





Diabetes Mellitus Complication Screening

- Primary Health Care Nursing Perspectives



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UKPDS

Upon diagnosis of type 2 DM



- > 33% HT
- > 22% retinopathy of certain degree
- > 20% microalbuminuria
- 1
- Suboptimal DM control
- deterioration in severity of complications
- increase morbidity & mortality

Macro-vascular Complications



Stroke attack

Coronary heart disease



Peripheral vascular disease







Micro-vascular Complications



Diabetic Eye diseases



- leading cause of visual impairment
- glaucoma; cataract
- retinopathy & maculopathy
- Diabetic Neuropathy & DM foot
 - non-traumatic amputation of lower limb
- Diabetic Nephropathy
 - > leading cause of end-stage renal failure
- Diabetic Erectile Dysfunction





High medical cost for Major DM Complications

- Stroke bed
- Leg amputation
- Renal dialysis
- PTCA
- Laser therapy for DM retinopathy







Quality care for DM

Prevent occurrence of DM complications

Delay inevitable occurrence of the complications

<u>Decrease damage</u> from existing complications





Local Clinical Situation

- DM High prevalence rate
- Asymptomatic in suboptimal control
 - Non-invasive screening tool available
 - Effective intervention available
 - Potential gain in quality of life
 - Save medical resources in long run









Objectives

- Early detection of DM complications
- Evaluation of level of DM control
 - Promote patient self management
 - > Increase the awareness of DM complication
 - > Empowerment for self management



- Reduce DM related Morbidity / Mortality
- Save the Society Cost in Long-run



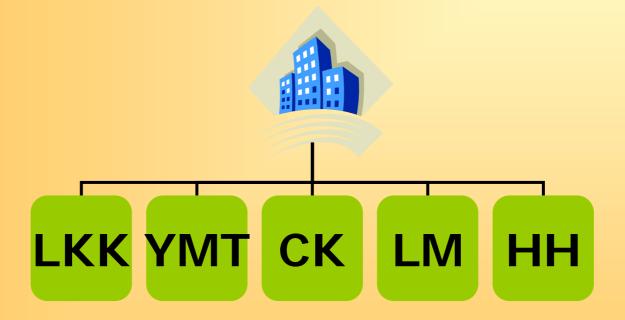




DMCS for DM Patients attending KCC GOPCs















Target: DM Patients

Protocol: HA DMCS Protocol

Annual target: 7,800 cases

Fee of charge: as SOPC

Exclusion criteria:

Patients with limited lifespan (e.g. terminal cancer with diffuse metastasis)

Patients with poor cognitive / communication function (e.g. severe dementia)

• Waiting time: 1 – 2 week





Role of Team Member

Registered Nurse (Project Manager)



- Preparation, Arrangement & Supervision
 - > Foot assessment
 - > Digital retinal photo capturing
 - > Case assessment, education & counselling
 - > Recruit patient to DM Support Group



- > Liaise with FM Specialist
 - > Call back & follow up
 - > Staff training, statistic & research







Role of Team Member

Technical Service Assistant



- ✓ Specimen collection (blood & urine)
 - > Simple Parameter Measurement BP, Pulse, BMI, WHR, VA





> +/- data entry













Role of Team Member

Family Medicine Specialist



- Laboratory data analysis
 - > Retinal photo interpretation
 - > DMCS report synthesis



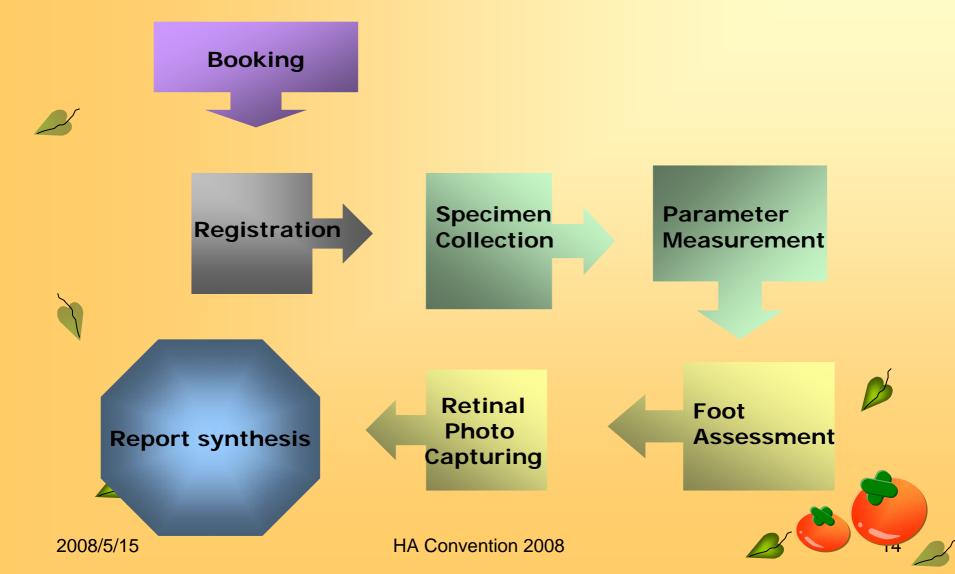
- Problem case referral & follow up
 Professional advice & support in staff training







Workflow & Logistic





Implementation Phase



4 ~ 6 case /session one session per wk

- Personnel training
- Logistic design & arrangement



15 ~ 21 case /session one session per wk

• Increase Output in limited manpower







Implementation Phase



Phase III
Since Oct 07
(Full Implementation)

30 case /session 5 sessions per wk



Full implementation of the project

- Additional manpower
- Support from Administration / Specialist
- Target for whole coverage all DM in KCC



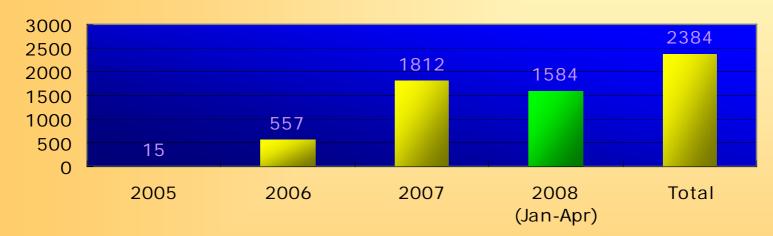




Service Output



DMCS Attendance







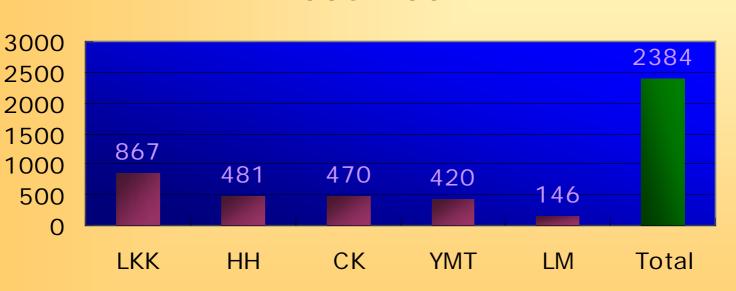




Service Output

26

DMCS Attendance by Clinic 2005-2007

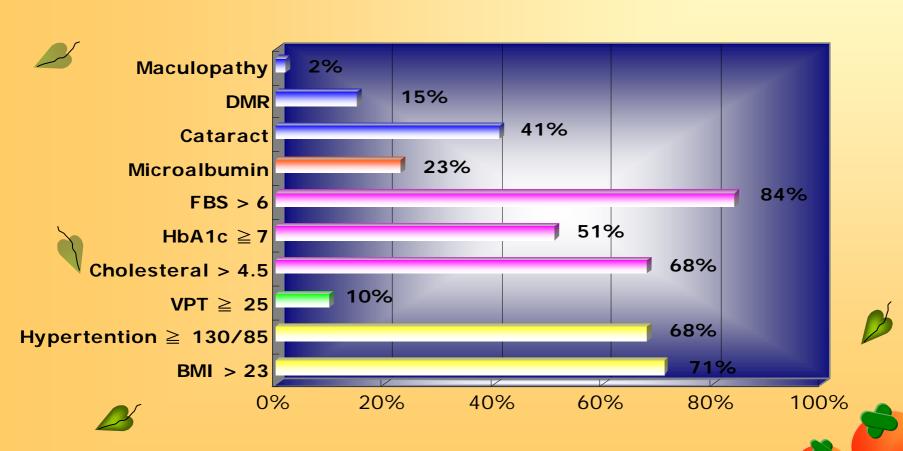








Case Summary





Potential Benefit

Patient



- > Enhance self awareness
 - > Empowerment in self Management
 - > Early detection & intervention
 - > Improve the quality of life
- > Improved patient satisfaction

Nurse









Potential Benefit



Primary Health Care Team work

> Enhance Intrasectoral Collaboration



Contribution to the Community

- > Chronic disease management model
- > Reduce the medical expenditure









Essence of Success



Establishing a New Service Model

- > Entertain high volume of patient
- One Stop Complication Screening
- Comprehensive program



- > Quality service in primary sector
 - Consistent staff training standard









Conclusion

- Successful in detecting complication
- Provide timely intervention
- Increased patient awareness & empowerment for self care
- Enhanced nurse role in DM management
 - >relieving doctor's heavy workload









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Thank You





