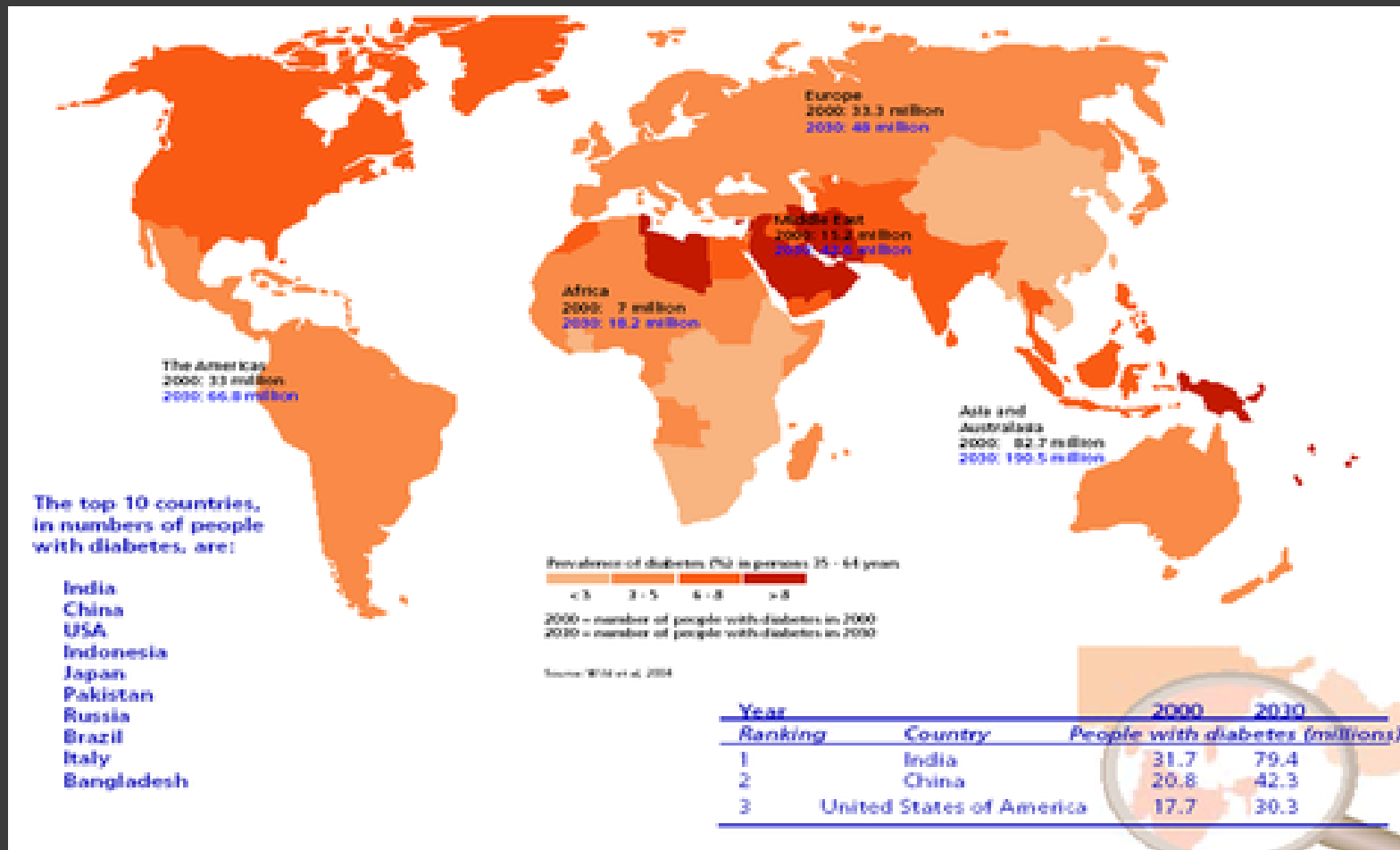


THE ESTIMATION OF AWARENESS ABOUT DIABETIC RETINOPATHY IN THE ADULT POPULATION IN CHENNAI

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Background



Background

- According to WHO, in 2000 there were 37.1 million people in India with diabetes. That number is expected to increase to 79.4 million by 2030.
- The prevalence of diabetes has increased to 12-18% in urban India compared to 3-6% in rural India

Background

- Tamil Nadu has one of highest rates of diabetes
- The prevalence of diabetic retinopathy in urban Chennai is 18% in diabetics and 3.5% in the general public.

Methods

- This study involved in-depth interviews in underserved areas of Chennai located in Kannammamet, Mylapore-Triplicane, and Saidapet.
- The data was collected over a 1-month period in July 2017.

A Simple Poverty Scorecard for India

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------|
| <u>Entity</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>ID</u> | <u>Date</u> (DD/MM/YY) |
| Member: | _____ | _____ | Joined: _____ |
| Field agent: | _____ | _____ | Today: _____ |
| Service point: | _____ | _____ | # HH members: _____ |

| | Indicator | Value | Points | Score |
|---|---|-----------------|--------|-------|
| 1. How many household members are 17-years-old or younger? | | A. Four or more | 0 | |
| | | B. Three | 7 | |
| | | C. Two | 11 | |
| | | D. One | 17 | |
| | | E. Zero | 26 | |
| 2. What is the general education level of the male head/spouse? | A. No male head/spouse | | 0 | |
| | B. Not literate, no formal school, or primary or below | | 0 | |
| | C. Middle | | 3 | |
| | D. Secondary or higher secondary | | 5 | |
| | E. Diploma/certificate course, graduate, or postgraduate and above | | 7 | |
| 3. What is the household type? | A. Labour (agricultural, casual, or other) | | 0 | |
| | B. Self-employed (agriculture or non-agriculture), regular wage/salary-earning, or others | | 5 | |
| 4. What is the primary source of energy for cooking in the last 30 days? | A. Firewood and chips, dung cake, kerosene, charcoal, coke or coal, gobar gas, or others | | 0 | |
| | B. LPG or electricity | | 3 | |
| | C. No cooking arrangement | | 9 | |
| 5. Does the household possess any casseroles, thermos, or thermoware? | A. No | | 0 | |
| | B. Yes | | 5 | |
| 6. Does the household possess a television and a VCR/VCD/DVD player? | A. No, neither one | | 0 | |
| | B. Yes, only one | | 4 | |
| | C. Yes, both | | 9 | |
| 7. Does the household possess a mobile handset and a telephone instrument (landline)? | A. No, neither one | | 0 | |
| | B. Yes, only a mobile | | 9 | |
| | A. Yes, a landline, regardless of mobile | | 15 | |
| 8. Does the household possess a sewing machine? | A. No | | 0 | |
| | B. Yes | | 1 | |
| 9. Does the household possess an almirah/dressing table? | A. No | | 0 | |
| | B. Yes | | 5 | |
| 10. Does the household possess a bicycle, motorcycle/scooter, or motor car/jeep? | A. No, none | | 0 | |
| | B. Yes, bicycle only, no motorcycle/scooter, or car | | 1 | |
| | C. Motorcycle/scooter, but no car (regardless of bicycle) | | 13 | |
| | D. Motor car/jeep (regardless of others) | | 18 | |

Results

- 69.7% of patients had heard of diabetes though only 40.9% could identify possible symptoms and where it can affect the body.
- 10.6% of patients were aware of diabetic retinopathy, how it affects the eye, and how it causes blindness.
- There does not appear to be a correlation between individuals who were aware of diabetic retinopathy and their poverty score.

Conclusions

Where do we go from here?

Thank you!