



Materials, Methods and National Results

The Diabetes Register of Umbria, Italy

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Special BIRO Academy Meeting
“Coordinated Information Delivery from Diabetes Registers
to improve quality and outcomes in Europe”
Rome 4-5th June 2010

Umbria, Italy

Reference Population



Country: **Italy**

Region: **Umbria**

Total Population: **872,964**

Diabetes Prevalence: **8.2% (DVSS)**

Diabetes Prevalence captured by clinics: **1.1%**

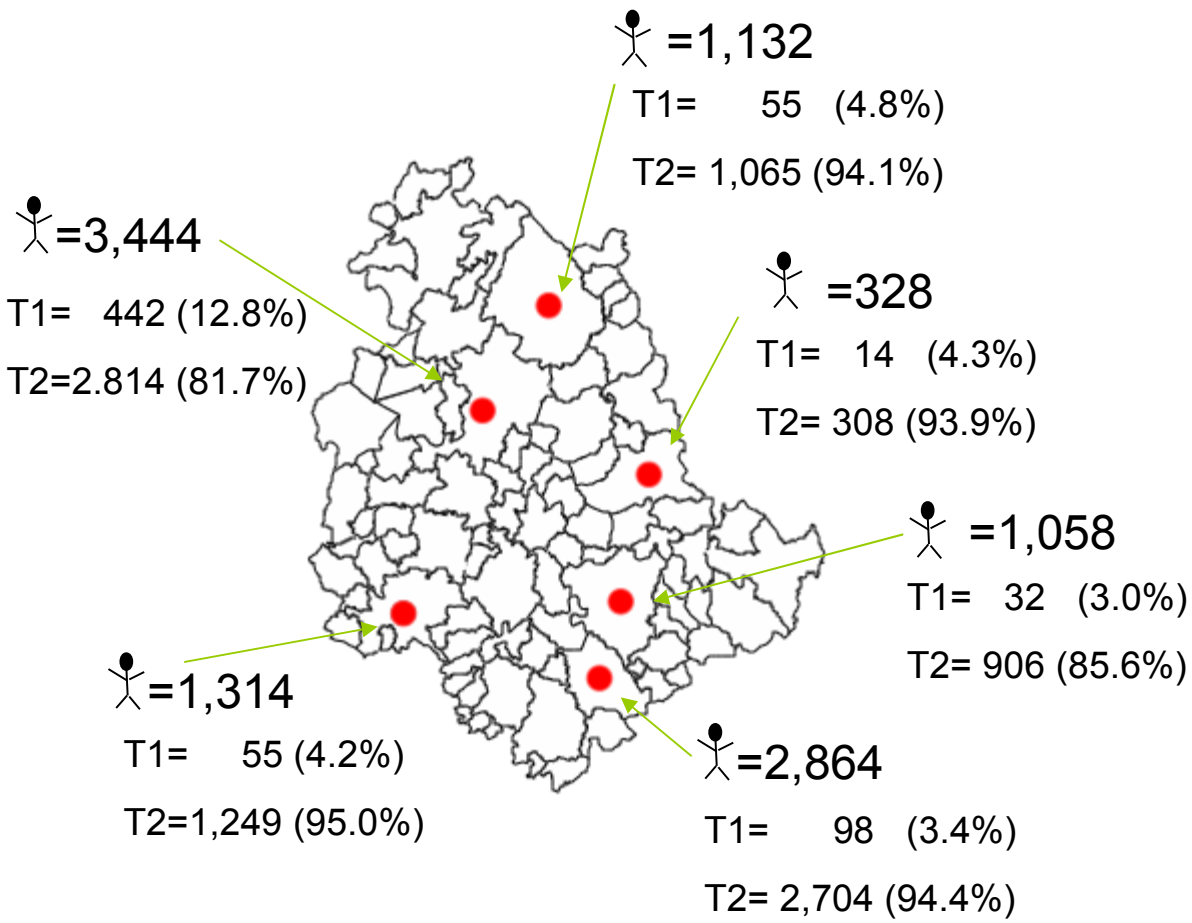
Type of Data Sources:

Regional Network of Diabetes Clinics

N.Participating Centres: **6**

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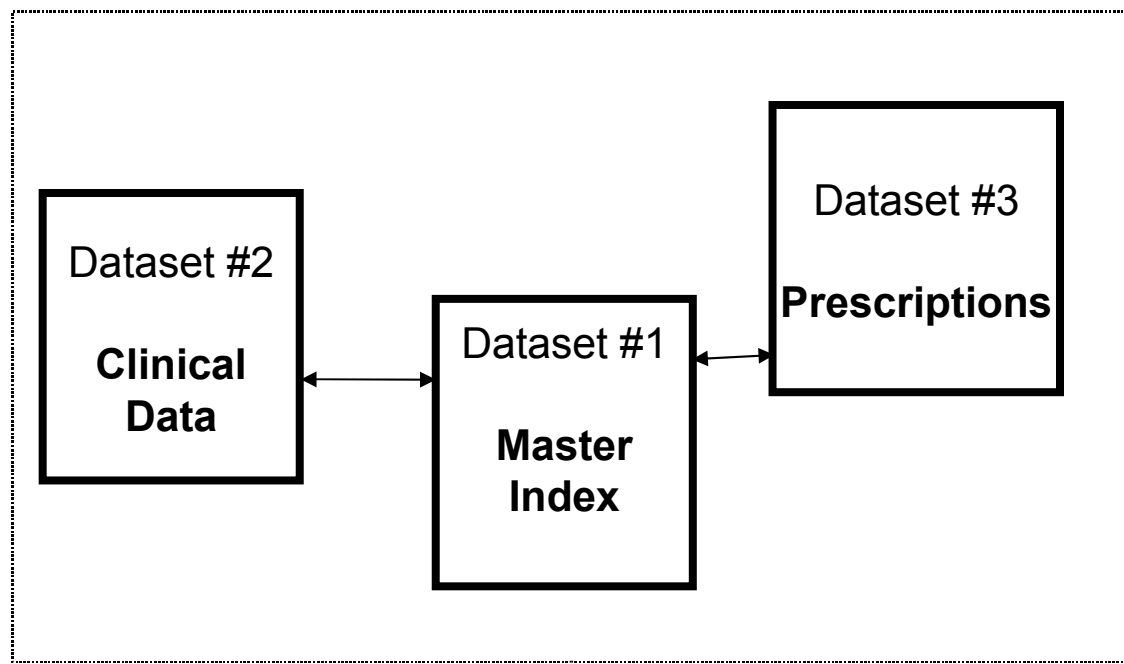
Reference Diabetes Data



Year: **2008**
 Region: **Umbria**
 Total N. Subjects: **10,140**
 Total N. Episodes: **23,244**
 T1: **606 (5.6%)**
 • T2: **9,046 N (89.2%)**

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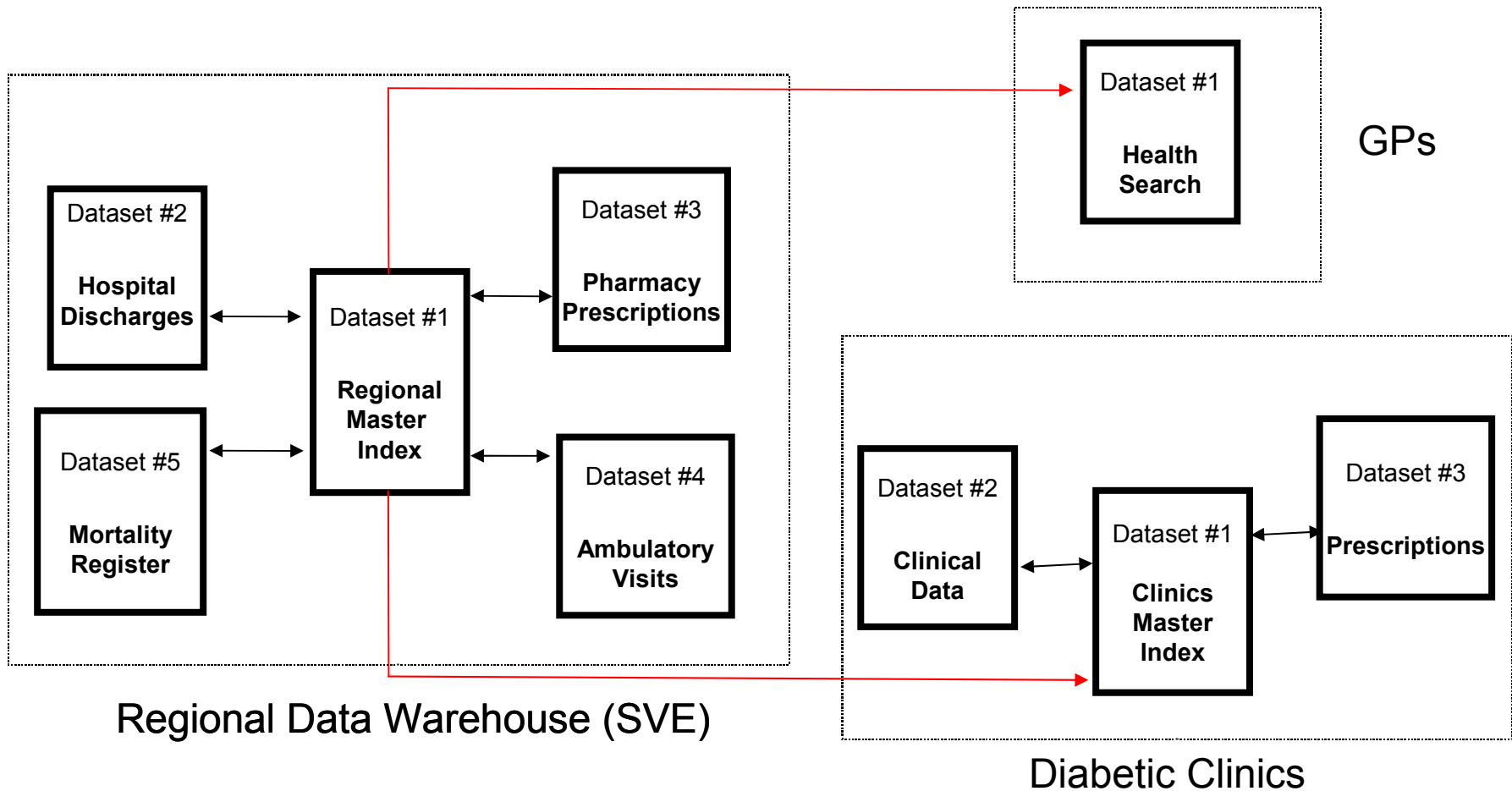
Local Database Structure



Diabetic Clinics

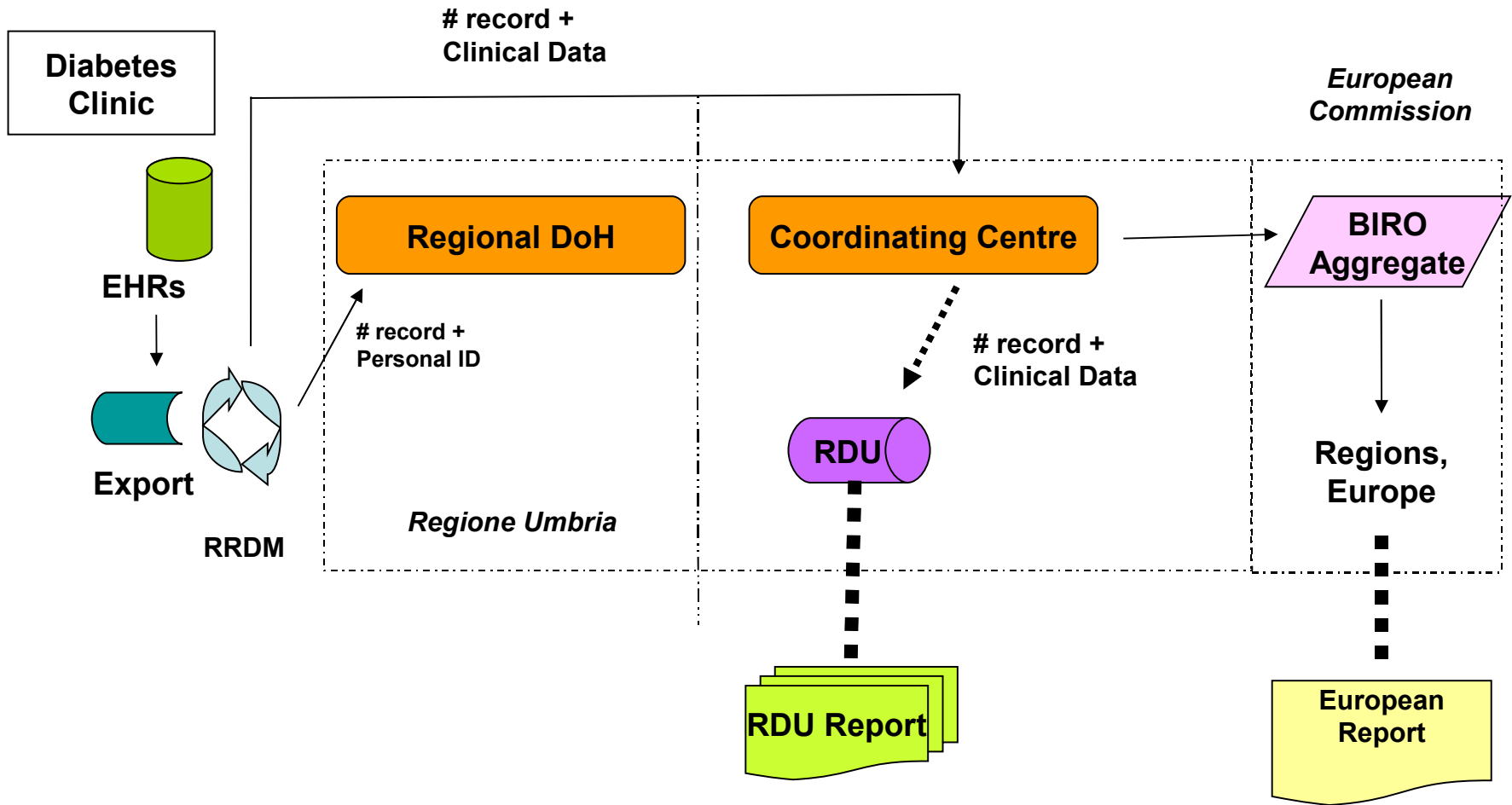
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Local Database Structure: possible developments



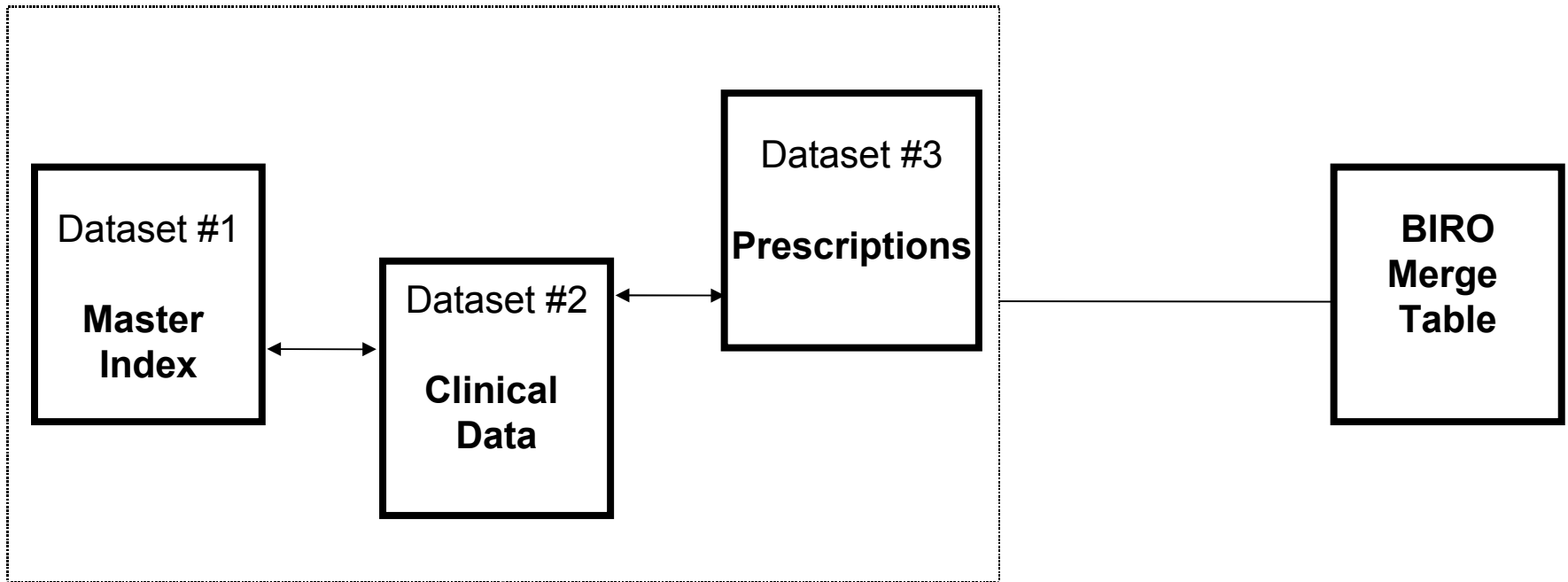
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Local Database Structure: IT



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Local Database Structure and the BIRO Merge Table



Diabetic Clinics

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Using BIRO



- Problems/Weaknesses
 - speed of execution depends from OS
 - packages/environment must be installed properly: reconfiguration maybe complex and eventually conflict with other applications => BIROX (to be heavily tested on field)
 - data connection between R and Postgres should be tested in advance
- Strengths
 - easy to use, comprehensive, many options available
 - data quality check essential

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Mapping to BIRO European Standard



- Problems/Weaknesses
 - may not cover all cases and cannot avoid ability in preparing and merging original data => customized toolbox (but: lots of work + direct assistance)
 - shall include links to all definitions with exhaustive, quick reference/user guide
- Strengths
 - starting from a merge table that is not too distant from standard, it does the job very easily and efficiently

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Merge Table Contents



Patient ID		
Data Source ID		
Type Of Diabetes		End Stage Renal Therapy
Sex	Total Cholesterol	Renal Dialysis
Date of Birth	HDL	Renal Transplant
Date of Diagnosis	Triglycerides	Stroke
Episode Date	Eye Examination	Active Foot Ulcer
Smoking Status	Retinopathy Status	Myocardial Infarction
Cigarettes per day	Maculopathy Status	Laser
Alcohol Intake	Foot Examination	Hypertension
Weight	Foot Pulses	Blindness
Height	Foot Sensation	Amputation
Body Mass Index	Nasal Therapy	Antihypertensive Medication
Systolic Blood Pressure	Average Injections	Hypoglycemic Drug Therapy
Diastolic Blood Pressure	Self Monitoring	Oral Drug Therapy
HbA1c	Diabetes Specific Education	Pump Therapy
Creatinine	Lipid Lowering Therapy	
Microalbumin	Anti-platelet Therapy	
	Patient Enrolment in DMP	

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Additional Data



Activity Table:
created from Merge Table

Population Table:
Umbria File National Statistics (ISTAT)

Diabetic Population Table:
created from Merge Table

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Running BIRO: Data Quality Results



Merge Table Quality Log File Total number of missing values: 130212 (28.010%)

Total number of not parsable values: 0 (0.000%)

Total number of out of range values: 149 (0.032%)

Total number of non admissible values: 571 (0.123%)

Total number of duplicates: 0 (0.641%)

Distribution of missing values:

bmi: 11346 (48.81%)

hba1c: 7136 (30.70%)

creat: 13863 (59.64%)

ldl: 18909 (81.35%)

weight: 11067 (47.61%)

chol: 12567 (54.07%)

height: 2678 (11.52%)

tg: 12792 (55.03%)

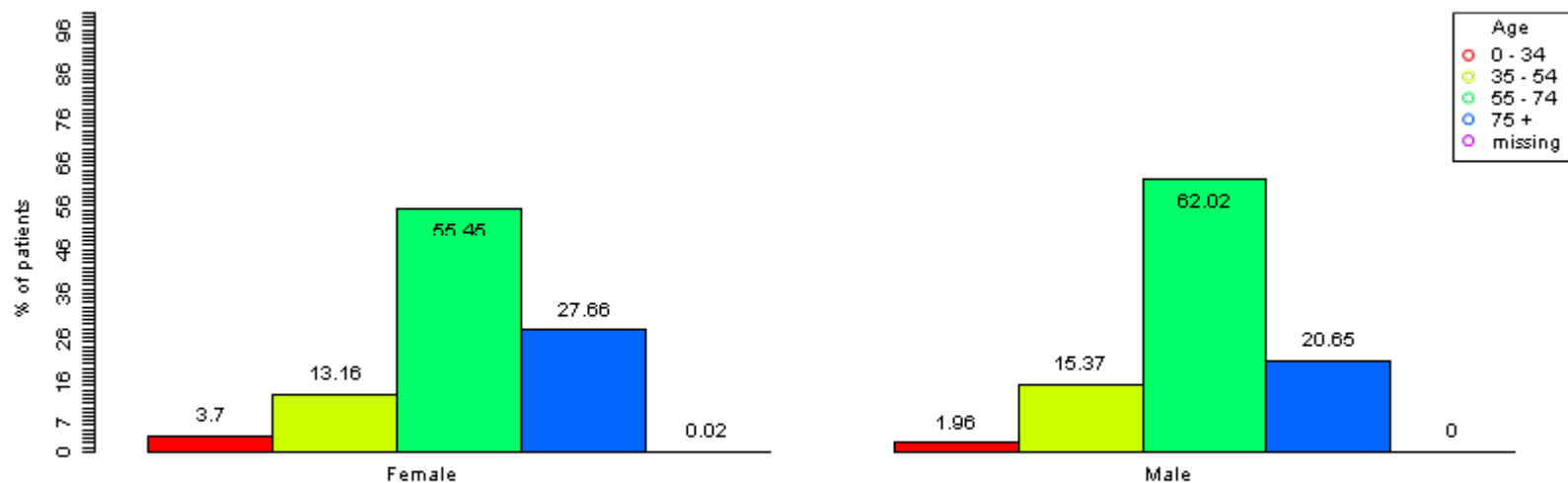
sbp: 13440 (57.82%)

dbp: 13439 (57.82%)

hdl: 12975 (55.82%)

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Statistical Report: General Characteristics (1)



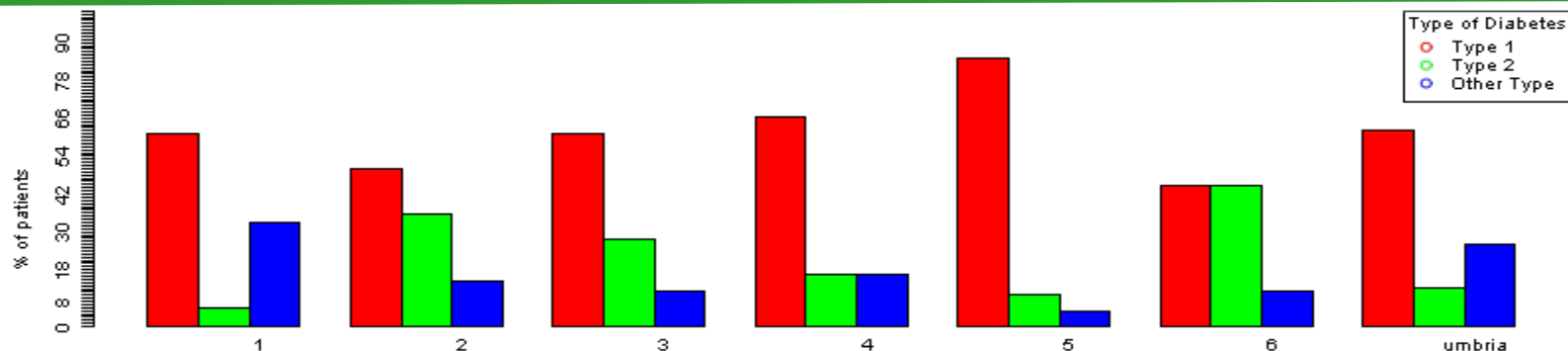
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Statistical Report: General Characteristics (2)

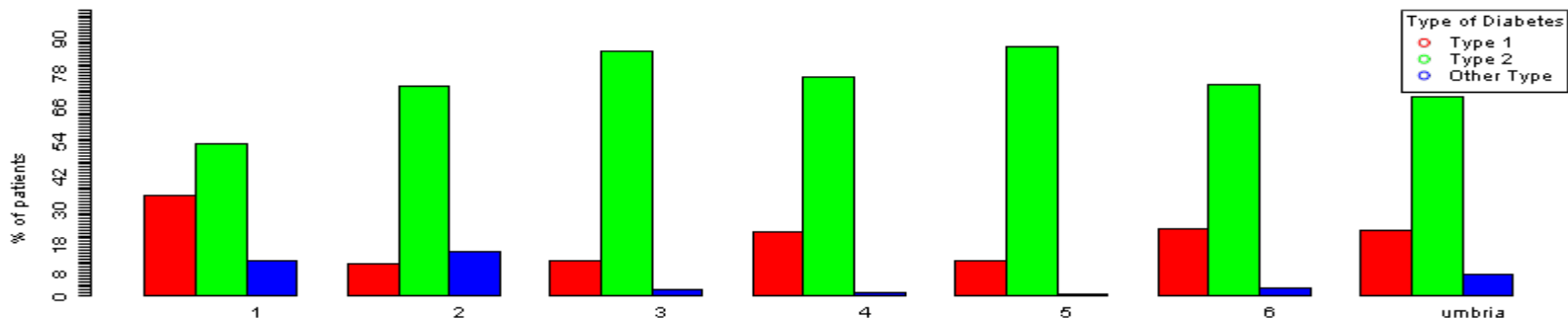


AGE

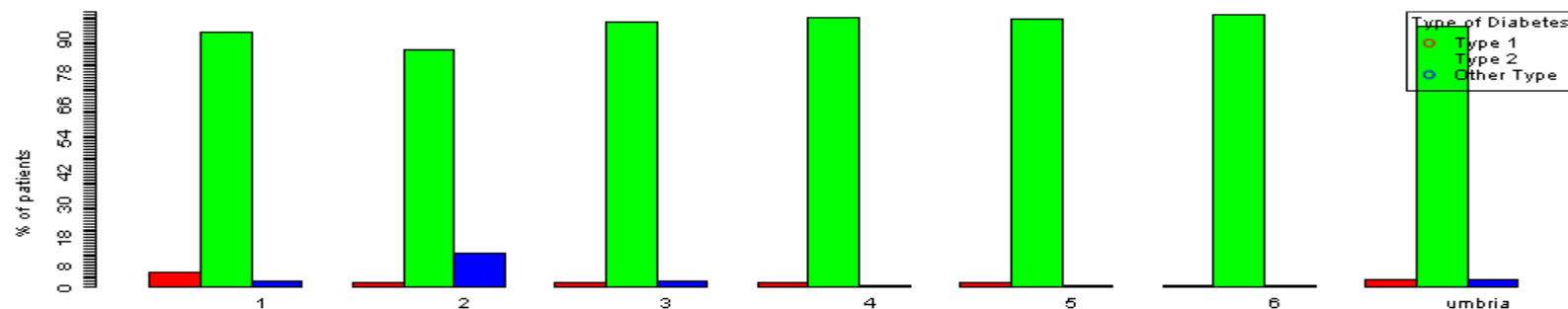
0-35



35-54

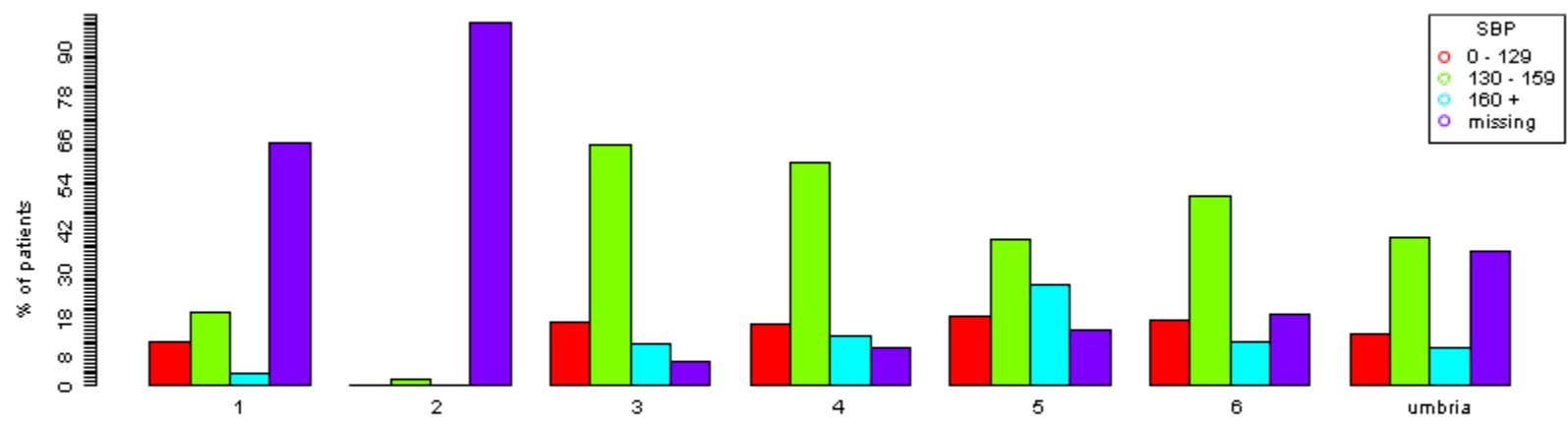
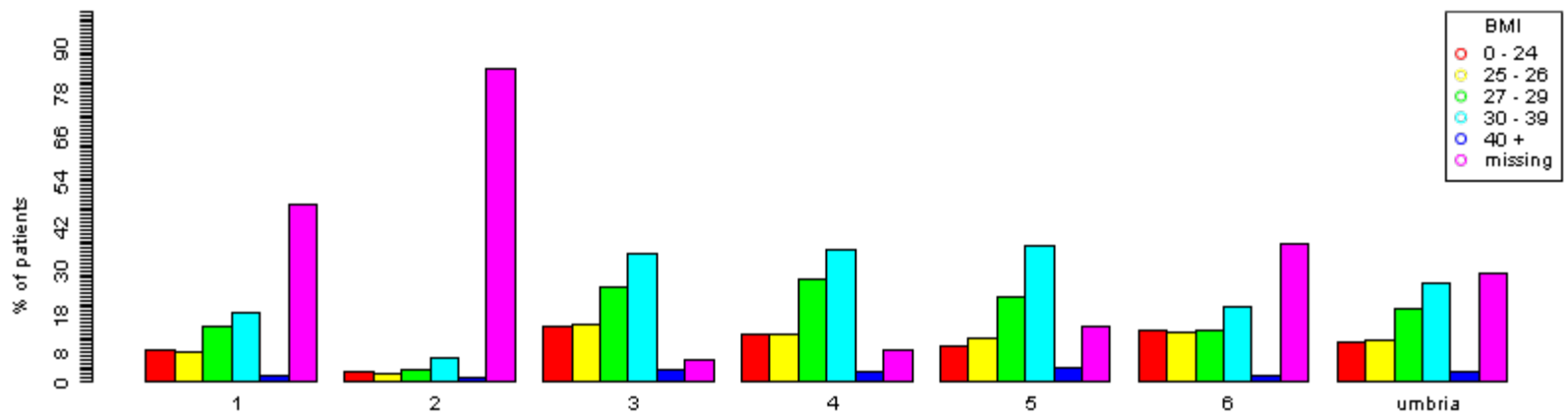


54-75



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Statistical Report: General Characteristics (TYPE 2)

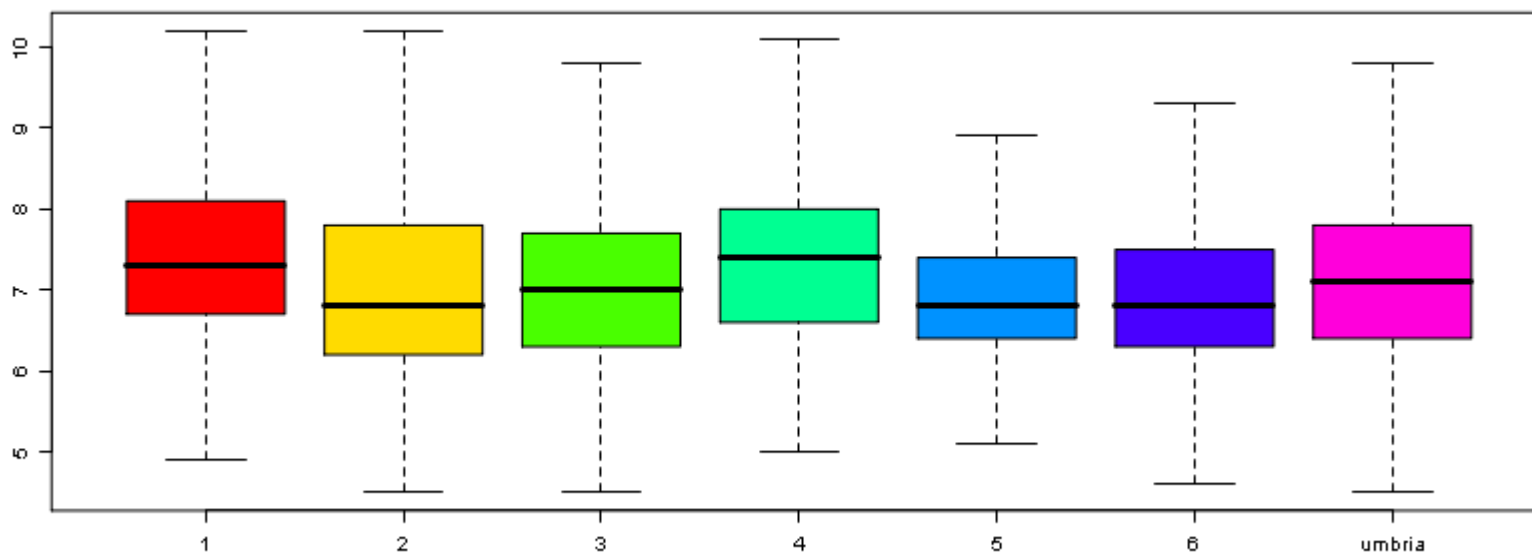


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Statistical Report: General Characteristics (TYPE 2)

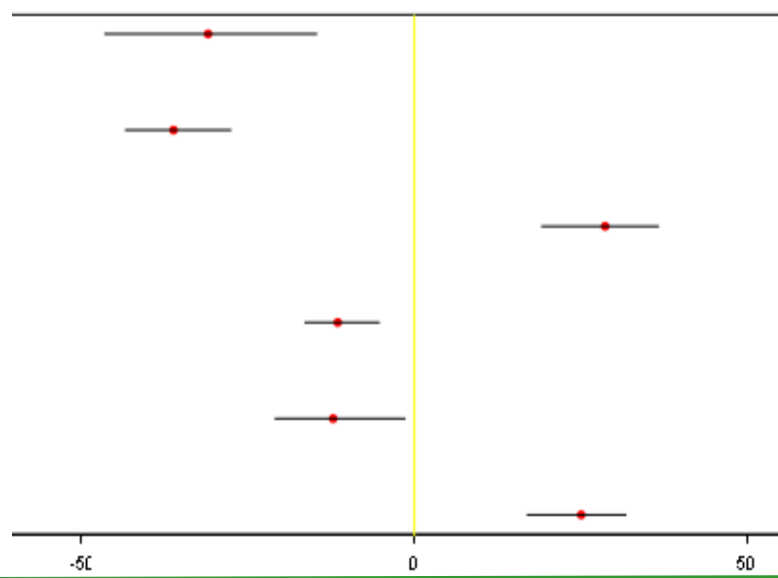
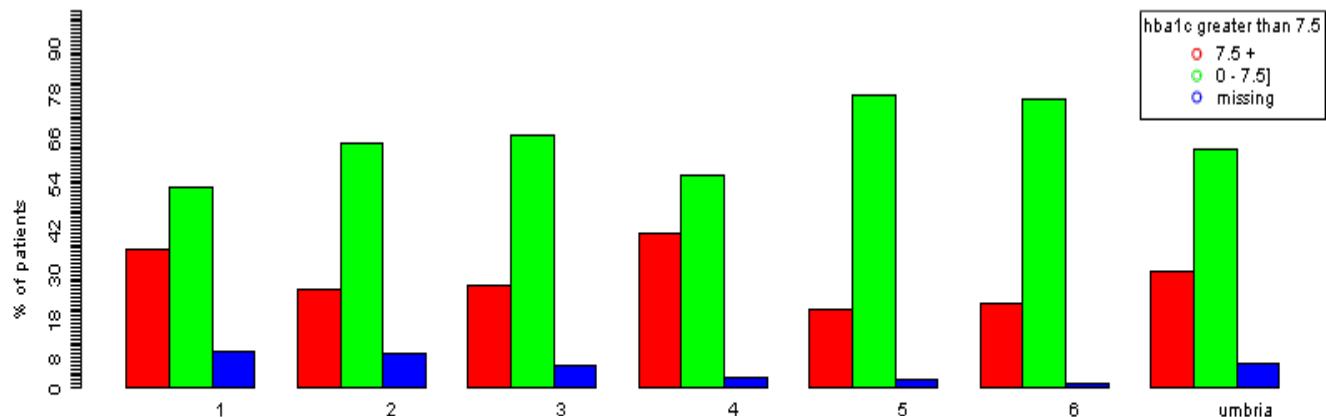


HbA1c by centre



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Statistical Results: BIRO Indicators



(O-E)/E%
95% CI

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Conclusions (1): Statistical Results



- Data quality check shows that accurate recording is performed on variables perceived to be relevant for everyday **operational management**
- Variables required to operate the data entry software, e.g. demographic characteristics (age, sex, date of diagnosis) are quite complete
- Among clinical variables, **HbA1c** is fairly complete. However, this measure is not standardized and cannot be precisely assessed (under revision). Other measurements are more scarcely present.
- We have used the statistical engine at centre level, identifying clusters of incomplete data and variability of measures for specific centres.
- Specific analysis and on field activities are necessary to assess the existence of barriers to accurate registration. Appropriate quality check rules at data entry must be reinforced.
- The potential influence of data “**missing/invalid NOT at random**” suggests great caution in the interpretation of the results.

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Conclusions (2): Diabetes Care



- Blood pressure and glycated haemoglobin levels vary across centres
- Indicators show significant differences between observed/expected outcomes across the region
- However, data quality does not allow to draw conclusions except for few variables (HbA1c)
- Standardization affects results, albeit only slightly when adjusting by Age, Sex
- More data are required to control for potential selection bias in our population

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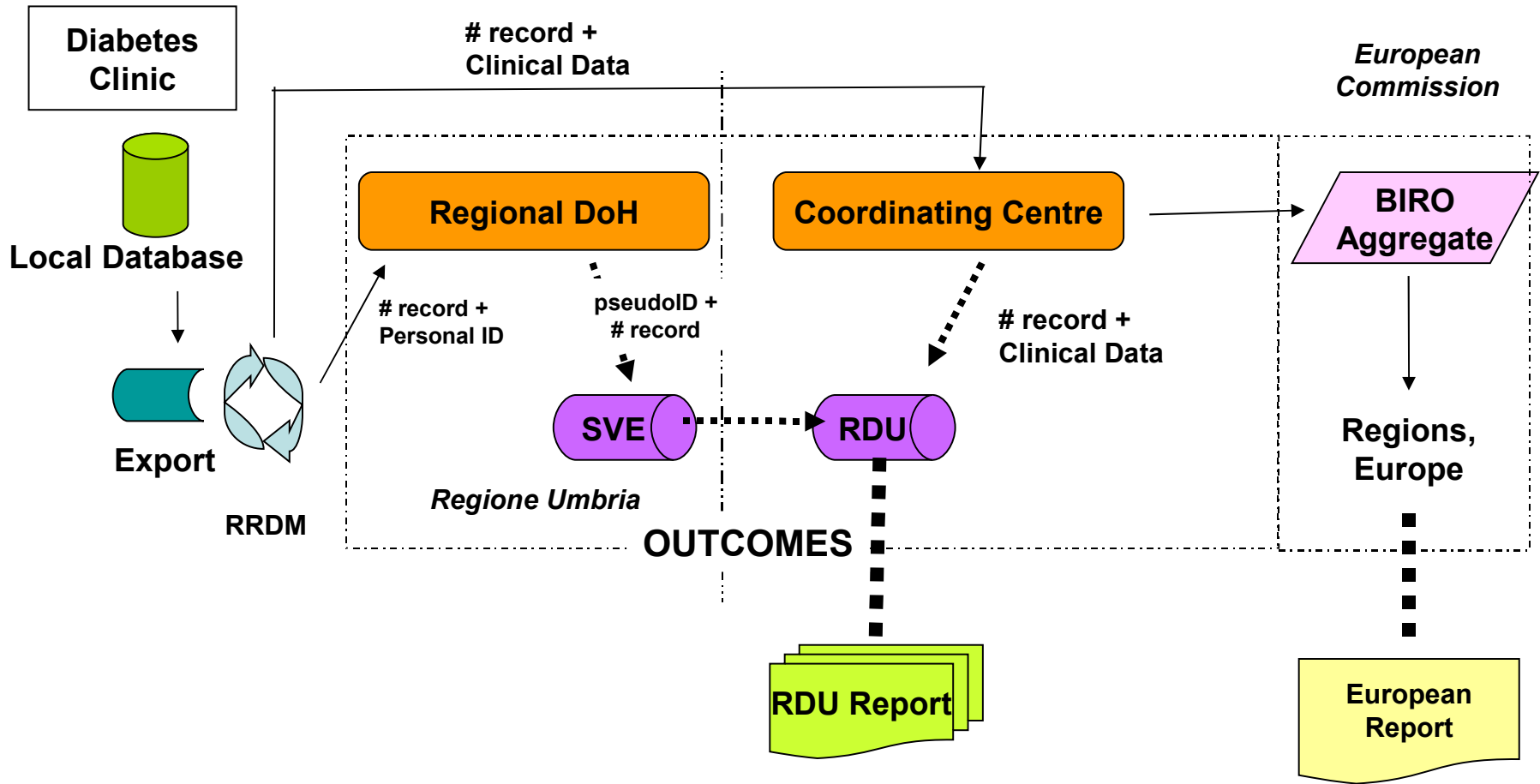
Conclusions (3):BIRO usage



- The BIRO system runs without problems on Umbria data
- Outputs are very informative in terms of standardized diabetes indicators expressed as rates of successes/failures in the overall population
- The variability of average levels across centres is also very interesting. The European report template should include these comparisons across regions.
- Specific tools to explore bias and confounding are required. Statistical models adjustable by the user (ex: standardization by age, sex, diabetes duration, comorbidities, etc) should be embedded in the system, without requiring extra efforts e.g. further mapping, etc.

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Future LOCAL Perspectives (1)



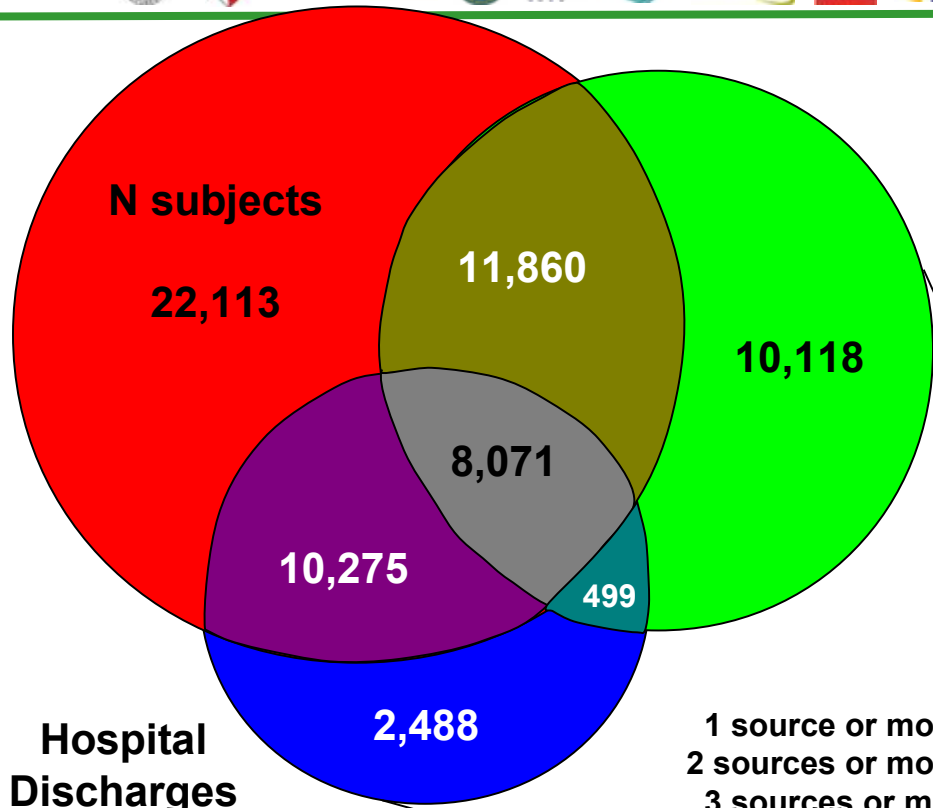
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Future LOCAL Perspectives (2)



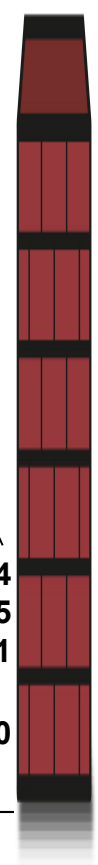
Antidiabetic Prescription

HBA1C Test



1 source or more: N=65,424
 2 sources or more: N=30,705
 3 sources or more: N=8,071

Population: N ≈ 850,000



Diabetes Clinics 2006-2008

N=14,754

T1= 934
 T2=13,820



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Future BIRO Perspectives



- EUBIROD should expand its range of users with an epidemic progression
- Scientific paper and automated European Diabetes Report should be immediately delivered
- Improvement are possible on three different pathways:
 - epidemiological analysis of bias/confounding
 - fostered data management and refined report template
 - enhanced documentation and activities to foster data completeness and quality of information

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Lake Trasimeno: yes, there are beaches in Umbria!



Thanks for the attention!