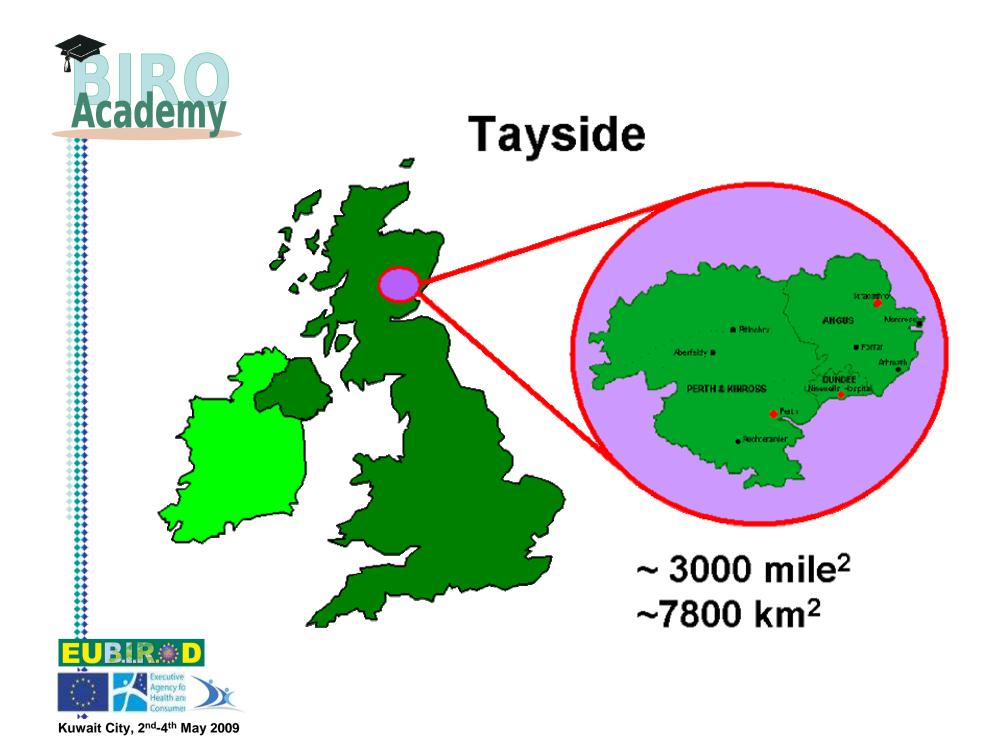


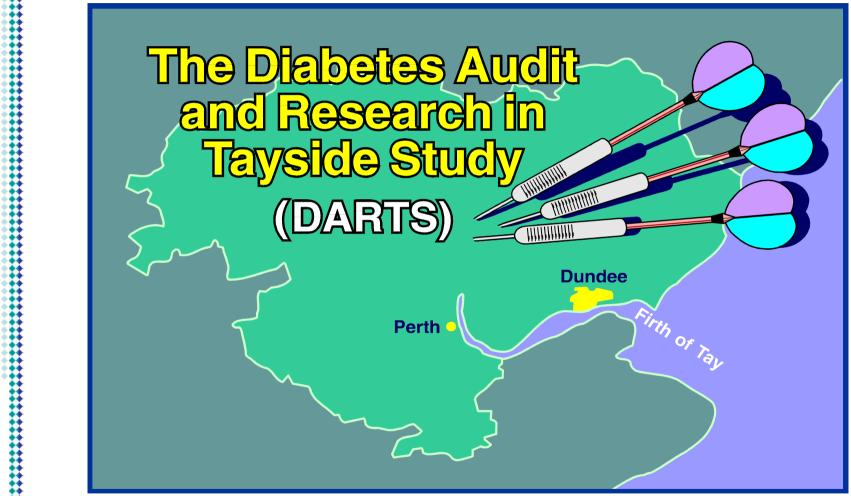
The Tayside Diabetes Managed Clinical Network (where it came from and where it is now)

Ritchie McAlpine
Tayside Diabetes MCN Data Facilitator
University of Dundee













Research



Local Clinical Network



National Clinical Network

DARTS

Tayside Regional Diabetes Network (TRDN) Scottish Care Information -Diabetes Collaboration (SCI-DC)





Data flows

Biochemistry



Demography (CHI)



DSNs







Practices

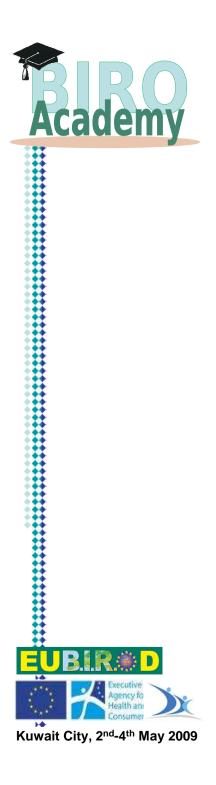




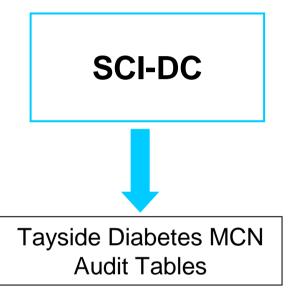


Clinics

Everything else



One Last Step (before it gets to me)



Academy Kuwait City, 2nd-4th May 2009

Masses of Data – what is it used for?



Scottish Diabetes Survey

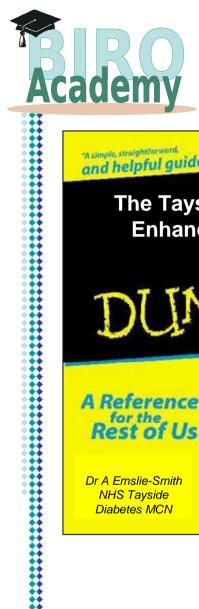
Scottish
Diabetes
Research
Network

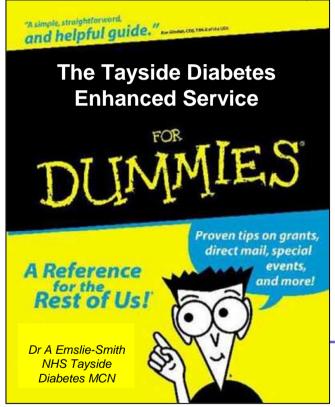












NHS

Managed Clinical Network

Strategy & Implementation Plan for managing increasing demand

in

Adult Diabetes Services

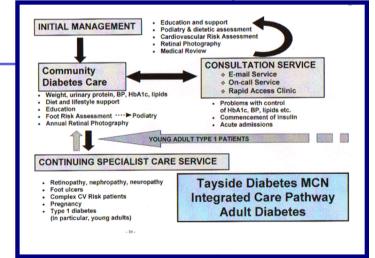
Completing the Jigsaw



Tayside Diabetes Advisory Group

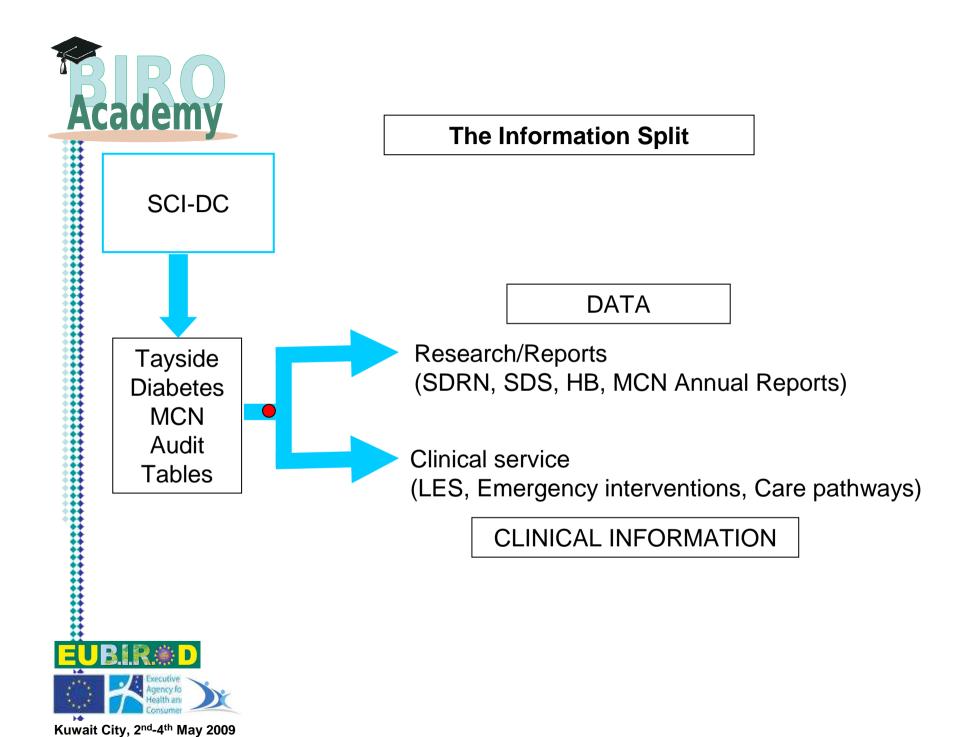






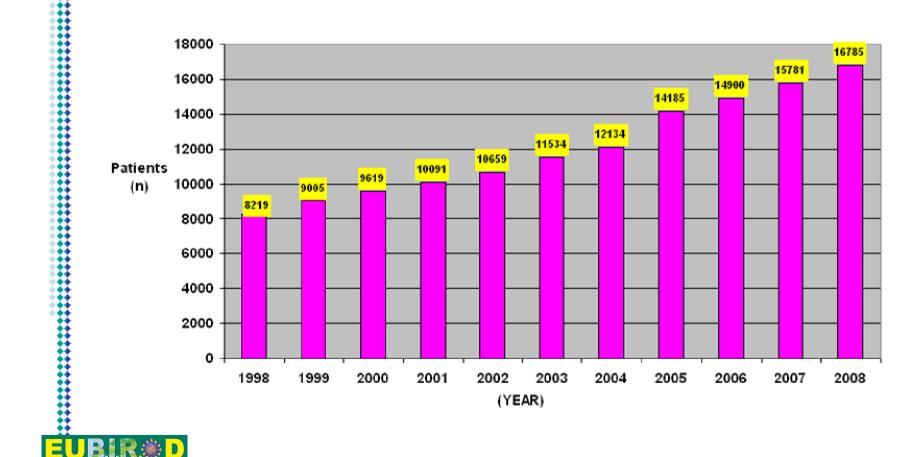


Kuwait City, 2nd-4th May 2009





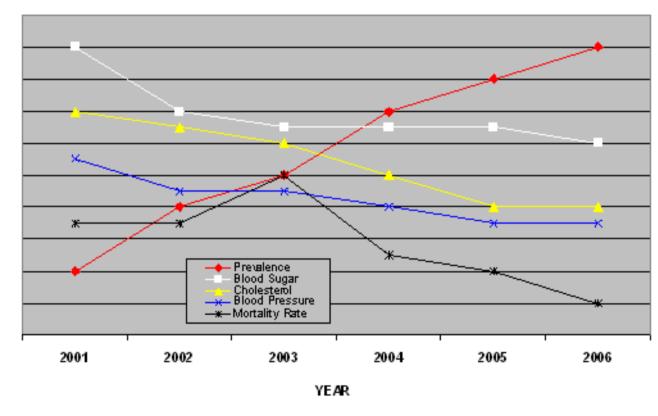
Data sometimes shows you what you don't want to see!







It sometimes shows you what you DO want to see!







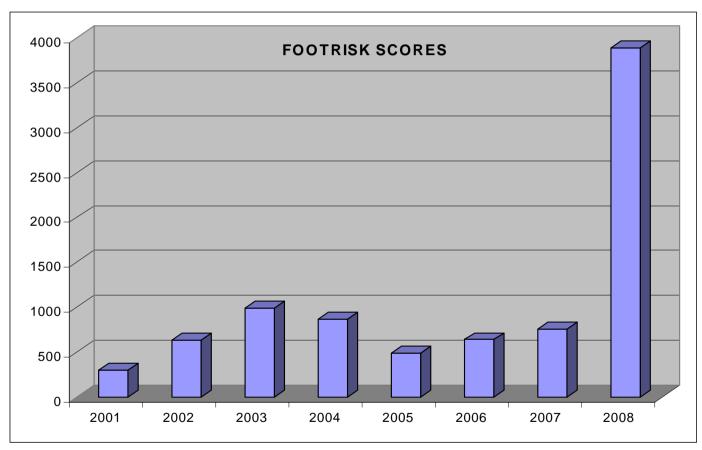
It sometimes shows you complete untruths

- 10 patients found that according to Community Health Index (CHI) were <u>deceased</u>
- All patients were still attending Secondary Care Clinics
- Life after death range 1 4 years
- Resurrection Rate = 0.092%





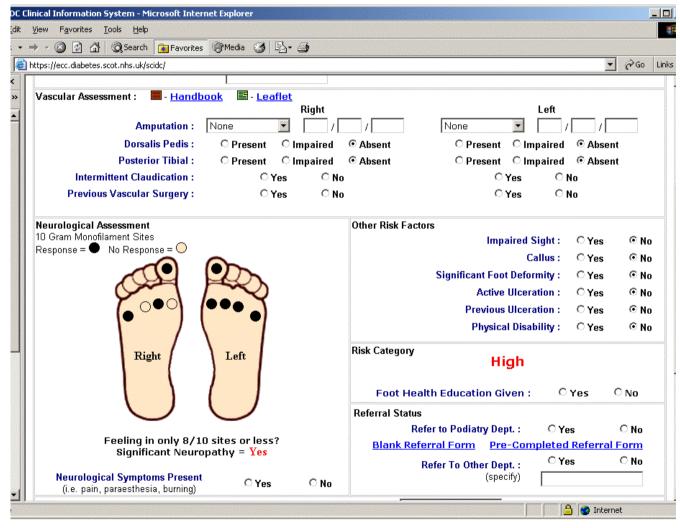
But mostly it shows you a pretty accurate representation of the situation





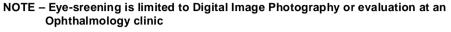


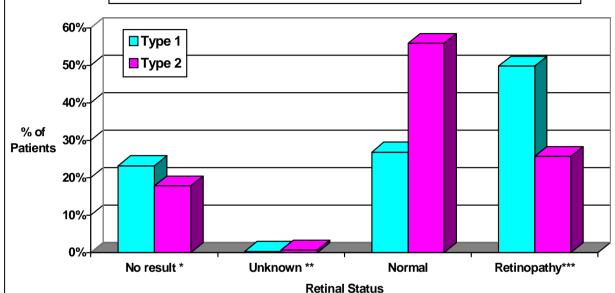
Tayside Local Enhanced Service (LES)



Kuwait City, 2nd-4th May 2009

Diabetic Retinal Screening (DRS) Programme





- 81.6% (n= 13175) of patients underwent retinal screening during the report period
- Of those screened during the report period, 64.8% (n=918) of type 1 patients and 31.2% (n=3674) of type 2 patients had some degree of retinopathy
- Of those screened during the report period, 12.2%% (n=173) of type 1 patients and 4.3% (n=500) of type 2 patients had maculopathy

*No Result is where no value was found or the last value was inappropriate (e.g. fundoscopy) or was prior to the report period

**Unknown is where an assessment was performed but the result was still pending or could not be determined due to the retina being obscured, etc

*** Includes maculopathy



Tayside Local Enhanced Service (LES)

Diagnoses of Diabetes

- Practices encouraged to formally register all type 2 patients via a SCI-DC online Diabetes Administration webform includes referral to Tayside Diabetes Education Programme (TDEP type 2 specific)
- Tayside insulin management (TIM type 1 specific)
- Feedback of inappropriate attendees by DSNs, Dietitians and educators

"Look after the pennies and the pounds will look after themselves"

In a data context

"Look after the patients and the populations will look after themselves"





Some general points

- Data is like a currency it can "buy" things (static eye-screening site)
- Understand its strenghts and weaknesses and incorporate this into your data use
- Identify available "gold standards" (e.g. biochemistry from labs vs GP or other non-lab systems)
- If possible, create your own gold standards (Footrisk forms, Eye Screening programmes, Type specific education sessions)
- Liaise with data providers and system users who all share the desire for accurate information





Observations

- Large datasets will never be 100% accurate but they can absorb some error effects
- Strategies that encourage "clean" clinical recording entry minimise "dirty" data contamination
- The job of creating adequate datasets will never be finished changes in clinical standards and thinking will make sure of that
- The job of striving to create adequate clinical datasets will always be worth doing.



www.diabetes-healthnet.ac.uk

