

The Diabetic Retinopathy Barometer Report

# Venezuela



# Contents

<b>Introduction: Global Study</b>	<b>3</b>
Goal	3
Background	3
Study Populations	4
<b>Introduction: Venezuela Study</b>	<b>5</b>
Demographic Characteristics	5
Diabetes Profile	5
Study Populations: Venezuela	5
<b>Venezuela DR Barometer Findings: Adults with Diabetes</b>	<b>8</b>
Key Demographic Characteristics	8
Knowledge and Management of Diabetes	10
Nature and Information about Complications	11
Information about Diabetic Eye Disease and Diabetic Macular Edema	12
Screening for Diabetic Eye Disease	13
Treatment of Diabetic Eye Disease and Diabetic Macular Edema	13
Impact of Diabetic Eye Disease and Diabetic Macular Edema	14
Self-reported Quality of Life	16
<b>Venezuela DR Barometer Findings: Health Care Professionals</b>	<b>17</b>
Key Demographic Characteristics	17
Clinical Practice Characteristics	18
Patient Education Information	19
Guidelines and Protocols	20
Screening Protocols and Barriers in the Care Pathway	21
<b>Venezuela DR Barometer Findings: Ophthalmologists</b>	<b>22</b>
Screening	22
Treatment and Challenges	22
<b>Venezuela DR Barometer Summary</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>References and Acknowledgement</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Appendices</b>	<b>27</b>



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



# Introduction

## Global Study

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

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

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.

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

## Goal

The DR Barometer Study sought, in broad terms, to assess the awareness of, 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 Bangladesh. The countries were purposively selected for variation across income level and region, as delineated by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank Income Groups (WBIGS).

Phase II was a multi-country quantitative study conducted in 41 countries to investigate the current level of awareness of the risk of DR and of the need for prevention, screening and management to 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 WHO and into 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% reported to have been 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 professionals.



# Introduction

## Venezuela Study

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

With a population of approximately 31.5 million, Venezuela is the fifth most populated country in South America and the sixth in Latin America.

Although Venezuela currently has a relatively young population (~29% of its population is under the age of 15 years and only 6% of its population is 65 years and older), this will drastically change in the decades to come despite its increasing population.

By 2050, it is estimated that the total population will increase to ~41.5 million. However, those under the age of 15 years will only make up 19% while those over the age of 65 years will account for 16%. That being said, in just over thirty years the population aged 65 years and older will increase by 232%, reaching an all-time high of approximately 6.5 million people.

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

There are 415 million people with diabetes in the world and approximately 29.6 million of those individuals live in the South and Central America Region. By 2040, this number is expected to rise to 48.8 million.

With ~2.1 million (1,752.8-2,587.6±), Venezuela has the third highest number of people living with diabetes in South and Central America Region. The national prevalence of diabetes in Venezuela (20-79 years) is 11.1% (9.1-13.5±), making it well above the global average of 8.8%.

In 2015, the number of deaths attributed to diabetes in Venezuela was 15,555 and the estimated number of undiagnosed cases at this time was ~733,400 (908.3-1,340.9±).

### Study Populations: Venezuela

As reported by nine respondents with diabetes in Venezuela, one respondent was diagnosed with DED and no one had DME.

Seven health care professionals completed the survey in Venezuela. Of these, two were diabetes specialist providers (29%) and two were ophthalmologists (29%). The remaining 32% were either optometrists, nurses, health educators or other types of professionals.

# The DR Barometer Study: Venezuela Overview

The DR Barometer study was conducted in 41 countries. In Venezuela, 9 adults with diabetes and 7 health care professionals provided new information about the experiences of living with, managing and treating diabetes, DR and DME.

75%

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



25%

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

[DRBarometer.com](http://DRBarometer.com)





**38%**

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



**100%**

of ophthalmologists **had not received specific training** in the treatment and diagnosis of DR and or DME



# Venezuela

## DR Barometer Findings:

### Adults with Diabetes

#### Key Demographic Characteristics

Nine adults with diabetes completed the patients' survey in Venezuela: 38% were female and 63% were male.

All respondents lived in an urban setting (see Appendix Table 4.2).

The education level of respondents comprised 13% being educated to a primary school level, 38% to a secondary school level, 38% to a college or university level, and 13% to a graduate or post-graduate level (see Appendix Table 4.3).

Half of the respondents were in paid employment, one was retired, and one was not working (see Appendix Table 4.4).

Most respondents (78%) were between the ages of 40 and 59 years (11% were 18-39 years and 11% were 60-79 years). Eighty-nine percent were traditional working age (18- 59 years) (see Table 1).

Of the respondents in Venezuela, 22% had been diagnosed with type 1 diabetes and 67% with type 2. One of the respondents was either unsure or did not know their type of diabetes (see Appendix Table 2.1).

One respondent had been diagnosed with DED and no one reported to have been diagnosed with DME. The respondent with DED was aged between 60-79 years and had been diagnosed with diabetes between 16-20 years ago.

One respondent (11%) was diagnosed with diabetes within the last year, 22% 1 - 5 years ago, 11% 6 - 10 years ago, 44% 11 - 15 years ago and 11% 16 - 20 years ago (see Appendix Table 2.2).

One respondent was aged between 18 and 39 years and had type 1 diabetes. In the 40-59 age group 14% had type 1 diabetes and 71% had type 2 diabetes. The respondent in the 60-79 age group had type 2 diabetes.

While most (63%) respondents reported that their diabetes was well controlled, there were almost one in three who felt that this was not the case. The respondent with DED felt that their diabetes was well controlled.

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

Group	Subgroup	All Respondents	Type 1 diabetes	Type 2 diabetes	With DED
<b>All respondents</b>		9 (100.0%)	2 (22.2%)	6 (66.7%)	1 (11.1%)
<b>Gender</b>	Male	5 (62.5%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (80.0%)	1 (20.0%)
	Female	3 (37.5%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Missing	1	0	1	0
<b>Age</b>	18-39 yrs.	1 (11.1%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	40-59 yrs.	7 (77.8%)	1 (14.3%)	5 (71.4%)	0 (0.0%)
	60-79 yrs.	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
<b>Time since diagnosis</b>	Within the last year	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	1 - 5 yrs.	2 (22.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	6 - 10 yrs.	1 (11.1%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	11 - 15 yrs.	4 (44.4%)	1 (25.0%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	16 - 20 yrs.	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
<b>Control of Diabetes</b>	Controlled	5 (62.5%)	2 (40.0%)	3 (60.0%)	1 (20.0%)
	Not controlled	3 (37.5%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Missing	1	0	1	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 [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

Most (89%) of those surveyed saw a health care professional for their diabetes, with 88% see a diabetes specialist (on average 2.6 times per year) (see Appendix Table 2.3.1 and 2.3.2).

Respondents used various sources of information to become more knowledgeable about their condition. The doctor or nurse (75%) were the primary sources followed by the internet (63%) and TV/radio/newspaper/magazines (50%) (see Table 2 and Appendix Table 2.4).

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

Information Source	All Respondents (n=8)
Doctor or nurse	6 (75.0%)
Internet	5 (62.5%)
TV/Radio/Newspaper/Magazines	4 (50.0%)
Nutritionist or dietician	3 (37.5%)
Family/Friends/Neighbours	3 (37.5%)
Health educator	2 (25.0%)
Diabetes organisation or other health organisation	2 (25.0%)
Social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, blogs)	2 (25.0%)
Pharmacist	1 (12.5%)

A range of strategies was used by respondents to manage their diabetes. For those with type 1 diabetes, apart from insulin, all managed their diabetes with diet as well as oral medicine, and 50% with exercise. Of the respondents with type 2 diabetes, 80% managed with diet, 80% with oral medicine, 60% with exercise, and 20% with insulin.

No respondents were enrolled in a diabetes management programme although it was not possible to determine from the scope of this study whether diabetes programmes are accessible and available in Venezuela (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 which was all, they occurred less than six months apart (43%) and greater than twelve months (57%) (see Appendix Table 2.7).

The main challenges in controlling diabetes cited by respondents were: it was too hard to eat the right things (88%), there were too many other things to do (63%), the cost of care was too high (50%), travel to their regular doctor or specialist was difficult (38%) and there were long wait times for an appointment to see their doctor or specialist (38%) (see Appendix Table 2.9).

Health education and information (75%), support from family or friends (63%), coordination of healthcare and services by a professional (38%), free or low cost medicines or monitoring materials (25%) and support groups (13%) were important to improving the management of their diabetes (see Appendix Table 2.10).



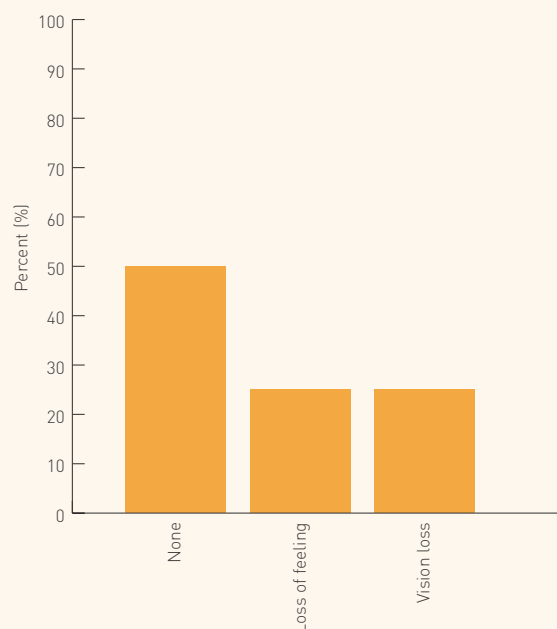
## Nature and Information about Complications

All respondents were aware of vision loss and believed other complications such as: amputation (75%), neuropathy (75%) and kidney disease (63%) were associated with diabetes (see Appendix Table 2.11).

Patients were most concerned about amputation (25%), vision loss (25%), kidney disease (25%) and cardiovascular disease or stroke (25%) (see Appendix Table 2.12). Half of respondents had no complications. However, of those who did, 25% had neuropathy and vision loss (25%) (see Figure 1 and Appendix Table 2.13).

The one respondent in the subgroup of people with DED reported that they had complications, namely vision loss (see Table 3).

**Figure 1: Presence of complications**



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

Complication	Without DED (n=7)	With DED (n=1)
Any	3 (42.9%)	1 (100.0%)
Vision loss	1 (14.3%)	1 (100.0%)
Loss of feeling in hands or toes (neuropathy)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)
None	4 (57.1%)	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]: Percentages within groups are calculated from non-missing data for that question.

NB [4]: 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

While the majority (88%) of respondents said that eye complications were discussed with their health care professionals, over one in three patients (38%) said that this conversation only took place once symptoms arose. The frequency of regular discussions varied from every visit (25%) and once a year (25%) (see Appendix Table 2.14).

Three-quarters of respondents reported that they did what they could to prevent vision problems (e.g. having routine screenings and visiting specialists), yet 25% thought that vision problems were a normal part of ageing and 13% made no special effort to have a preventative approach to their eye health (see Appendix Table 2.15).

Sixty-two percent of respondents received information about DR and DME with the doctor or nurse being the most common source (50%) (see Table 4 and Appendix Table 3.9).

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

Source	All respondents (n=8)
Doctor/Nurse	4 (50.0%)
Internet	2 (25.0%)
None of the above	3 (37.5%)

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

Half of the respondents reported having an eye exam for DED, with 50% having it within the last year and a further 25% more than a year ago but less than two years ago (see Appendix Table 3.2). Twenty-five per cent of respondents were aware of government sponsored screening programmes for DED (see Appendix Table 3.1).

While 75% of those surveyed thought they should have their eyes examined once a year, there were a small number of respondents who thought testing should happen every two years (see Appendix Table 3.4).

The biggest barriers to eye exams were: the high cost (75%), long wait times on the day of the visit (75%), and long wait times for an appointment (38%) (see Table 5 and Appendix Table 3.5).

**Table 5: Barriers to eye examinations**

Identified Barriers	All Respondents (n=8)
They are expensive	6 (75.0%)
Long wait time on the day of the visit	6 (75.0%)
Long wait time for appointment	3 (37.5%)
Eye exams are not available near my home	2 (25.0%)
Recommended treatments for eye problems are not available	2 (25.0%)
Referral process is complicated or takes too long	1 (12.5%)
Fear of treatment/results	1 (12.5%)
Burden on my family/friends	1 (12.5%)
Too many other things to do or worry about	1 (12.5%)

## Treatment of Diabetic Eye Disease and Diabetic Macular Edema

For the respondent with DED the treatment received was surgery and while they reported it had worked, their vision had stayed the same (see Table 6).

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

Question	Response	With DED (n=1)
Have you had any treatment for diabetic eye disease?	Yes	1 (100.0%)
What treatment did you receive?	Surgery	1 (100.0%)
Did you complete the treatment?	Yes	1 (100.0%)
Do you feel that the treatment worked?	Yes, but vision stayed the same	1 (100.0%)

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

NB [2]: Not all respondents answered all questions in the survey; percentages are calculated from non-missing responses to the survey question.

NB [3]: 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

The respondent diagnosed with DED said that their vision was affected and impacted their daily life in various ways such as travelling, household responsibilities, such as cooking or cleaning, and driving a vehicle (see Table 7 and Appendix Table 3.6).

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

	All Respondents (n=1)
Travelling	1 (100.0%)
Household responsibilities, such as cooking or cleaning	1 (100.0%)
Driving (a car/vehicle)	1 (100.0%)

Twenty-nine percent of respondents with DED, 38% with DME, and 37% without DED were in paid employment. One in three of those with vision complications, due to DED or DME, reported difficulties with working or keeping a job (36%) and of those diagnosed with DED 11% (n=3) were not working at all (see Table 8 and Appendix EXP 5.1).

Three quarters (77%) of those surveyed did not receive assistance from the government, while small in numbers, respondents who had received such assistance increased in those with DME (25%) and DED (30%) compared to those without DED (20%) (see Appendix Table 4.5 and EXP 5.4).

Eighty percent of all respondents said they had no trouble paying for food at any time during the past year. Over half (58%) of the respondents said they did not feel that their access to healthcare was affected. However, for almost a third (30%) of respondents their access to healthcare was affected by their income, followed by their age (18%) or where they actually lived (16%) see Appendix Table 4.6 and 4.7).

Health (54%), family (23%), and money (15%) were the top three ‘worries’ on the mind of the respondents surveyed (see Appendix Table 4.8).

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

Question	Response	Without DED (n=7)	With DED (n=1)
Are you currently working?	Working for pay	4 (57.1%)	0 (0.0%)
	Working without pay at home (e.g. housework, farming)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)
	Retired	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)
	Student	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)
	Not working	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Question	Response	Without DED (n=6)	With DED (n= 1)
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Pension assistance	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)
	None of the above	5 (83.3%)	1 (100.0%)
Question	Response	Without DED (n=7)	With DED (n=1)
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)
	No	5 (71.4%)	1 (100.0%)

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

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

NB [3]: 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.

## 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 (See Table 9). There were many non-responses to this series of questions, which makes the interpretation problematic.

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

Health Status	Without DED	With DED
Self-rated health: Good	3 (42.9%)	1 (100.0%)
Self-rated health: Poor	4 (57.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Physically unhealthy days	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Mentally unhealthy days	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Unhealthy days	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Activity limitation days	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)

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

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

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

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.



# Venezuela

## DR Barometer Findings:

### Health Care Professionals

#### Key Demographic Characteristics

There were seven health care professionals who answered at least one of the survey questions in Venezuela. Of these, two were diabetes specialist providers (29%) and two were ophthalmologists (29%). The remainder were optometrists, nurses, health educators or other professionals (see Appendix PT 1.3).

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

The very small sample size and fact that respondents did not answer all questions means that the interpretation of these findings should be considered with caution.

Health care professionals as a group had been practicing for an average of 24 years, with the ophthalmologist group for an average of 46 years (see Appendix PT 1.5).

Health care professionals were well educated (50% with graduate or advanced degree) and the largest proportion (50%) (n=2) were aged 30 - 39 years (see Table 10 and Appendix PT 3.1).

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

Group	Subgroup	All Respondents	Diabetes Specialist	Ophthalmologist
<b>All respondents</b>		7 (100.0%)	2 (28.6%)	2 (28.6%)
<b>Age group</b>	30 - 39 yrs.	2 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	50 - 59 yrs.	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	60 - 69 yrs.	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
<b>Gender</b>	Female	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Male	2 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
<b>Education</b>	College/University	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Graduate or advanced degree (e.g. PhD, MD, etc.)	2 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (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

Half of the providers had their main practice setting in a diabetes clinic and for ophthalmologists only it was an eye clinic. Eighty-three percent of health care professionals worked in an urban setting (see Appendix PT 2.1 and PT 2.2).

Most health care professionals worked in the private sector and all ophthalmologists worked in the private sector (see Appendix PT 2.3).

The health care professionals and ophthalmologists reported that payment for services varied from those who pay out-of-pocket (full fees) for services, those who pay through insurance and those whose payment is personal and from insurance (see Appendix PT 2.7).

On average, providers see 60 patients per week and on average 38% have diabetes while ophthalmologists see an average of 100 patients per week with a slightly less percentage, 30% with diabetes (see Appendix PT 2.6).

For all health care professionals, the average wait time for an appointment was most commonly between one week and a month (50%). For an appointment with an ophthalmologist, it was usually between three and six months (see Table 11 and Appendix PT 2.5).

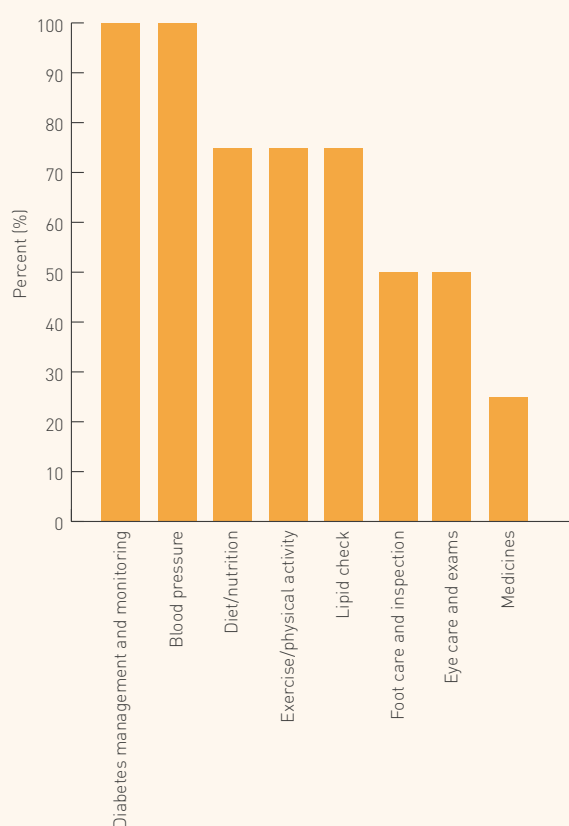
Table 11: Average wait times to schedule an appointment

Wait Time Intervals	All Respondents (n=4)	Ophthalmologist (n=1)
More than 1 week but less than 1 month	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
More than 3 months but less than 6 months	1 (25.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Do not take appointments	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)

## Patient Education Information

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

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



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

Fifty percent of the providers said that they had sufficient information about eye complications, while the remaining professionals said the information on eye complications and diabetes was either not sufficient and or not available. The ophthalmologists reported that there was no written information available (see Table 12 and Appendix PT 2.11).

## Guidelines and Protocols

Twenty-five percent of providers had written protocols for the management of diabetes, which were used by staff. However, some providers, including one ophthalmologist, had no protocols (see Appendix PT 2.12).

With respect to the management of diabetes-related vision issues, 25% of providers had written protocols and these were used by staff but in some instances (25%) staff did not use the protocols. Twenty-five percent of providers, including the one ophthalmologist, did not have protocols for the management of diabetes-related vision issues (see Table 12 and Appendix PT 2.13).

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

Question	Response	All Respondents (n=4)	Ophthalmologist (n=1)
Is there written information about diabetes available for patients in your main practice?	Yes, and information on eye complications is sufficient	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Yes, but information on eye complications is not sufficient	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	No written information is available for patients	1 (25.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Question	Response	All Respondents (n=4)	Ophthalmologist (n=1)
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	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Yes, available but not used by staff	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Not available	1 (25.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)

NB [5]: 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. For those with type 1 diabetes, most (75%) said that the initial eye exam should occur at time of the diagnosis of diabetes. For patients with type 2 diabetes, 67% recommended an eye exam at time of diagnosis (see Appendix PT 2.14).

Most (75%) reported that follow-up eye examinations should be conducted every year. Seventy-five percent of providers screen patients for DR (see Appendix PT 2.15 and PT 2.16).

Appointment reminders are sent to the patients by all health care professionals (see Appendix PT 2.19) and the sharing of information to optimize patient care management was unanimous (see Appendix PT 2.20).

The most common patient characteristics influencing the referral process for eye complications for health professionals were: diabetes duration (100%), the patient's age (75%) and the presence of comorbidities such as hypertension (75%) (see Appendix PT 2.17).

As reported by health care professionals and ophthalmologists, the major barriers to optimizing eye health faced by patients with diabetes were: the high cost of care (75%), the lack of knowledge and/or awareness (75%), and the limited access to eye specialists (75%) (see Table 14 and Appendix PT 2.18).

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

Response	All Respondents (n=4)	Ophthalmologists (n=1)
Referral process	2 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Lack of knowledge and/or awareness	3 (75.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Limited access to eye specialists	3 (75.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Cost of care	3 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Long wait time for appointment	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Long wait time on the day of visit	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Patients fear of treatment/results	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Patients feel they are a burden on family/friends	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Limited access to diabetes specialists	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Patients feel eye complications are unlikely	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Patients feel eye exams are not important	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Patients have competing responsibilities and priorities	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)



# Venezuela

## DR Barometer Findings:

### Ophthalmologists

#### Screening

There was one ophthalmologist who answered at least one of the supplementary questions (see Appendix PT 4.1 to PT 4.14). On average 30% of patients seen by the ophthalmologist had DR and 15% DME (see Appendix PT 4.1 and PT 4.2).

The most common waiting time for a patient for screening for DED was between one and two months and the time from screening to diagnosis was less than one week (see Appendix PT 4.4 and PT 4.3).

#### Treatment and Challenges

The ophthalmologist personally administered treatment for DR and the most common factors influencing treatment were: the ability to pay, insurance restrictions and a patient's ability to adhere to recommendations (see Appendix PT 4.6 and PT 4.7).

The ophthalmologist screened patients for DR based on fundoscopy through dilated pupils and also used retinal photo, optical coherence tomography and fluorescein angiography. Treatment decisions were based on anatomical outcomes (see Appendix PT 4.8 and PT 4.9).

They reported that patients often present when visual problems have already occurred (see Appendix PT 4.10).

The ophthalmologists had not received specific training on treatment and diagnosis of DR and or DME yet there was also no interest in online education and certification on DME, angiogenesis and anti-VEGF therapies (see Appendix PT 4.11 and PT 4.12).

The greatest perceived challenges for improving patient outcomes in DED were limited access to patient education on DR and DME and late diagnosis (see Table 14 and Appendix PT 4.14).

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

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist (n=1)
What do you perceive to be the greatest challenges for improving patient outcomes in diabetic eye disease?	Late diagnosis	1 (100.0%)
	Limited access to patient education on diabetic retinopathy and diabetic macular edema	1 (100.0%)
	Multi-disciplinary team integration is poor	1 (100.0%)
	Ineffective screening services	1 (100.0%)

# Venezuela

## DR Barometer Summary

In Venezuela, nine adults with diabetes and seven health care professionals provided insights about their experiences of living with, managing and treating diabetes, DR and DME.

The results of the DR Barometer Study, Venezuela 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.

Venezuela is the fifth most populated country in South America and the sixth in Latin America with a population of some 31.5 million. One of the major influences in the region is that of population ageing which has serious policy and programme implications alongside the increased prevalence of many non-communicable diseases. By 2050, 16% of the total population will be aged 65 years and older while those aged 0-14 years of age will make up about 19% of the population.

Alongside the demographic changes, the prevalence of people with diabetes is climbing rapidly. Today Venezuela has about 2.1 million people living with diabetes, which accounts for some 7% of people living with diabetes in this region.

All but one respondent had type 2 diabetes and most were in the 40 – 59 age group. Health professionals, such as the doctor or nurse, most commonly informed patients about their diabetes condition, together with radio and print media and to a much lesser extent the nutritionist and family and friends. A trend globally, which was reflected in the Venezuela study was the increasing use of the internet by over half (63%) of the respondents.

No respondent was enrolled in a diabetes management programme despite many struggling with the management of their diabetic condition with some issues well within their control such as eating the right foods and balancing various responsibilities. Furthermore, the high cost of care, and long wait times for appointments were challenges.

There was a relatively high awareness of the complications associated with diabetes. Vision loss was only one of various complications that concerned the small number of respondents. The others included amputation, neuropathy, and kidney disease. However, half of those surveyed had no complications there were still many who reported having neuropathy and vision loss.

Knowing that diabetic-related vision loss is preventable, addressing barriers to eye screening is an important policy issue. Half of the respondents had received an eye exam, yet there remained many barriers including the high costs of exams, long wait times on the day of the appointment, and long wait times for an appointment.

Evidence shows that the relationship between the patient and the health care professional is critical to ensure realistic and optimal patient outcomes. It was therefore surprising that 38% of respondents reported that a discussion only took place only once symptoms were present. Equally concerning is the myths and perceptions around vision changes with 25% believing that vision problems were a normal part of ageing and some respondents not making any special effort to prevent vision problems.

Vision loss impacted the respondent's health, lifestyle, and life choices with experiencing difficulty in driving a vehicle, travelling, and undertaking household responsibilities, such as cooking or cleaning.

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

Patient education is very much at the heart of a proactive approach so it was somewhat unexpected that the majority of providers said that the written information on diabetes and eye complications available was insufficient. Furthermore, only 25% of providers and no ophthalmologist had written protocols for the detection and management of diabetes-related vision issues that were used by staff.

Recommendations for the timing of the initial eye exam for persons with diabetes varied depending upon the type of diabetes and the provider. For patients with type 1 diabetes, 75% of providers recommended an exam at the time of diagnosis and for those with type 2 diabetes, the initial eye exam recommendation at time of diagnosis was reported by 67% of providers.

Certain factors influenced the referral process for respondents with eye complications, the main being, diabetes duration, patient's age, and the presence of comorbidities such as hypertension.

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 be not reflective of the national situation, the findings certainly highlight specific areas of concern and potential calls for policy action in Venezuela.

# References and Acknowledgement

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

<sup>2</sup> International Diabetes Federation. *IDF Diabetes Atlas*. 2016. Retrieved from <http://www.diabetesatlas.org/>

The IFA, IDF and IAPB would like to acknowledge and thank the many organisations and health care professionals from Venezuela 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 Venezuela

## APPENDIX 1 : National Results

**Table 1.1**

Survey Information	Number of Respondents (%)
All valid respondents [1]	10 (100.0%)
Respondents aged 18 or over	10 (100.0%)
Respondents with diabetes	9 (90.0%)

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

**Table 1.2**

Survey Information	Number of Respondents (%)
All valid respondents	10 (100.0%)
Included in Diabetic Analysis Set	9 (90.0%)
Excluded from Diabetic Analysis Set	1 (10.0%)
Reasons for exclusion from diabetic analysis set	.
Not diagnosed with diabetes	1

**Table 1.3**

Survey Information	Number of Respondents (%)
Diabetic Analysis Set	9 (100.0%)
World Bank Income Group: Upper-middle income	9 (100.0%)
Persons with diabetic eye disease (DED)	1 (11.1%)
Persons with Type I diabetes	2 (22.2%)
Persons with Type II diabetes	6 (66.7%)
Persons not seeing health care professional for diabetes	1 (11.1%)
Persons seeing health care professional for diabetes	8 (88.9%)
Persons with eye disease & received treatment	1 (11.1%)

**Table 2.1**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
----------	----------	---------------------------

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
With which type of diabetes have you been diagnosed?	Type I	2 (22.2)
	Type II	6 (66.7)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (11.1)
	Total Valid Response	9 (100.0)

**Table 2.2**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
When was your diabetes diagnosed?	Within the last year	1 (11.1)
	1 - 5 years ago	2 (22.2)
	6 - 10 years ago	1 (11.1)
	11 - 15 years ago	4 (44.4)
	16 - 20 years ago	1 (11.1)
	Total Valid Response	9 (100.0)

**Table 2.3.1**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Do you see a health care professional for your diabetes?	Yes	8 (88.9)
	No	1 (11.1)
	Total Valid Response	9 (100.0)
What kind of health care professional?	Diabetes Specialist	7 (87.5)
	Other	1 (12.5)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0)
	Total missing	1

**Table 2.3.2**

Type of health care professional	Times per year seen for diabetes	Value
Diabetes Specialist	Total valid numeric response (n)	5
	Mean	2.6

Type of health care professional	Times per year seen for diabetes	Value
	SD	1.9
	Median	2.0
	Min	1
	Max	6
	Don't know/Not sure	1
	Total missing	1
Other	Don't know/Not sure	1

**Table 2.4**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How have you received information about diabetes?	Doctor or nurse	6 (75.0%)
	Health educator	2 (25.0%)
	Nutritionist or dietitian	3 (37.5%)
	Diabetes organization or other health organization	2 (25.0%)
	Family/Friends/Neighbors	3 (37.5%)
	TV/Radio/Newspaper/Magazines	4 (50.0%)
	Internet	5 (62.5%)
	Social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, blogs)	2 (25.0%)
	Pharmacist	1 (12.5%)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

**Table 2.5**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How do you manage your diabetes?	Diet	6 (75.0%)
	Oral medicine	7 (87.5%)
	Exercise	5 (62.5%)
	Insulin	3 (37.5%)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

**Table 2.6**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Are you currently enrolled in a diabetes patient management support programme?	No	8 (100.0)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0)
	Total missing	1
Who sponsors the programme?	Total Valid Response	0 (0.0%)
	Total missing	9
Does the programme include education on the importance of screening for diabetic eye complications?	Total Valid Response	0 (0.0%)
	Total missing	9

**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	8 (100.0%)
	Less than 6 months	4 (50.0%)
	6 - 12 months	2 (25.0%)
	Greater than 12 months	2 (25.0%)
	Total valid response	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1
	Total valid response	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1
Urine check	Yes	7 (100.0%)
	Less than 6 months	3 (42.9%)
	6 - 12 months	2 (28.6%)
	Greater than 12 months	2 (28.6%)

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	7 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2
	Total valid response	7 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2
Weight check	Yes	6 (85.7%)
	Less than 6 months	5 (71.4%)
	6 - 12 months	1 (14.3%)
	Total valid response	6 (85.7%)
	Total missing	3
	No	1 (14.3%)
	Total valid response	7 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2
Blood pressure check	Yes	8 (100.0%)
	Less than 6 months	5 (62.5%)
	6 - 12 months	2 (25.0%)
	Greater than 12 months	1 (12.5%)
	Total valid response	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1
	Total valid response	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1
Foot check	Yes	5 (71.4%)
	Less than 6 months	2 (28.6%)
	6 - 12 months	2 (28.6%)
	Greater than 12 months	1 (14.3%)



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	5 (71.4%)
	Total missing	4
	No	2 (28.6%)
	Total valid response	7 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2
Eye check	Yes	7 (100.0%)
	Less than 6 months	3 (42.9%)
	Greater than 12 months	4 (57.1%)
	Total valid response	7 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2
	Total valid response	7 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2

**Table 2.8**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How well do you think your diabetes is controlled?	Very well	1 (12.5%)
	Well	4 (50.0%)
	Not very well	2 (25.0%)
	Not well at all	1 (12.5%)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

**Table 2.9**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
----------	----------	---------------------------

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What are the main challenges you face in controlling your diabetes?	High cost of care	4 (50.0%)
	No insurance	1 (12.5%)
	Travel to my regular doctor or specialist is difficult	3 (37.5%)
	Long wait time for an appointment to see my doctor or specialist	3 (37.5%)
	Health services needed are not available	1 (12.5%)
	Don't know enough about diabetes	1 (12.5%)
	Too hard to eat the right things	7 (87.5%)
	Too many other things to do	5 (62.5%)
	Stigma or discrimination because of diabetes	1 (12.5%)
	Don't want to think about having diabetes	1 (12.5%)
	Total Valid Response	8 (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	2 (25.0%)
	Support groups	1 (12.5%)
	Support from family or friends	5 (62.5%)
	Health education and information	6 (75.0%)
	Coordination of healthcare and services by a professional	3 (37.5%)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

**Table 2.11**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
----------	----------	---------------------------

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What complications (or problems), to your knowledge, arise from diabetes?	Amputation	6 (75.0%)
	Foot ulcers	4 (50.0%)
	Increased risk of broken bones or fractures	2 (25.0%)
	Loss of feeling in hands or toes (neuropathy)	6 (75.0%)
	Vision loss	8 (100.0%)
	Irritable bowel disease	2 (25.0%)
	Kidney disease	5 (62.5%)
	Cardiovascular disease/Stroke	5 (62.5%)
	Other	1 (12.5%)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

**Table 2.12**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Which complication of diabetes are you most concerned about?	Amputation	2 (25.0)
	Vision loss	2 (25.0)
	Kidney disease	2 (25.0)
	Cardiovascular disease/Stroke	2 (25.0)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0)
	Total missing	1

**Table 2.13**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Which of the following complications of diabetes do you have?	Loss of feeling in hands or toes (neuropathy)	2 (25.0%)
	Vision loss	2 (25.0%)
	Irritable bowel disease	1 (12.5%)
	None	4 (50.0%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

**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	2 (25.0%)
	Once per year	2 (25.0%)
	Only when symptoms arise	3 (37.5%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (12.5%)
	Total Valid Response	8 (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	2 (25.0%)
	I do what I can to prevent vision problems (e.g. get routine screenings, visit specialists)	6 (75.0%)
	I do not make any special effort to prevent vision problems	1 (12.5%)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

**Table 2.16**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What type of health insurance do you have?	Public	2 (28.6)
	Public - Private	1 (14.3)
	Private	3 (42.9)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	None	1 (14.3)
	Total Valid Response	7 (100.0)
	Total missing	2

**Table 2.17**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Most often, how do you pay for the following types of medical care and services?		
General doctor visits (e.g. primary care doctor)	Care is free	2 (25.0)
	Insurance pays total cost	2 (25.0)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	2 (25.0)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	2 (25.0)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0)
	Total missing	1
Specialist medical visits (e.g. eye doctor, gynecologist, urologist)	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	3 (37.5)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	4 (50.0)
	Do not use service	1 (12.5)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0)
	Total missing	1
Medicines	Insurance pays total cost	3 (37.5)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	1 (12.5)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	4 (50.0)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0)
	Total missing	1
Medical supplies (e.g. blood glucose meter/strips)	Insurance pays total cost	2 (25.0)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	6 (75.0)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0)
	Total missing	1



Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Most often, how do you pay for the following types of medical care and services?		
Procedures	Care is free	1 (12.5)
	Insurance pays total cost	2 (25.0)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	2 (25.0)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	2 (25.0)
	Do not use service	1 (12.5)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0)
	Total missing	1
Tests/screenings	Insurance pays total cost	2 (25.0)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	1 (12.5)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	5 (62.5)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0)
	Total missing	1
Health education	Insurance pays total cost	1 (12.5)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	3 (37.5)
	Do not use service	2 (25.0)
	Don't know/Not Sure	2 (25.0)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0)
	Total missing	1
Counseling	Insurance pays total cost	1 (12.5)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	1 (12.5)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	3 (37.5)
	Do not use service	2 (25.0)
	Don't know/Not Sure	1 (12.5)
	Total Valid Response	8 (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	2 (25.0%)
	No	6 (75.0%)
	Total valid response	8 (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	4 (50.0%)
	No	4 (50.0%)
	Total valid response	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1
How long ago was your last eye exam?	Within the last year	2 (50.0%)
	More than 1 year ago but less than 2 years	1 (25.0%)
	More than 2 years ago but less than 3 years	1 (25.0%)
	Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	5
Who did the last exam?	Eye doctor/Eye clinic	4 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	5

**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	8 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	8 (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	6 (75.0%)
	Only when symptoms occur	1 (12.5%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (12.5%)
	Total valid response	8 (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 (75.0%)
	Eye exams are not available near my home	2 (25.0%)
	Long wait time for appointment	3 (37.5%)
	Long wait time on the day of the visit	6 (75.0%)
	Referral process is complicated or takes too long	1 (12.5%)
	Recommended treatments for eye problems are not available	2 (25.0%)
	Fear of treatment/results	1 (12.5%)
	Burden on my family/friends	1 (12.5%)
	Too many other things to do or worry about	1 (12.5%)
	Total valid response	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

**Table 3.6**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you been diagnosed with diabetic eye disease?	Yes	1 (12.5%)
	No	7 (87.5%)
	Total valid response	8 (100.0%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Total missing	1
Has your diabetic eye disease affected your vision?	Yes, significantly	1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	8
Have vision issues caused you to have difficulty with any of the following?	Traveling	1 (100.0%)
	Household responsibilities, such as cooking or cleaning	1 (100.0%)
	Driving (a car/vehicle)	1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	8

**Table 3.7**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you had any treatment for diabetic eye disease?	Yes	1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	8
What treatment did you receive?	Surgery	1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	8
Did you complete the treatment?	Yes	1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	8
Do you feel that the treatment worked?	Yes, but vision stayed the same	1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	8
What is/are the reason(s) that you did not complete the treatment?	Total missing	9
What are the reason(s) that you have not had treatment for diabetic eye disease?	Total missing	9

**Table 3.8**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you been diagnosed with diabetic macular edema?	No	5 (62.5%)
	Don't know/Not sure	3 (37.5%)
	Total valid response	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1
If Yes, which of the following would you prefer	Total missing	9

**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	4 (50.0%)
	Internet	2 (25.0%)
	None of the above	3 (37.5%)
	Total valid response	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

**Table 4.1**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What is your gender?	Female	3 (37.5)
	Male	5 (62.5)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0)
	Total missing	1
Please indicate your age	18 - 29	1 (11.1)
	40 - 49	1 (11.1)
	50 - 59	6 (66.7)
	60 - 69	1 (11.1)
	Total Valid Response	9 (100.0)

**Table 4.2**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Where do you live?	Urban setting	8 (100.0)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0)
	Total missing	1

**Table 4.3**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What is the highest level of education you completed?	Primary school	1 (12.5)
	Secondary school	3 (37.5)
	College/University	3 (37.5)
	Graduate or post-graduate	1 (12.5)
	Total valid response	8 (100.0)
	Total missing	1

**Table 4.4**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Are you currently working?	Working for pay	4 (50.0)
	Working without pay at home (e.g. housework, farming)	1 (12.5)
	Retired	1 (12.5)
	Student	1 (12.5)
	Not working	1 (12.5)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0)
	Total missing	1

**Table 4.5**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Pension assistance	1 (14.3%)
	None of the above	6 (85.7%)
	Total valid	7 (100.0%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	response	
	Total missing	2

**Table 4.6**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	2 (25.0)
	No	6 (75.0)
	Total Valid Response	8 (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	2 (25.0)
	Education	1 (12.5)
	Ethnicity	1 (12.5)
	Gender	1 (12.5)
	Income	1 (12.5)
	Language you speak	1 (12.5)
	Place of birth	1 (12.5)
	Place where you live	1 (12.5)
	Race	1 (12.5)
	Religion	1 (12.5)
	Tribal affiliation	1 (12.5)
	None of the above	6 (75.0)
	Total valid response	8 (100.0)
	Total missing	1



**Table 4.8**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Which of the following do you worry about most?	Food	2 (25.0)
	Money	1 (12.5)
	Health	3 (37.5)
	Family	1 (12.5)
	None of the above	1 (12.5)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0)
	Total missing	1

**Table 5.1**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
In general, would you say your health is:	Very good	1 (12.5%)
	Good	3 (37.5%)
	Total good health	4 (50.0%)
	Fair	4 (50.0%)
	Fair or poor health	4 (50.0%)
	Total valid response	8 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

**Table 5.2**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How many days during last 30 days was your physical health not good	No unhealthy days	5 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	5 (100.0%)
	Total missing	4

**Table 5.3.1**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How many days during last 30 days was your mental health not good	Any unhealthy days	1 (25.0%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	21-30 unhealthy days	1 (25.0%)
	No unhealthy days	3 (75.0%)
	Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	5

**Table 5.3.2**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Unhealthy days (physically or mentally unhealthy, max 30)	Any unhealthy days	1 (33.3%)
	21-30 unhealthy days	1 (33.3%)
	No unhealthy days	2 (66.7%)
	Total valid response	3 (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	1 (50.0%)
	21-30 unhealthy days	1 (50.0%)
	No unhealthy days	1 (50.0%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)
	Total missing	7

**Table 5.5**

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Are you limited in any way in any activities because of any	Yes	2 (28.6%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
impairment or health problem?		
	No	5 (71.4%)
	Total valid response	7 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2
Which impairment or health problem, if any, limits your activities?		
a) Arthritis/rheumatism	Yes	2 (66.7%)
	No	1 (33.3%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6
b) Back or neck problem	Yes	1 (33.3%)
	No	2 (66.7%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6
c) Fractures, bone/joint injury	No	3 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6
d) Walking problem	Yes	1 (33.3%)
	No	2 (66.7%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6
e) Lung/breathing problem	No	3 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6
f) Hearing problem	No	3 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6
g) Eye/vision problem	Yes	1 (33.3%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	No	1 (33.3%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (33.3%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6
h) Heart problem	No	3 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6
i) Stroke problem	No	2 (66.7%)
	Refused	1 (33.3%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6
j) Hypertension/high blood pressure	Yes	1 (33.3%)
	No	2 (66.7%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6
k) Diabetes	Yes	3 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6
l) Cancer	No	3 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6
m) Mental or emotional health	No	1 (33.3%)
	Don't know/Not sure	2 (66.7%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6

### PT 1.2

Analysis Sets	Number of Respondents (%)
All valid respondents	7 (100.0%)
Included in Provider Analysis Set (PAS)	7 (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	7
Included in the Eye Care Professional Set (Eye Specialist)	2 (28.6%)
Excluded in the Eye Care Professional Set (Eye Specialist)	5 (71.4%)
Reasons for exclusion from Eye Care Professional Set:	
Missing required speciality	5
No valid (non-missing) response for the supplemental eye questionnaire	0

### PT 1.3

Subgroups	Number of Respondents (%)
Provider Analysis Set	7 (100.0%)
Primary Care Provider	0 (0.0%)
Diabetes Specialist Provider	2 (28.6%)
Eye Care Professional	2 (28.6%)
Ophthalmologist	2 (28.6%)

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	N/A	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Diabetes specialist	N/A	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (28.6%)
	General ophthalmologist	N/A	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (14.3%)

Item	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Optometrist	N/A	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (14.3%)
	Retinal specialist	N/A	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (28.6%)
	Nurse	N/A	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)
	Health educator	N/A	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)
	None of the above	N/A	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)
	Total valid response	0 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	0	0	0

#### PT 1.5

Item	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
How long have you been practicing in this profession?	Total valid response (n)	.	2	2	7
	Mean	.	24.5	46.0	24.3
	SD	.	21.9	17.0	20.0
	Median	.	24.5	46.0	15.0
	Min.	.	9	34	5
	Max.	.	40	58	58
	Total missing	0	0	0	0

#### PT 2.1

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What is your main practice setting?	Diabetes clinic/practice	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)
	Eye clinic/practice	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (16.7%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	General medical clinic/practice	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)
	Hospital	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)
	Other	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	0	1	1

### PT 2.2

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Where is your main practice located?	Urban setting	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)
	Non-urban setting	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)
	Total Valid Response	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	0	1	1

### 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%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)
	Private	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (33.3%)
	Non profit	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)
	Combined/mixed	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)
	Total Valid Response	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	0	1	1



**PT 2.4**

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Is your main practice limited to certain populations?	No	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)
	Yes, limited to persons with health insurance	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (16.7%)
	Yes, limited to low income or uninsured persons	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)
	Yes, limited to persons who pay out-of-pocket	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (16.7%)
	Yes, other	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)
	Total valid response	0	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	0	1	1

**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?	More than 1 week but less than 1 month	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)
	More than 3 months but less than 6 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Do not take appointments	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Total Valid Response	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	1	1	3

**PT 2.6**

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
On average, how many patients do you see per week in your main practice [n patients]	Total valid response (n)	0	1	1	4
	Mean	N/A	100	100	60
	SD	N/A	.	.	46.2
	Median	N/A	100	100	60
	Min.	N/A	100	100	20
	Max.	N/A	100	100	100
	Total missing	0	1	1	3
What percentage of the patients in your main practice have diabetes [% patients]	Total valid response (n)	0	1	1	4
	Mean	N/A	100	30	37.5
	SD	N/A	.	.	42.9
	Median	N/A	100	30	22.5
	Min.	N/A	100	30	5
	Max.	N/A	100	30	100
	Total missing	0	1	1	3

**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?	Pay a reduced/subsidized rate	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Pay out-of-pocket (full fees)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (50.0%)
	Pay through insurance	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (50.0%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Patient pays some, insurance pays some	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (50.0%)
	Other	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Total valid response	0	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	1	1	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 (100.0%)		1 (25.0%)
	No			1 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)
	Total valid response		1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing		1	1	3
In which other practice setting(s) do you work?	Diabetes clinic/practice		1 (100.0%)		1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response		1 (100.0%)		1 (100.0%)
	Total missing		1	2	6
In which sector(s) is(are) the practice(s)?	Private		1 (100.0%)		1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response		1 (100.0%)		1 (100.0%)
	Total missing		1	2	6
Is there a major difference between your practices with respect to how diabetic eye disease is screened and managed?	Yes		1 (100.0%)		1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response		1 (100.0%)		1 (100.0%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Total missing		1	2	6

**PT 2.9**

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Blood glucose	Yes			1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)		1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
		Mean		24.0	0.0	9.0
		SD				11.5
		Median		24.0	0.0	6.0
		Min		24	0	0
		Max		24	0	24
		Total missing		1	1	3
	Total valid response			1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing			1	1	3
HbA1c	Yes			1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)		1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
		Mean		1.0	4.0	5.7
		SD				5.7
		Median		1.0	4.0	4.0
		Min		1	4	1
		Max		1	4	12
		Total missing		1	1	4
	Total valid			1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	response					
	Total missing			1	1	4
Urine check	Yes			1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
				Total valid numeric response (n)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
		Mean		2.0	1.0	2.3
		SD		2.6		
		Median		2.0	1.0	1.5
		Min		2	1	0
		Max		2	1	6
		Total missing		1	1	3
		Total valid response		1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
		Total missing		1	1	3
		Weight check		Yes	1 (100.0%)	
		Total valid numeric response (n)		1 (100.0%)	0	3 (100.0%)
		Mean		5.0		5.7
		SD				6.0
		Median		5.0		5.0
		Min		5		0
		Max		5	12	
		Total missing		1	2	4
		Total valid response		1 (100.0%)		3 (100.0%)
		Total missing		1	2	4

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS	
Blood pressure check	Yes			1 (100.0%)		3 (100.0%)	
				Total valid numeric response (n)	1 (100.0%)	0	3 (100.0%)
				Mean	24.0		12.0
				SD			12.0
				Median	24.0		12.0
				Min	24		0
				Max	24		24
				Total missing	1	2	4
				Total valid response	1 (100.0%)		3 (100.0%)
Total missing	1			2	4		
Foot check	Yes			1 (100.0%)		2 (100.0%)	
				Total valid numeric response (n)	1 (100.0%)	0	2 (100.0%)
				Mean	12.0		6.0
				SD			8.5
				Median	12.0		6.0
		Min	12	0			
		Max	12	12			
		Total missing	1	2	5		
		Total valid response	1 (100.0%)		2 (100.0%)		
Total missing	1	2	5				
Eye examination - Un-dilated	Yes			1 (100.0%)		1 (100.0%)	

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
		Total valid numeric response (n)		1 (100.0%)	0	1 (100.0%)
		Mean		3.0		3.0
		SD				
		Median		3.0		3.0
		Min		3		3
		Max		3		3
		Total missing		1	2	6
	Total valid response			1 (100.0%)		1 (100.0%)
	Total missing			1	2	6
Eye examination - Optical Coherence Tomography	Yes				1 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)		0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)
		Mean			4.0	4.0
		SD				
		Median			4.0	4.0
		Min			4	4
		Max			4	4
		Total missing		2	1	6
	No			1 (100.0%)		1 (50.0%)
	Total valid response			1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
	Total missing			1	1	5
Eye	Yes				1 (100.0%)	1

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
examination - Fundoscopy						(50.0%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)		0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)
		Mean			3.0	3.0
		SD				
		Median			3.0	3.0
		Min			3	3
		Max			3	3
		Total missing		2	1	6
	No			1 (100.0%)		1 (50.0%)
	Total valid response			1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
	Total missing			1	1	5
Eye examination - Fluorescein Angiography	Yes				1 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)		0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)
		Mean			1.0	1.0
		SD				
		Median			1.0	1.0
		Min			1	1
		Max			1	1
		Total missing		2	1	6
	No			1 (100.0%)		1 (50.0%)
	Total valid response			1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)



Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Total missing			1	1	5
Eye examination - Lipid check	Yes				1 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)		0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)
		Mean			1.0	6.5
		SD				7.8
		Median			1.0	6.5
		Min			1	1
		Max			1	12
		Total missing			2	1
	No			1 (100.0%)		1 (33.3%)
Total valid response				1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
Total missing				1	1	4

#### PT 2.10

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
In your main practice, what topics do you cover during a routine visit with a patient who has diabetes?	Diabetes management and monitoring	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Diet/nutrition	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (75.0%)
	Exercise/physical activity	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)
	Medicines	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Foot care and inspection	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)
	Blood pressure	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Eye care and exams	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (50.0%)
	Lipid check	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)
	Total valid response	0	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	1	1	3

#### PT 2.11

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Is there written information about diabetes available for patients in your main practice?	Yes, and information on eye complications is sufficient	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)
	Yes, but information on eye complications is not sufficient	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	No written information is available for patients	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Total Valid Response	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	1	1	3

#### PT 2.12

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Do you have written protocols/guidelines available in your main	Yes, available and used by	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
practice for the management of diabetes?	staff				
	Yes, available but not used by staff	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Not available	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Total Valid Response	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	1	1	3

**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%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Yes, available but not used by staff	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Not available	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Total Valid Response	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	1	1	3

**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 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Mean		5.0		5.0
	SD				
	Median		5.0		5.0
	Min		5		5
	Max		5		5
	After a predetermined age (numeric response) (n)		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Mean				
	SD				
	Median				
	Min				
	Max				
	No standard practice, timing varies case by case			1 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)
	Total valid response		1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing		1	1	3
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				

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	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		1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)
	Other				1 (33.3%)
	Total valid response		1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing		1	1	4

**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	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (75.0%)
	Other	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Total Valid Response	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	1	1	3

**PT 2.16**

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Do you screen patients for DR?	Yes		1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)
	No				1 (25.0%)
	Total valid response		1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing		1	1	3
Where do you screen patients?	In clinic		1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)
	Other				1 (33.3%)
	Total valid response		1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing		1	1	4

**PT 2.17**

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What patient characteristics influence your vision care and/or vision referrals?	Diabetes duration	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Patient's age	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (75.0%)
	Presence of comorbidities such as hypertension, etc.	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)
	High glucose levels	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)
	Patient educational level	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)
	Patient adherence to recommendations	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Total valid response	0	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	1	1	3

**PT 2.18**

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What are the major barriers to optimizing eye health faced by patients with diabetes in your main practice?	Cost of care	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (75.0%)
	Long wait time for appointment	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Long wait time on the day of visit	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Referral process	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (50.0%)
	Lack of knowledge and/or awareness	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)
	Patients fear of treatment/results	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)
	Patients they are a burden on family/friends	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Limited access to diabetes specialists	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)
	Limited access to eye specialists	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)
	Patients feel eye complications are unlikely	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Patients feel eye exams are not important	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)
	Patients have competing responsibilities and priorities	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Total valid response	0	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	1	1	3

**PT 2.19**

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
In your main practice, are patients contacted with reminders for general follow-up appointments?	Yes	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total Valid Response	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	1	1	3

### PT 2.20

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Do you share relevant patient information with other health care professionals involved in the patients care e.g. his or her general practitioner, ophthalmologist, podiatrist?	Yes	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total Valid Response	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	1	1	3

### PT 3.1

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Please indicate your age:	30 - 39		1 (100.0%)		2 (50.0%)
	50 - 59				1 (25.0%)
	60 - 69			1 (100.0%)	1 (25.0%)
	Total valid response		1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing		1	1	3
What is your gender?	Female				2 (50.0%)



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

#### PT 4.1

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
What percentage of your patients have diabetic retinopathy	Total valid numeric response (n)	1
	Mean	30.0
	SD	
	Median	30.0
	Min	30
	Max	30
	Total missing	1

#### PT 4.2

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
What percentage of your patients have diabetic macular edema?	Total valid numeric response (n)	1
	Mean	15.0
	SD	
	Median	15.0
	Min	15

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
	Max	15
	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 month but less than 2 months	1 (100.0%)
	Total Valid Response	1 (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?	Less than 1 week	1 (100.0%)
	Total Valid Response	1 (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 (100.0%)
		Available locally	1 (100.0%)
		Available in practice	1 (100.0%)
		Total valid response	1 (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)	0
		Mean	
		SD	
		Median	
		Min	

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
		Max	
		Total missing	2
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	0
		Mean	
		SD	
		Median	
		Min	
		Max	
		Total missing	2
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	0
		Mean	
		SD	
		Median	
		Min	
		Max	
		Total missing	2
Anti-VEGF therapies	Is the treatment available?	Available within country	1 (100.0%)
		Available locally	1 (100.0%)
		Available in practice	1 (100.0%)
		Total valid response	1 (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)	0
		Mean	
		SD	
		Median	
		Min	
		Max	

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first treatment?(weeks)	Total missing	2
		Total valid numeric response (n)	0
		Mean	
		SD	
		Median	
		Min	
		Max	
		Total missing	2
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	0
		Mean	
		SD	
		Median	
		Min	
		Max	
		Total missing	2
Intravitreal steroid	Is the treatment available?	Available within country	1 (100.0%)
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a consultation appointment? (weeks)	Available locally	1 (100.0%)
		Available in practice	1 (100.0%)
		Total valid response	1 (100.0%)
		Total missing	1
		Total valid numeric response (n)	0
		Mean	
		SD	
		Median	
		Min	
		Max	
		Total missing	2

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	0
		Mean	
		SD	
		Median	
		Min	
		Max	
		Total missing	2
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	0
		Mean	
		SD	
		Median	
		Min	
		Max	
		Total missing	2
Uncomplicated vitrectomy	Is the treatment available?	Available within country	1 (100.0%)
		Available locally	1 (100.0%)
		Available in practice	1 (100.0%)
		Total valid response	1 (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)	0
		Mean	
		SD	
		Median	
		Min	
		Max	
		Total missing	2
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first	Total valid numeric response (n)	0

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
	treatment?(weeks)		
		Mean	
		SD	
		Median	
		Min	
		Max	
		Total missing	2
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	0 (0.0%)
		Mean	
		SD	
		Median	
		Min	
		Max	
		Not applicable	1 (100.0%)
		Total valid response	1 (100.0%)
		Total missing	1
Complex vitreo-retinal surgery	Is the treatment available?	Available within country	1 (100.0%)
		Available locally	1 (100.0%)
		Available in practice	1 (100.0%)
		Total valid response	1 (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)	0
		Mean	
		SD	
		Median	
		Min	
		Max	
		Total missing	2

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	0
		Mean	
		SD	
		Median	
		Min	
		Max	
		Total missing	2
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	0 (0.0%)
		Mean	
		SD	
		Median	
		Min	
		Max	
		Not applicable	1 (100.0%)
		Total valid response	1 (100.0%)
		Total missing	1

#### PT 4.6

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
Do you personally administer treatment for diabetic retinopathy?	Yes	1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1
Who administer it?	Total missing	2

#### PT 4.7

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
Do any of the following influence how you treat diabetic retinopathy or diabetic macular edema?	Ability or inability to pay	1 (100.0%)
	Insurance restrictions	1 (100.0%)

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
	Patient adherence to recommendations	1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

**PT 4.8**

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

**PT 4.9**

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

**PT 4.10**

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
In your opinion, do the majority of your patients present:	When visual problems have already occurred	1 (100.0%)
	Total Valid Response	1 (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?	No	1 (100.0%)



Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1
If yes, When was your last training?	Total missing	2

#### PT 4.12

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
Would you be interested in online education and certification on DME, Angiogenesis and Anti-VEGF therapies?	No	1 (100.0%)
	Total Valid Response	1 (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?	Not done	1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)
	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	1 (100.0%)
	Limited access to patient education on diabetic retinopathy and diabetic macular edema	1 (100.0%)
	Multi-disciplinary team integration is poor	1 (100.0%)
	Ineffective screening services	1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

#### EXP 1

Question	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Which of the following complications of diabetes do you have?	Vision loss	1 (14.3%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Irritable bowel disease	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Loss of feeling in hands or toes (neuropathy)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	None	4 (57.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	7 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	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 2

Limitations	Without DED n (%)	With DED n (%)	With DME n (%)
Limited in any way in any activities because of impairment or health problem	1 (14.3%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Impairment or health problem			
Diabetes	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Arthritis/rheumatism	1 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Back or neck problem	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Hypertension/high blood pressure	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Walking problem	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Eye/vision problem	0 (0.0%)	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".

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	3 (42.9%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Self-rated health: Poor	4 (57.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Physically unhealthy days	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Mentally unhealthy days	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Unhealthy days	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Activity limitation days	0 (0.0%)	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 4

Item	Response	All respondents	Respondents with Type I diabetes	Respondents with Type II diabetes
How do you manage your diabetes?	Diet	6 (75.0%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (80.0%)
	Oral medicine	7 (87.5%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (80.0%)
	Exercise	5 (62.5%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (60.0%)
	Insulin	3 (37.5%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (20.0%)

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	4 (57.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Working without pay at home (e.g. housework, farming)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Retired	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Student	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Not working	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	7 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	0
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Pension assistance	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	None of the above	5 (83.3%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	6 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0
	Total missing	2	0	0
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	No	5 (71.4%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
	Total Valid Response	7 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	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?	Student	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	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	0	0
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	1 (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	4 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Working without pay at home (e.g. housework, farming)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Retired	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	6 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	0
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Pension assistance	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	None of the above	4 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
	Total valid response	5 (100.0%)	0	0
	Total missing	2	0	0
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	No	5 (83.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	6 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	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 5.4: Age group 60-79 years

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Are you currently working?	Not working	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Do you receive assistance from the government?	None of the above	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	0	1 (100.0%)	0
	Total missing	0	0	0
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	No	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	0 (0.0%)	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 5.5: Age group 80+ years

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

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
anytime during the past year?				

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		9 (100%)	2 (22.2%)	6 (66.7%)	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Gender	Male	5 (62.5%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (80.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Female	3 (37.5%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Missing	1	0	1	0	0
Age	18-39 yrs	1 (11.1%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	40-59 yrs	7 (77.8%)	1 (14.3%)	5 (71.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	60-79 yrs	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Time since diagnosis	Within the last year	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	1 - 5 years ago	2 (22.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	6 - 10 years ago	1 (11.1%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	11 - 15 years ago	4 (44.4%)	1 (25.0%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	16 - 20 years ago	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Control of Diabetes	Controlled	5 (62.5%)	2 (40.0%)	3 (60.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Not controlled	3 (37.5%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Missing	1	0	1	0	0

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

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

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

## EXP 7

Question	Response	With DED n (%)	With DME n (%)
Have you had any treatment for diabetic eye	Yes	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Question	Response	With DED n (%)	With DME n (%)
disease?			
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
What treatment did you receive?	Surgery	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total missing	0	0
Did you complete the treatment?	Yes	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Do you feel that the treatment worked?	Yes, but vision stayed the same	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
What is/are the reason(s) that you did not complete the treatment?	Total valid response	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total missing	1	0
What are the reason(s) that you have not had treatment for diabetic eye disease?	Total valid response	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total missing	1	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.





DRBarometer.com