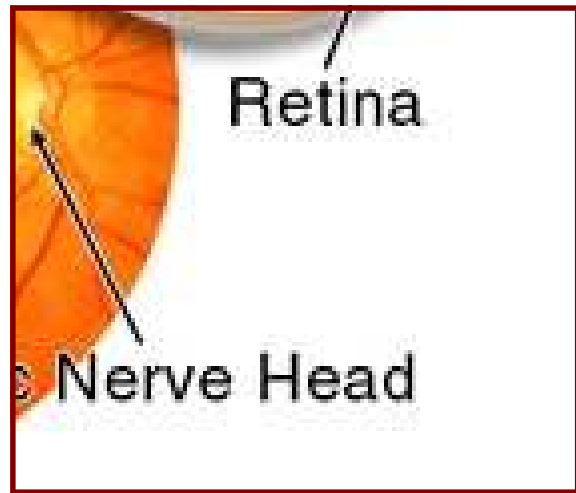
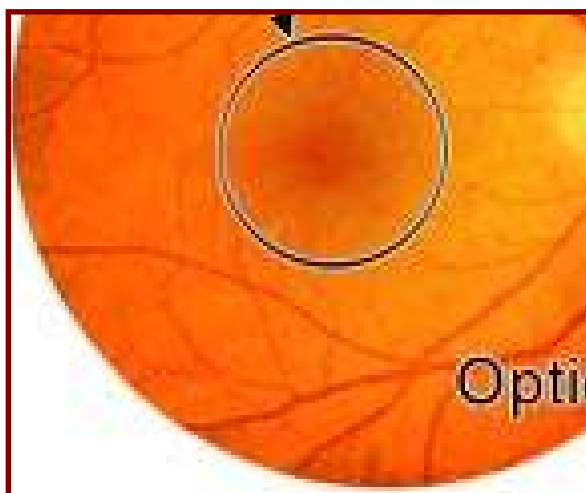


AUCH Teleophthalmology Program

January—March 2008
Quarterly Report



**Association for
Utah Community Health**
Supporting Health Care for the Underserved

Program Overview

The Association for Utah Community Health (AUCH) has run a Teleophthalmology Program for several years. Patients with diabetes at participating community health centers are screened for diabetic retinopathy and receive diabetic education in a 5-7 minute consultation. Images and patient information are reviewed and diagnoses are interpreted by a contracted provider. Patients needing follow-up care are referred to a network of providers that have made accommodations for the uninsured across the state.

The program provides the recommended annual eye exam to patients with diabetes who often have no other options for health care due to lack of insurance or living in a medically underserved area and lack access to providers.

Executive Summary—Key Findings

Data is gathered from Retinal Screening Forms during each Retinal Screening Event and then added to a data-base, maintained by AUCH, to use for analysis, interpretation and program improvement.

Data is for the following screening period: January—March 2008

Participating Community Health Centers:

- Stephen D. Ratcliffe CHC (CHC Inc., Salt Lake City)
- Oquirrh View CHC (CHC Inc., Salt Lake City)
- Central City CHC (CHC Inc., Salt Lake City)
- Midtown CHC
- Mountainlands CHC
- Southwest Utah CHC
- Enterprise Valley Medical Center
- Wasatch Homeless Health Care, Inc
- Carbon Medical Services Association (East Carbon) Inc
- Helper Clinic (CMSA Inc)

Total Patients Screened: N=177

Total number of non-myriad cameras in use: 1

Moderate to severe retinopathy: 6% (8/126)

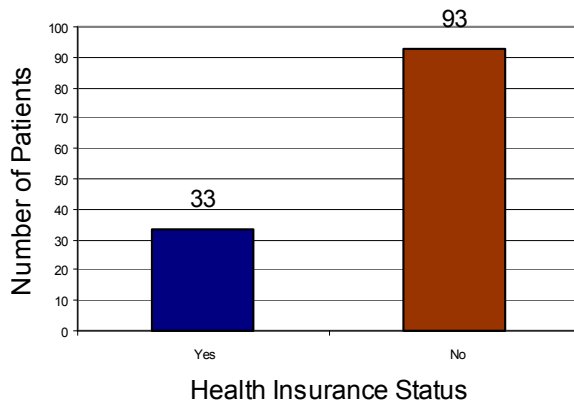
Number of referrals to an ophthalmologist: 21% (26/126)

Unreadable/re-screens: 17% (21/126)

Demographic Data

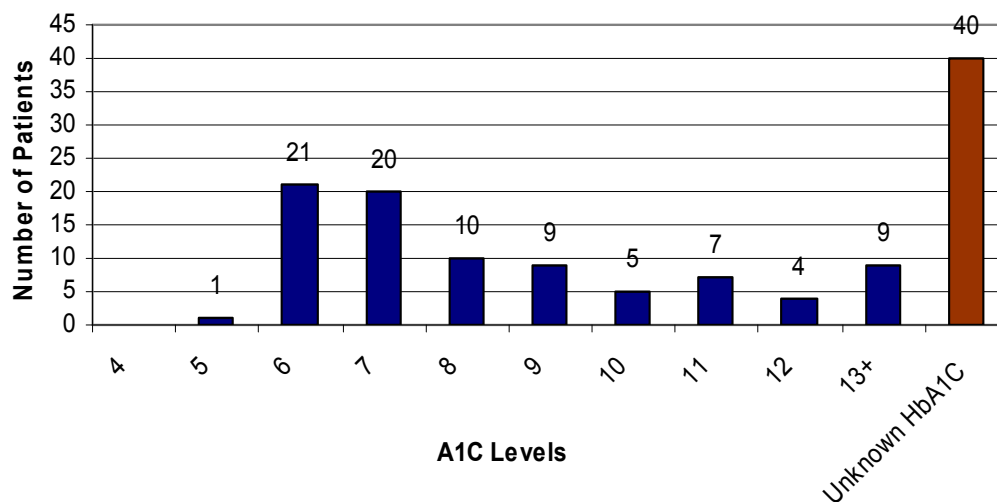
Utah Community Health Centers serve underserved and under or uninsured populations. A total of 177 patients were screened between January 1—March 31, 2008, with data being available for n=126 for this report.

Figure 1. Health Insurance Status of patients screened for Diabetic Retinopathy



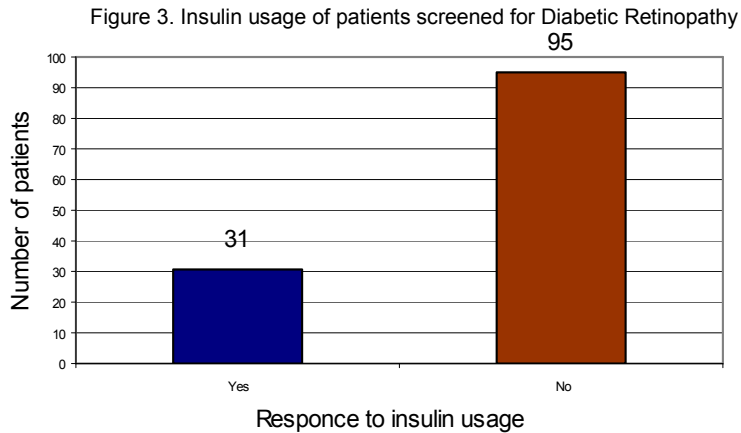
Approximately 74% (93/126) of patients screened for diabetic retinopathy were uninsured.

Figure 2. Level of HbA1C for patients screened for Diabetic Retinopathy



The *Utah Diabetes Practice Recommendations* (Utah Diabetes Prevention and Control Program, Utah Department of Health, 2004) suggests that patients maintain an HbA1C level equal to or less than 7.0% and should be tested at least semi-annually. Approximately 49% (42/86) of patients with reported HbA1C levels were equal to or less than 7.0%. (Note: HbA1C data is marked “unknown” when there is no access to the patient’s chart or the lab work has not been documented in the patient’s chart.)

Demographic Data—continued



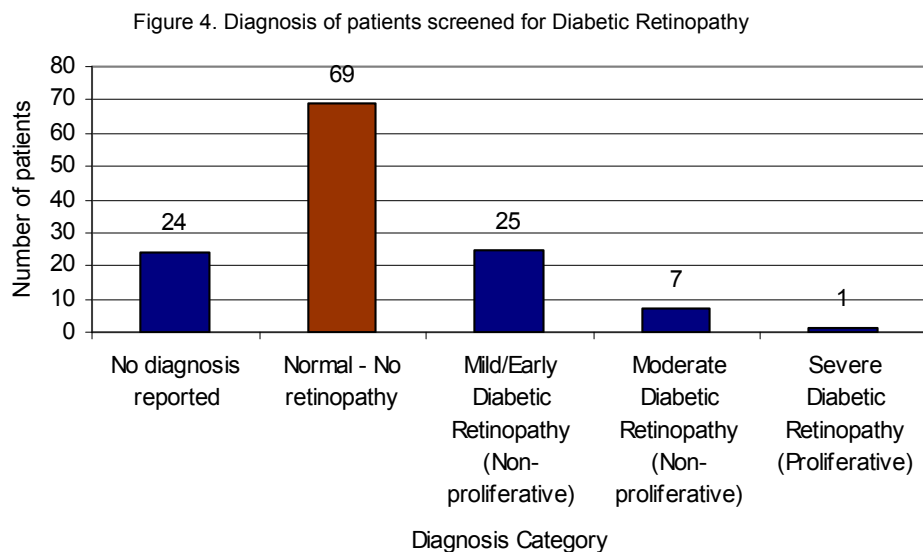
Approximately 75% (95/126) of patients screened for diabetic retinopathy do not use insulin. This data was gathered from charts and/or patient’s self-reporting.

Screening Results

Images are reviewed and interpreted by a contracted provider for:

- Diagnosis (normal, mild, moderate or severe retinopathy)
- Disposition (follow-up in a year, six months, three months or referral to a specialist)
- Image quality (good, fair, poor, unreadable/re-screen)

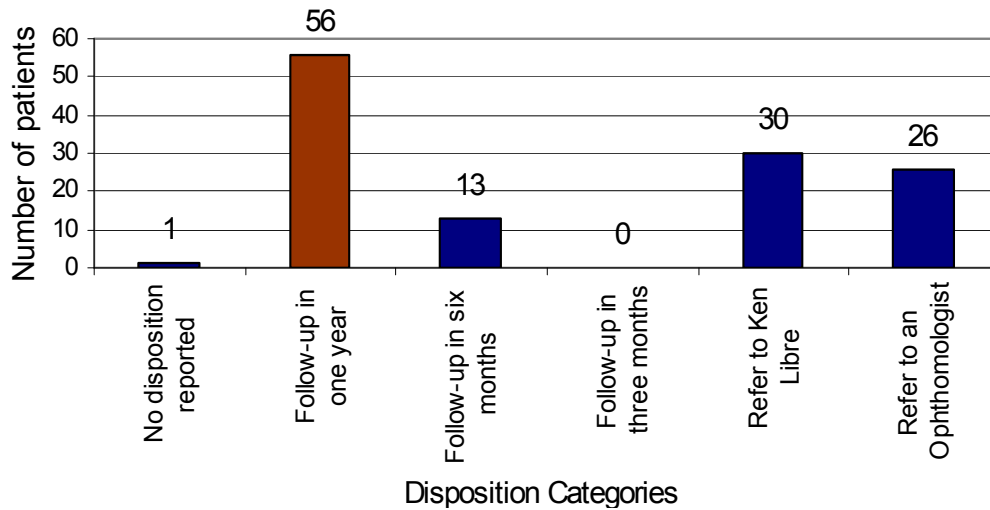
Interpretation results are returned to the clinic for follow-up and to be included in a patient’s chart.



Eight patients (6%) were found to have moderate to severe diabetic retinopathy. Approximately 55% (69/126) of patients with diabetes and screened for retinopathy were interpreted as having a normal screen with no retinopathy.

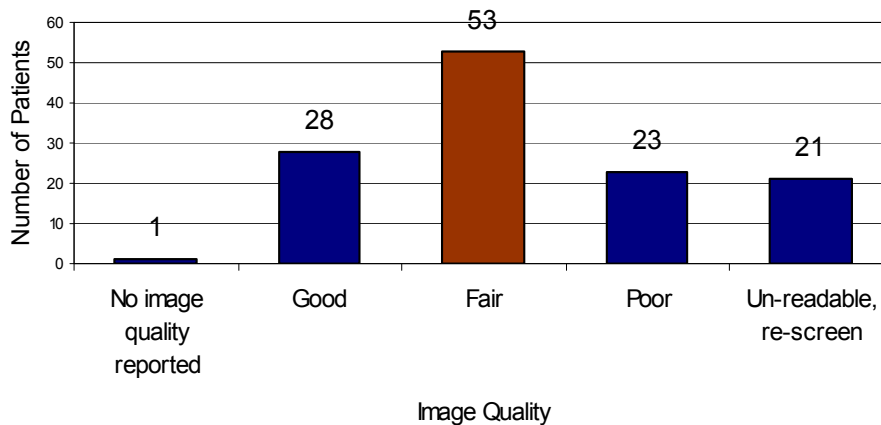
Screening results—continued

Figure 5. Disposition of patients screened for Diabetic Retinopathy



Approximately 44% (56/126) of patients screened for retinopathy were recommended to have a follow-up in one year and 21% (26/126) were recommended that they be referred to an ophthalmologist for evaluation or treatment. (Note: Dr. Ken Libre works for the CHC, Inc. and sees patients of that organization only.)

Figure 6. Quality of images taken of patients screened for Diabetic Retinopathy



Approximately 17% (21/126) of patients screened for retinopathy had unreadable images and needed to be re-screened or referred to a specialist for a dilated eye exam. (Literature suggests that a non-dilated screening program will have a 10-20% un-readable rate, with some variance based on such things as age, and ability to naturally dilate.)

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Figure 1: Health insurance status of patients screened for Diabetic Retinopathy

Figure 2: Level of HbA1C for patients screened for Diabetic Retinopathy

Figure 3: Insulin usage of patients screened for Diabetic Retinopathy

Figure 4: Diagnosis of patients screened for Diabetic Retinopathy

Figure 5: Disposition of patients screened for Diabetic Retinopathy

Figure 6: Quality of images taken of patients screened for Diabetic Retinopathy