.7%)
	No	10 (29.4%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (2.9%)
	Refused	1 (2.9%)
	Total valid response	34 (100.0%)
	Total missing	37
l) Cancer	Yes	2 (6.5%)
	No	27 (87.1%)
	Refused	2 (6.5%)
	Total valid response	31 (100.0%)
	Total missing	40
m) Mental or emotional health	Yes	11 (34.4%)
	No	16 (50.0%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (3.1%)
	Refused	4 (12.5%)
	Total valid response	32 (100.0%)
	Total missing	39

PT 1.2

Analysis Sets	Number of Respondents (%)
All valid respondents	15 (100.0%)
Included in Provider Analysis Set (PAS)	15 (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	15
Included in the Eye Care Professional Set (Eye Specialist)	5 (33.3%)
Excluded in the Eye Care Professional Set (Eye Specialist)	10 (66.7%)
Reasons for exclusion from Eye Care Professional Set:	
Missing required speciality	10
No valid (non-missing) response for the supplemental eye questionnaire	0

PT 1.3

Subgroups	Number of Respondents (%)
Provider Analysis Set	15 (100.0%)
Primary Care Provider	3 (20.0%)
Diabetes Specialist Provider	0 (0.0%)
Eye Care Professional	5 (33.3%)
Ophthalmologist	5 (33.3%)

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 specialty

PT 1.4

Item	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What is your specialty?	General primary care/Family practitioner	3 (100.0%)	N/A	0 (0.0%)	3 (20.0%)
	Diabetes specialist	0 (0.0%)	N/A	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	General ophthalmologist	0 (0.0%)	N/A	4 (80.0%)	4 (26.7%)
	Optometrist	0 (0.0%)	N/A	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Retinal specialist	0 (0.0%)	N/A	4 (80.0%)	4 (26.7%)
	Nurse	0 (0.0%)	N/A	0 (0.0%)	6 (40.0%)
	Health educator	0 (0.0%)	N/A	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.7%)
	None of the above	0 (0.0%)	N/A	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.7%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)	0 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	15 (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)	3	.	5	15
	Mean	9.3	.	21.6	11.8
	SD	13.7	.	13.2	11.7
	Median	3.0	.	24.0	10.0
	Min.	0	.	0	0
	Max.	25	.	34	34
	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%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Eye clinic/practice	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	2 (15.4%)
	General medical clinic/practice	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (15.4%)
	Hospital	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (60.0%)	6 (46.2%)
	Other	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (23.1%)
	Total Valid Response	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	0	2

PT 2.2

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Where is your main practice located?	Urban setting	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (80.0%)	8 (61.5%)
	Non-urban setting	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	5 (38.5%)
	Total Valid Response	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	0	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%)	5 (100.0%)	8 (61.5%)
	Private	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.7%)
	Non profit	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.7%)
	Combined/mixed	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (23.1%)
	Total Valid Response	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	0	2

PT 2.4

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Is your main practice limited to certain populations?	No	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	11 (84.6%)
	Yes, other	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (15.4%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)	0	5 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	0	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	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (16.7%)
	More than 1 week but less than 1 month	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (8.3%)
	More than 1 month but less than 2 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	2 (16.7%)
	More than 2 months but less than 3 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	2 (16.7%)
	Do not take appointments	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (16.7%)
	Don't know/Not sure	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	3 (25.0%)
	Total Valid Response	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	0	3

PT 2.6

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
On average, how many	Total valid	2	0	5	11

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
patients do you see per week in your main practice [n patients]	response (n)				
	Mean	120	N/A	74	57.4
	SD	42.4	N/A	33.6	51.5
	Median	120	N/A	80	50
	Min.	90	N/A	30	2
	Max.	150	N/A	110	150
	Total missing	1	0	0	4
What percentage of the patients in your main practice have diabetes [% patients]	Total valid response (n)	2	0	5	11
	Mean	4	N/A	23	29.8
	SD	2.8	N/A	13	36.9
	Median	4	N/A	20	20
	Min.	2	N/A	5	2
	Max.	6	N/A	40	100
	Total missing	1	0	0	4

PT 2.7

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%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (8.3%)
	Pay a reduced/subsidized rate	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (60.0%)	4 (33.3%)
	Pay through insurance	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (33.3%)
	Patient pays some,	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	4

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	insurance pays some				(33.3%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)	0	5 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	0	3

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 (33.3%)		1 (20.0%)	5 (35.7%)
	No	2 (66.7%)		4 (80.0%)	9 (64.3%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)		5 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)
	Total missing				1
In which other practice setting(s) do you work?	Diabetes clinic/practice				1 (25.0%)
	Eye clinic/practice			1 (100.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Other	1 (100.0%)			2 (50.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)		1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2		4	11
In which sector(s) is(are) the practice(s)?	Government				1 (25.0%)
	Private			1 (100.0%)	2 (50.0%)
	Combined/mixed	1 (100.0%)			1 (25.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)		1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2		4	11
Is there a major	Yes			1 (100.0%)	2

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
difference between your practices with respect to how diabetic eye disease is screened and managed?					(50.0%)
	No	1 (100.0%)			2 (50.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)		1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2		4	11

PT 2.9

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Blood glucose	Yes		2 (100.0%)			6 (66.7%)
			2 (100.0%)		0 (0.0%)	6 (66.7%)
		Mean	184.5			61.8
		SD	255.3			148.5
		Median	184.5			1.0
		Min	4			0
		Max	365			365
		Total missing	1		5	9
	No				3 (100.0%)	3 (33.3%)
	Total valid response		2 (100.0%)		3 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
	Total missing		1		2	6
HbA1c	Yes		2 (100.0%)		1 (33.3%)	7 (77.8%)
		Total valid numeric	2 (100.0%)		1 (33.3%)	7 (77.8%)

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
		response (n)				
		Mean	47.0		10.0	15.6
		SD	60.8			33.0
		Median	47.0		10.0	4.0
		Min	4		10	0
		Max	90		10	90
		Total missing	1		4	8
	No				2 (66.7%)	2 (22.2%)
	Total valid response		2 (100.0%)		3 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
	Total missing		1		2	6
Urine check	Yes		2 (100.0%)			5 (55.6%)
			2 (100.0%)		0 (0.0%)	5 (55.6%)
		Mean	184.5			74.2
		SD	255.3			162.6
		Median	184.5			1.0
		Min	4			0
		Max	365			365
		Total missing	1		5	10
	No				3 (100.0%)	4 (44.4%)
	Total valid response		2 (100.0%)		3 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
	Total missing		1		2	6
Weight check	Yes		2 (100.0%)			4 (44.4%)
			2 (100.0%)		0 (0.0%)	4 (44.4%)

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
		Mean	152.0			76.3
		SD	209.3			149.2
		Median	152.0			2.5
		Min	4			0
		Max	300			300
		Total missing	1		5	11
	No				3 (100.0%)	5 (55.6%)
	Total valid response		2 (100.0%)		3 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
	Total missing		1		2	6
Blood pressure check	Yes		2 (100.0%)		1 (33.3%)	6 (66.7%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	2 (100.0%)		1 (33.3%)	6 (66.7%)
		Mean	185.5		20.0	65.7
		SD	253.9			146.8
		Median	185.5		20.0	4.0
		Min	6		20	0
		Max	365		20	365
		Total missing	1		4	9
	No				2 (66.7%)	3 (33.3%)
	Total valid response		2 (100.0%)		3 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
	Total missing		1		2	6
Foot check	Yes		2 (100.0%)			5 (62.5%)
			2 (100.0%)		0 (0.0%)	5 (62.5%)

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
		Mean	62.0			25.2
		SD	82.0			53.0
		Median	62.0			1.0
		Min	4			0
		Max	120			120
		Total missing	1		5	10
	No				3 (100.0%)	3 (37.5%)
	Total valid response		2 (100.0%)		3 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing		1		2	7
Eye examination - Un-dilated	Yes		1 (50.0%)		1 (33.3%)	3 (37.5%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	1 (50.0%)		1 (33.3%)	3 (37.5%)
		Mean	50.0		365.0	138.3
		SD				197.9
		Median	50.0		365.0	50.0
		Min	50		365	0
		Max	50		365	365
		Total missing	2		4	12
	No		1 (50.0%)		2 (66.7%)	5 (62.5%)
	Total valid response		2 (100.0%)		3 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing		1		2	7
Eye examination - Optical Coherence	Yes				5 (100.0%)	6 (60.0%)

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Tomography						
		Total valid numeric response (n)	0 (0.0%)		3 (60.0%)	4 (40.0%)
		Mean			123.0	92.3
		SD			209.6	181.8
		Median			4.0	2.0
		Min			0	0
		Max			365	365
		Total missing	3		2	11
	No		2 (100.0%)			4 (40.0%)
	Total valid response		2 (100.0%)		5 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
	Total missing		1			5
Eye examination - Fundoscopy	Yes				5 (100.0%)	6 (60.0%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	0 (0.0%)		3 (60.0%)	3 (30.0%)
		Mean			123.3	123.3
		SD			209.3	209.3
		Median			4.0	4.0
		Min			1	1
		Max			365	365
		Total missing	3		2	12
	No		2 (100.0%)			4 (40.0%)
	Total valid response		2 (100.0%)		5 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
	Total		1			5

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	missing					
Eye examination - Fluorescein Angiography	Yes				4 (100.0%)	4 (44.4%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	0 (0.0%)		3 (75.0%)	3 (33.3%)
		Mean			122.3	122.3
		SD			210.2	210.2
		Median			1.0	1.0
		Min			1	1
		Max			365	365
		Total missing	3		2	12
	No		2 (100.0%)			5 (55.6%)
	Total valid response		2 (100.0%)		4 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
	Total missing		1		1	6
Eye examination - Lipid check	Yes		2 (100.0%)		1 (33.3%)	4 (50.0%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	2 (100.0%)		1 (33.3%)	4 (50.0%)
		Mean	47.0		365.0	114.8
		SD	60.8			171.9
		Median	47.0		365.0	47.0
		Min	4		365	0
		Max	90		365	365
		Total missing	1		4	11
	No				2 (66.7%)	4 (50.0%)

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Total valid response		2 (100.0%)		3 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing		1		2	7

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	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
	Diet/nutrition	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	3 (30.0%)
	Exercise/physical activity	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	6 (60.0%)
	Medicines	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	9 (90.0%)
	Foot care and inspection	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (20.0%)
	Blood pressure	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (80.0%)	8 (80.0%)
	Eye care and exams	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (80.0%)	6 (60.0%)
	Lipid check	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (20.0%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)	0	5 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	0	5

PT 2.11

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Is there written	Yes, and	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	4

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
information about diabetes available for patients in your main practice?	information on eye complications is sufficient				(40.0%)
	Yes, but information on eye complications is not sufficient	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	2 (20.0%)
	No written information is available for patients	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (60.0%)	4 (40.0%)
	Total Valid Response	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	0	5

PT 2.12

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	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	5 (50.0%)
	Yes, available but not used by staff	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)
	Not available	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	2 (20.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	2 (20.0%)
	Total Valid Response	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	0	5

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%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (80.0%)	5 (50.0%)
	Yes, available but not used by staff	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)
	Not available	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	2 (20.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (20.0%)
	Total Valid Response	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	0	5

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)	1 (50.0%)		2 (40.0%)	4 (40.0%)
	Mean	2.0		5.0	4.3
	SD			0.0	1.5
	Median	2.0		5.0	5.0
	Min	2		5	2
	Max	2		5	5
	After a predetermined age (numeric response)	0 (0.0%)		1 (20.0%)	1 (10.0%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	(n)				
	Mean			10.0	10.0
	SD				
	Median			10.0	10.0
	Min			10	10
	Max			10	10
	As soon as they are diagnosed	1 (50.0%)			2 (20.0%)
	No standard practice, timing varies case by case			2 (40.0%)	3 (30.0%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)		5 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1			5
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 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Mean				
	SD				
	Median				
	Min				
	Max				
	After a predetermined age (numeric response) (n)	0 (0.0%)		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Mean				
	SD				
	Median				
	Min				
	Max				
	As soon as they are diagnosed	2 (100.0%)		4 (80.0%)	8 (80.0%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	No standard practice, timing varies case by case			1 (20.0%)	1 (10.0%)
	Other				1 (10.0%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)		5 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1			5

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 examinations for persons with diabetes?	Once a year	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (75.0%)	6 (66.7%)
	More than every two years	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)
	Other	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (11.1%)
	Don't know/Not sure	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)
	Total Valid Response	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	1	6

PT 2.16

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Do you screen patients for DR?	Yes	1 (33.3%)		3 (75.0%)	5 (45.5%)
	No	2 (66.7%)		1 (25.0%)	6 (54.5%)
	Total valid	3 (100.0%)		4 (100.0%)	11

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	response				(100.0%)
	Total missing			1	4
Where do you screen patients?	In clinic	1 (100.0%)		3 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)		3 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2		2	10

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	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)
	Patient's age	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	6 (75.0%)
	Patient's gender	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (12.5%)
	Presence of comorbidities such as hypertension, etc.	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	6 (75.0%)
	High glucose levels	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	6 (75.0%)
	Ability or inability to pay	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (12.5%)
	Patient educational level	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (12.5%)
	Patient adherence to recommendations	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (75.0%)	4 (50.0%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)	0	4 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	1	7

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?	Proximity to care	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (14.3%)
	Long wait time for appointment	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	2 (28.6%)
	Referral process	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)	4 (57.1%)
	Lack of knowledge and/or awareness	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (75.0%)	6 (85.7%)
	Patients fear of treatment/results	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)	3 (42.9%)
	Patients they are a burden on family/friends	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)
	Limited access to diabetes specialists	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (14.3%)
	Limited access to eye specialists	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	2 (28.6%)
	Patients feel eye complications are unlikely	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (14.3%)
	Patients feel eye exams are not important	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (75.0%)	4 (57.1%)
	Patients have competing responsibilities and priorities	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (75.0%)	3 (42.9%)
	Clinic too small or lack necessary equipment/staff	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (14.3%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)	0	4 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	1	8

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	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
	Total Valid Response	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	1	6

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, podiastrist?	Yes	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	8 (88.9%)
	No	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)
	Total Valid Response	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	1	6

PT 3.1

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Please indicate your age:	30 - 39	1 (50.0%)			3 (33.3%)
	40 - 49				1 (11.1%)
	50 - 59	1 (50.0%)		4 (100.0%)	5 (55.6%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)		4 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1		1	6

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What is your gender?	Female	1 (50.0%)		1 (25.0%)	5 (55.6%)
	Male	1 (50.0%)		3 (75.0%)	4 (44.4%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)		4 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1		1	6
What is your highest level of education completed?	College/University	1 (50.0%)			3 (33.3%)
	Graduate or advanced degree (e.g. PhD, MD, etc)	1 (50.0%)		4 (100.0%)	6 (66.7%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)		4 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1		1	6

PT 4.1

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
What percentage of your patients have diabetic retinopathy	Total valid numeric response (n)	4
	Mean	33.8
	SD	20.6
	Median	30.0
	Min	15
	Max	60
	Total missing	1

PT 4.2

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
What percentage of your patients have diabetic macular edema?	Total valid numeric response (n)	4
	Mean	21.3
	SD	6.3
	Median	20.0

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
	Min	15
	Max	30
	Total missing	1

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	1 (25.0%)
	More than 1 month but less than 2 months	1 (25.0%)
	More than 2 months but less than 3 months	1 (25.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (25.0%)
	Total Valid Response	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

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?	More than 1 week but less than 1 month	2 (50.0%)
	There is not wait, diagnosis is given when screened	2 (50.0%)
	Total Valid Response	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

PT 4.5

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
Laser photocoagulation	Is the treatment available?	Available within country	1 (25.0%)
		Available locally	1 (25.0%)
		Available in practice	4 (100.0%)
		Total valid response	4 (100.0%)

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
		Total missing	1
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a consultation appointment? (weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	4 (100.0%)
		Mean	3.0
		SD	2.0
		Median	4.0
		Min	0
		Max	4
		Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
		Total missing	1
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	4 (100.0%)
		Mean	2.3
		SD	2.1
		Median	2.5
		Min	0
		Max	4
		Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
		Total missing	1
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	3 (100.0%)
		Mean	3.7
		SD	0.6
		Median	4.0
		Min	3
		Max	4
		Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
		Total missing	2
Anti-VEGF therapies	Is the treatment available?	Available within country	1 (25.0%)
		Available locally	1 (25.0%)

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
		Available in practice	4 (100.0%)
		Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
		Total missing	1
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a consultation appointment? (weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	4 (100.0%)
		Mean	2.0
		SD	1.4
		Median	1.5
		Min	1
		Max	4
		Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
		Total missing	1
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	4 (100.0%)
		Mean	2.0
		SD	1.4
		Median	1.5
		Min	1
		Max	4
		Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
		Total missing	1
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	3 (100.0%)
		Mean	4.0
		SD	0.0
		Median	4.0
		Min	4
		Max	4
		Total valid response	3 (100.0%)

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
		Total missing	2
Intravitreal steroid	Is the treatment available?	Available within country	1 (25.0%)
		Available locally	1 (25.0%)
		Available in practice	4 (100.0%)
		Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
		Total missing	1
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a consultation appointment? (weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	4 (100.0%)
		Mean	2.3
		SD	1.3
		Median	2.0
		Min	1
		Max	4
		Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
		Total missing	1
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	4 (100.0%)
		Mean	2.3
		SD	1.3
		Median	2.0
		Min	1
		Max	4
		Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
		Total missing	1
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	3 (100.0%)
		Mean	8.0
		SD	6.9
		Median	4.0

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
		Min	4
		Max	16
		Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
		Total missing	2
Uncomplicated vitrectomy	Is the treatment available?	Available within country	2 (50.0%)
		Available locally	3 (75.0%)
		Available in practice	1 (25.0%)
		Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
		Total missing	1
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a consultation appointment? (weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	2 (66.7%)
		Mean	6.0
		SD	2.8
		Median	6.0
		Min	4
		Max	8
		Don't know/not sure	1 (33.3%)
		Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
		Total missing	2
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	3 (75.0%)
		Mean	6.7
		SD	2.3
		Median	8.0
		Min	4
		Max	8
		Don't know/not sure	1 (25.0%)
		Total valid	4 (100.0%)

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
		response	
		Total missing	1
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	3 (75.0%)
		Mean	6.7
		SD	2.3
		Median	8.0
		Min	4
		Max	8
		Not applicable	1 (25.0%)
		Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
		Total missing	1
Complex vitreo-retinal surgery	Is the treatment available?	Available within country	2 (50.0%)
		Available locally	3 (75.0%)
		Available in practice	1 (25.0%)
		Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
		Total missing	1
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a consultation appointment? (weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	2 (66.7%)
		Mean	6.5
		SD	7.8
		Median	6.5
		Min	1
		Max	12
		Don't know/not sure	1 (33.3%)
		Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
		Total missing	2
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first	Total valid numeric response (n)	3 (75.0%)

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
	treatment?(weeks)		
		Mean	8.3
		SD	6.4
		Median	12.0
		Min	1
		Max	12
		Don't know/not sure	1 (25.0%)
		Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
		Total missing	1
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	3 (75.0%)
		Mean	8.7
		SD	5.8
		Median	12.0
		Min	2
		Max	12
		Not applicable	1 (25.0%)
		Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
		Total missing	1

PT 4.6

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
Do you personally administer treatment for diabetic retinopathy?	Yes	4 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1
Who administer it?	Total missing	5

PT 4.7

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
Do any of the following influence how you	Diabetes duration	3 (75.0%)

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
treat diabetic retinopathy or diabetic macular edema?		
	Patient's age	2 (50.0%)
	Presence of comorbidities such as hypertension, etc.	3 (75.0%)
	High glucose levels	3 (75.0%)
	Ability or inability to pay	1 (25.0%)
	Patient educational level	2 (50.0%)
	Patient adherence to recommendations	3 (75.0%)
	None of the above	1 (25.0%)
	Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

PT 4.8

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
Do you treat diabetic retinopathy and diabetic macular edema based on:	Both	4 (100.0%)
	Total Valid Response	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

PT 4.9

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
How are your patients with diabetes screened for diabetic eye disease?	Fundoscopy dilated	2 (50.0%)
	Retinal photo	3 (75.0%)
	Optical Coherence Tomography	2 (50.0%)
	Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

PT 4.10

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
In your opinion, do the majority of your patients present:	In time for screening	2 (50.0%)

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
	When visual problems have already occurred	2 (50.0%)
	Total Valid Response	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

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	4 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1
If yes, When was your last training?	Five or more years ago	1 (25.0%)
	Greater than 1 year ago but less than 5 years	1 (25.0%)
	Within the past year	2 (50.0%)
	Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

PT 4.12

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
Would you be interested in online education and certification on DME, Angiogenesis and Anti-VEGF therapies?	Yes	4 (100.0%)
	Total Valid Response	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

PT 4.13

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
How is outreach for screening for diabetic eye disease done in your main practice?	Health fairs for all	2 (50.0%)
	At vision centers	2 (50.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (25.0%)
	Total valid	4 (100.0%)

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
	response	
	Total missing	1

PT 4.14

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
What do you perceive to be the greatest challenges for improving patient outcomes in diabetic eye disease?	Late diagnosis	2 (66.7%)
	Multi-disciplinary team integration is poor	3 (100.0%)
	Ineffective screening services	2 (66.7%)
	Other	1 (33.3%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2

EXP 1

Question	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Which of the following complications of diabetes do you have?	Cardiovascular disease/Stroke	1 (1.7%)	2 (28.6%)	1 (33.3%)
	Irritable bowel disease	2 (3.4%)	2 (28.6%)	1 (33.3%)
	Vision loss	2 (3.4%)	2 (28.6%)	1 (33.3%)
	Loss of feeling in hands or toes (neuropathy)	8 (13.8%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)
	Kidney disease	2 (3.4%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)
	Foot ulcers	1 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Other	1 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	None	41 (70.7%)	2 (28.6%)	1 (33.3%)
	Don't know/Not sure	6 (10.3%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	58 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2	1	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	24 (40.7%)	4 (50.0%)	3 (100.0%)
Impairment or health problem			
Back or neck problem	18 (66.7%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Diabetes	17 (63.0%)	2 (50.0%)	3 (100.0%)
Walking problem	12 (46.2%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Mental or emotional health	10 (38.5%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Hypertension/high blood pressure	8 (33.3%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Heart problem	7 (28.0%)	2 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Arthritis/rheumatism	6 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Fractures, bone/joint injury	6 (24.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Lung/breathing problem	5 (20.8%)	2 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Eye/vision problem	5 (20.8%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)
Hearing problem	1 (4.2%)	2 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Cancer	1 (4.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Stroke problem	1 (4.2%)	1 (25.0%)	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	24 (43.6%)	4 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Self-rated health: Poor	31 (56.4%)	4 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Physically unhealthy days	12 (31.6%)	3 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Mentally unhealthy days	8 (20.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Unhealthy days	13 (36.1%)	3 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Activity limitation days	12 (54.5%)	1 (33.3%)	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

Item	Response	All respondents	Respondents with Type I diabetes	Respondents with Type II diabetes
How do you manage your diabetes?	Diet	35 (50.0%)	3 (30.0%)	31 (52.5%)
	Oral medicine	37 (52.9%)		36 (61.0%)
	Exercise	26 (37.1%)	4 (40.0%)	22 (37.3%)
	Insulin	25 (35.7%)	10 (100.0%)	15 (25.4%)
	Natural/Herbal medicine	2 (2.9%)		2 (3.4%)
	None of the above	3 (4.3%)		3 (5.1%)

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	20 (33.9%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)
	Volunteering	0 (0.0%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (33.3%)
	Retired	35 (59.3%)	5 (62.5%)	1 (33.3%)
	Not working	4 (6.8%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (33.3%)
	Total Valid Response	59 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	0
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Income assistance	16 (27.1%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)
	Medical assistance	7 (11.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Food assistance	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)
	Housing assistance	1 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Pension assistance	3 (5.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	None of the above	38 (64.4%)	5 (71.4%)	1 (50.0%)
	Total valid response	59 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	1	1
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	3 (5.1%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
	No	56 (94.9%)	7 (87.5%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total Valid Response	59 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	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	4 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	4 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Income assistance	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Medical assistance	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	None of the above	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	4 (100.0%)	0	0
	Total missing	0	0	0
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	No	4 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	4 (100.0%)	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 5.3: Age group 40-59 years

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Are you currently working?	Working for pay	11 (52.4%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Volunteering	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)
	Retired	6 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Not working	4 (19.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
	Total Valid Response	21 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Income assistance	9 (42.9%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Medical assistance	2 (9.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Food assistance	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Housing assistance	1 (4.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Pension assistance	1 (4.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	None of the above	11 (52.4%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	21 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	0	1
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	3 (14.3%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	No	18 (85.7%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (100.0%)
	Total Valid Response	21 (100.0%)	2 (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 5.4: Age group 60-79 years

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Are you currently working?	Working for pay	5 (15.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Retired	28 (84.8%)	5 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Total Valid Response	33 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	0
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Income assistance	6 (18.2%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Medical assistance	4 (12.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Pension	2 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
	assistance			
	None of the above	24 (72.7%)	4 (80.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	33 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	0
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	No	33 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Total Valid Response	33 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	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 5.5: Age group 80+ years

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Are you currently working?	Volunteering	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Retired	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Do you receive assistance from the government?	None of the above	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)	0	0
	Total missing	0	1	0
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	No	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	1 (100.0%)	1 (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 6

Group	Subgroup	All respondents	Type 1 diabetes	Type 2 diabetes	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
All respondents		71 (100%)	11 (15.5%)	59 (83.1%)	8 (11.3%)	3 (4.2%)

Group	Subgroup	All respondents	Type 1 diabetes	Type 2 diabetes	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Gender	Male	50 (71.4%)	4 (8.0%)	46 (92.0%)	6 (12.0%)	2 (4.0%)
	Female	20 (28.6%)	6 (30.0%)	13 (65.0%)	2 (10.0%)	1 (5.0%)
	Total Missing	1	1	0	0	0
Age	18-39 yrs	4 (5.6%)	3 (75.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	40-59 yrs	25 (35.2%)	6 (24.0%)	18 (72.0%)	2 (8.0%)	2 (8.0%)
	60-79 yrs	40 (56.3%)	2 (5.0%)	38 (95.0%)	5 (12.5%)	1 (2.5%)
	80 yrs and over	2 (2.8%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Time since diagnosis	Within the last year	2 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	1 - 5 years ago	19 (27.1%)	1 (5.3%)	17 (89.5%)	3 (15.8%)	0 (0.0%)
	6 - 10 years ago	17 (24.3%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.8%)
	11 - 15 years ago	16 (22.9%)	1 (6.3%)	15 (93.8%)	2 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)
	16 - 20 years ago	7 (10.0%)	4 (57.1%)	3 (42.9%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)
	21 years ago or longer	8 (11.4%)	5 (62.5%)	3 (37.5%)	2 (25.0%)	1 (12.5%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Missing	1	0	1	0	0
Control of Diabetes	Controlled	61 (87.1%)	9 (14.8%)	52 (85.2%)	8 (13.1%)	2 (3.3%)
	Not controlled	8 (11.4%)	1 (12.5%)	6 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (12.5%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Missing	1	1	0	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	2 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)

Question	Response	With DED n (%)	With DME n (%)
	No	5 (62.5%)	1 (50.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	8 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	1
What treatment did you receive?	Laser	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6	2
Did you complete the treatment?	Yes	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6	2
Do you feel that the treatment worked?	Yes, but vision stayed the same	1 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6	2
What is/are the reason(s) that you did not complete the treatment?	Total valid response	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total missing	8	3
What are the reason(s) that you have not had treatment for diabetic eye disease?	My doctor did not recommend any treatment	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Still waiting for treatment	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Treatment is not important to me	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	I'm too busy	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	I'm fearful of treatment	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Other	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	5 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	3	2

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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