

2016 Great Plains Area Diabetes Audit Report

Report date: 4/25/2017

2016 Great Plains Area AI/AN Diabetes Patients At-A-Glance:

57% female

52% aged 45-64

99% Type 2 Diabetes

49% diagnosed <10 years

66% BMI >40

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Introduction

What is the Diabetes Audit?

- ⊕ A description of diabetes care and health outcomes of American Indians/Alaska Natives (AI/AN) diagnosed with diabetes, highlighting progress and opportunities for improvement.
- ⊕ A guide for diabetes quality of care using a uniform process and standardized definition.
- ⊕ Conducted nationwide at all IHS/Tribal/Urban facilities on an annual basis since 1988.

Why is the Audit data useful?

- ⊕ Years of data collection have created a rich data source where trends and changes can be easily seen.
- ⊕ Data are comparable across years, and annual analysis and aggregation allows for valid comparisons to be made.
- ⊕ Results are often used for decision-making processes by local/regional/national IHS leadership, Congress, and other Federal agencies, and can be used to illuminate where clinical, programmatic, and collaborative action can be taken.



SDPI Best Practices Selected for 2016

- ⊕ Blood Pressure Control (page 4)
- ⊕ Glycemic Control (page 4)
- ⊕ Dental Exam (page 2)
- ⊕ Diabetes-Related Education (page 5)
- ⊕ Physical Activity Education (page 5)
- ⊕ Nutrition Education (page 5)

Where did the numbers in this report come from?

The data in this report were taken from the 2016 Area Diabetes Audit Report, which is an aggregation of the local reports submitted to the Great Plains Area IHS.

The indicators selected for this report are those that align with key measures developed for the Special Diabetes Program for Indians (SDPI) reporting processes. The intention of this report is to display the diabetes audit data so that they speak to the SDPI indicators in a meaningful way.



The Lone Dog Winter Count: the first data source in the Great Plains.
(Courtesy of the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institute)

Exams and Screenings

Chart Key

- Great Plains Area IHS
- National Level IHS

Source: Great Plains Area Audit Report for 2016

At-A-Glance

Exams and Screenings

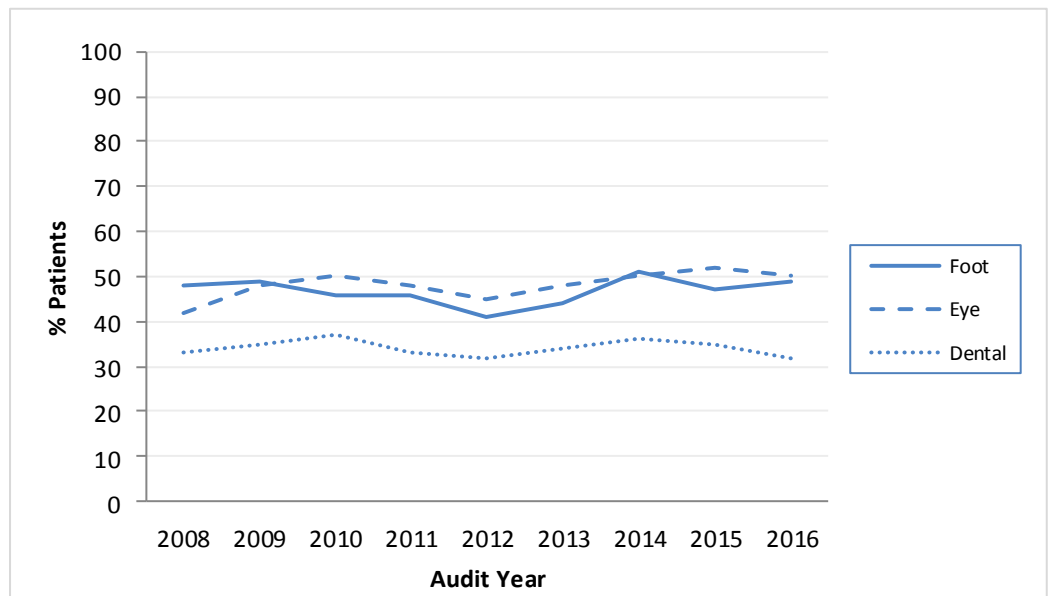
Dental, Eye, and Foot Exams: Screening exams for dental, eye, and foot issues were lower in the GPA than the National IHS levels

Depression: 25% of the individuals with diabetes in the GPA had diagnosed depression, and 92% those without the diagnosis were screened for depression after being diagnosed with diabetes

Tobacco Use: 90% of individuals with diabetes in the GPA were screened for tobacco use, and 66% of current users were had A1C levels below 8.0

Annual Examinations

	GPA (2016)	National (2016)
Dental	32%	39%
Eye	49%	56%
Foot	50%	58%



Depression

Depression diagnosed as active issue?

	GPA	National
Yes	25%	24%
No	75%	76%

If not, screened after diagnosed with diabetes?

	GPA	National
Yes	92%	85%

Tobacco Use

Current tobacco user?

	GPA	National
Screened	90%	90%
Not Screened	10%	10%
Current User	44%	26%
Not Current User	56%	73%
Not Documented	1%	1%

If current user, offered counseling?

	GPA	National
Yes	66%	63%

Tuberculosis

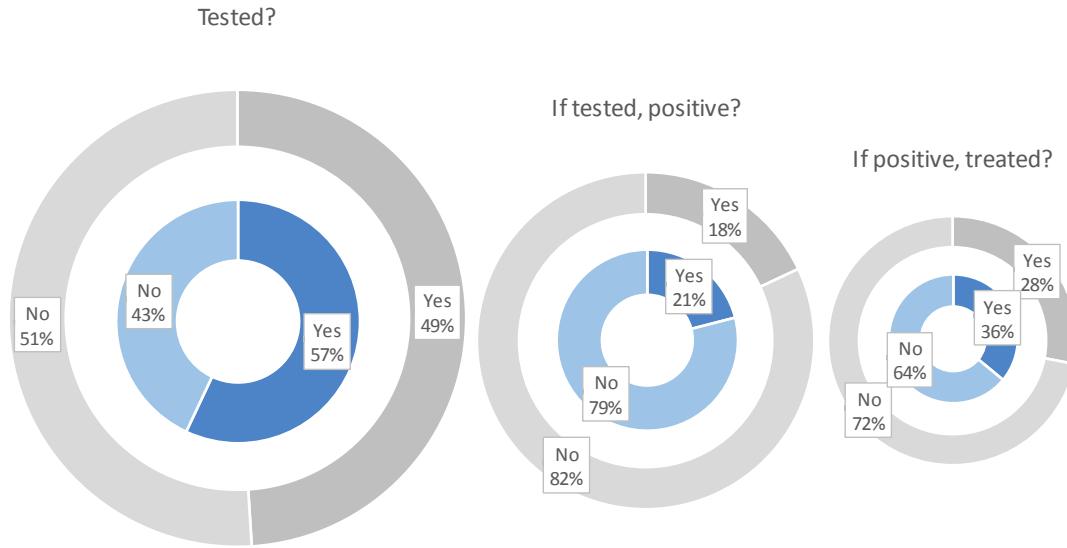


Chart Key



Source: Great Plains Area Audit Report for 2016

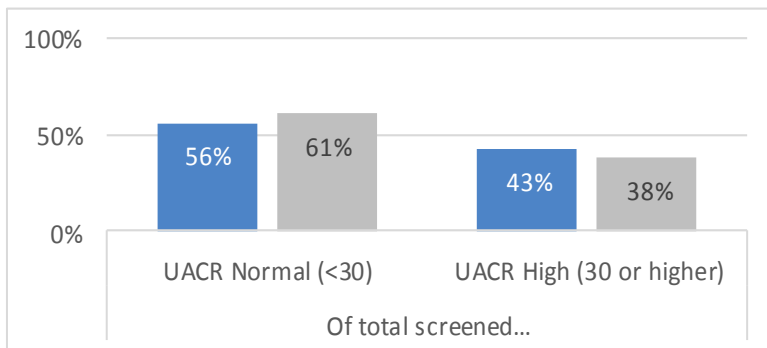
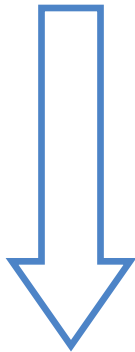
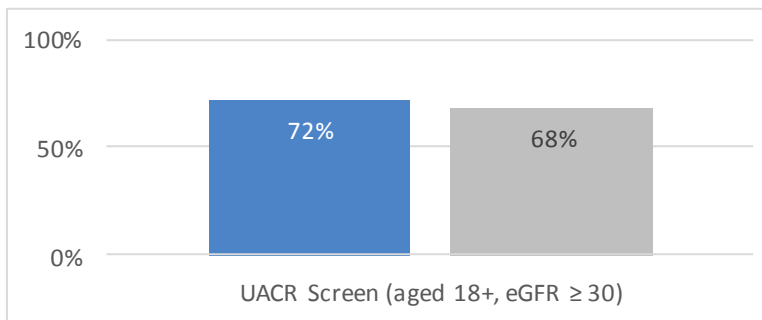
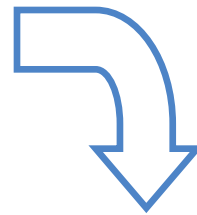
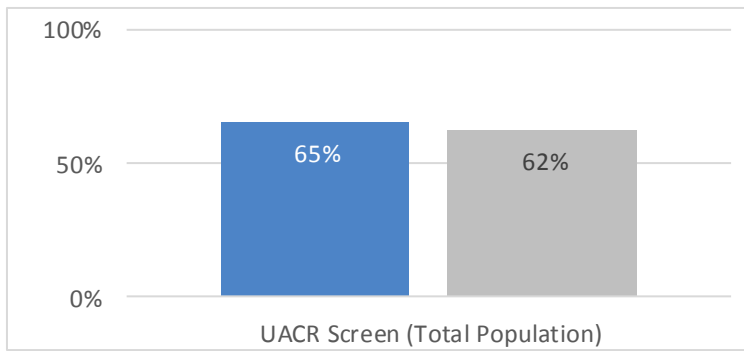
At-A-Glance

Exams and Screenings

Tuberculosis: 57% of individuals with diabetes in the GPA were screened for TB, which was higher than the National level of 49%

Chronic Kidney Disease: In patients over the age 18, 72% had both UACR and eGFR done

Chronic Kidney Disease



Diabetes Management

Chart Key



Source: Great Plains Area Audit Report for 2016

At-A-Glance

Diabetes Management

Glycemic Control:

The majority of individuals with diabetes in the GPA had A1C levels below 8.0

Blood Pressure Control:

The majority of individuals with diabetes in the GPA had blood pressure below 140/90

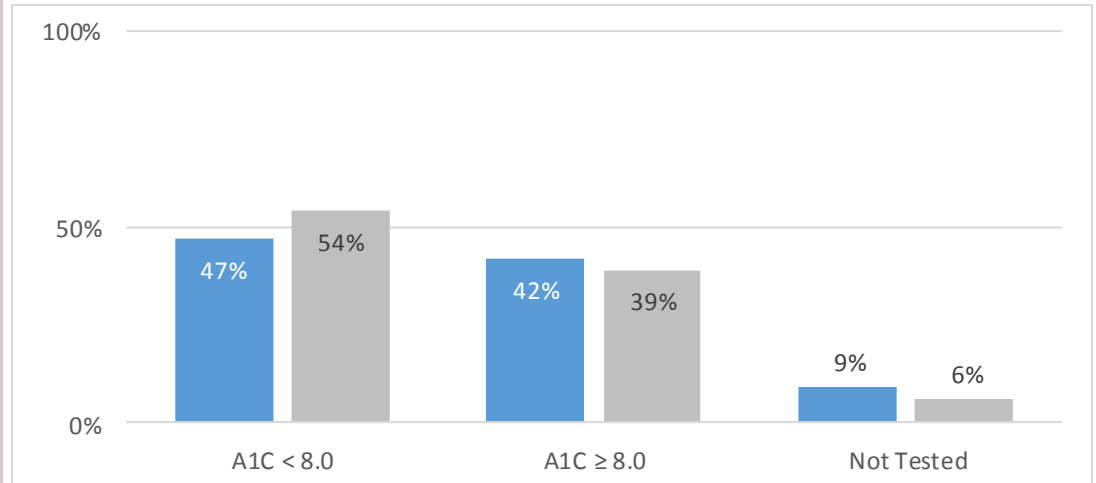
Aspirin Prescription:

77% of individuals with CVD in the GPA were prescribed aspirin

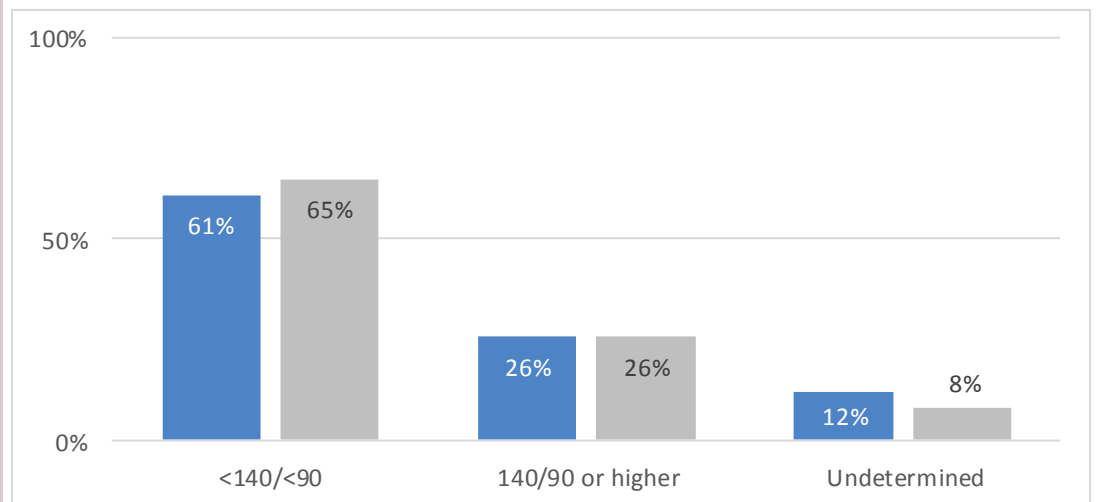
Lipid Management:

54% of individuals with CVD aged 40-45 in the GPA were prescribed statins

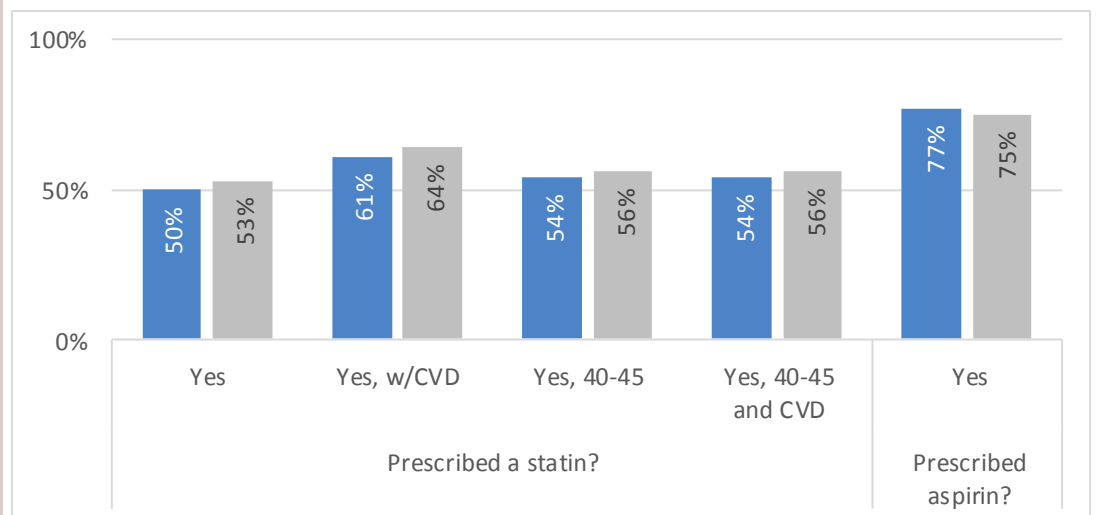
Glycemic Control



Blood Pressure Control



Therapies and Management for Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)



Prevention and Treatment

Immunizations

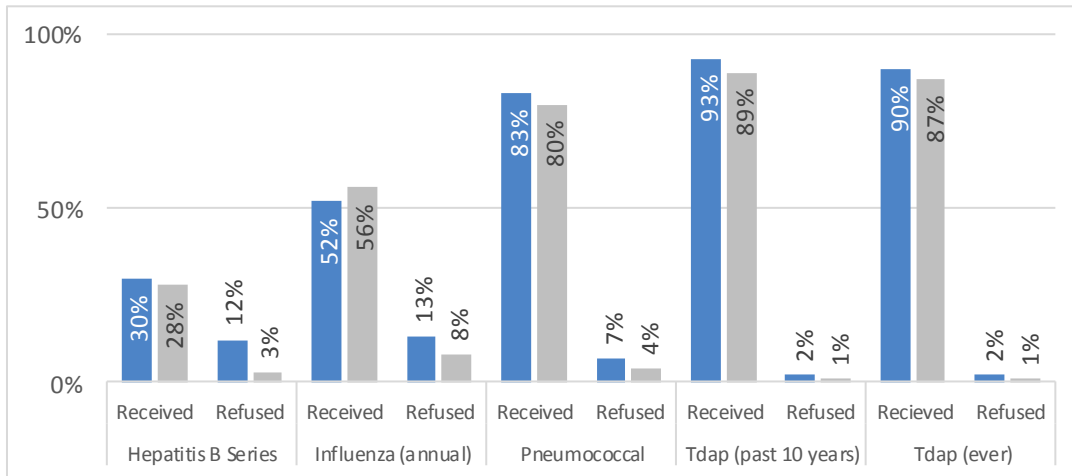
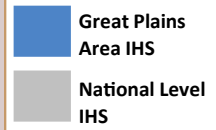
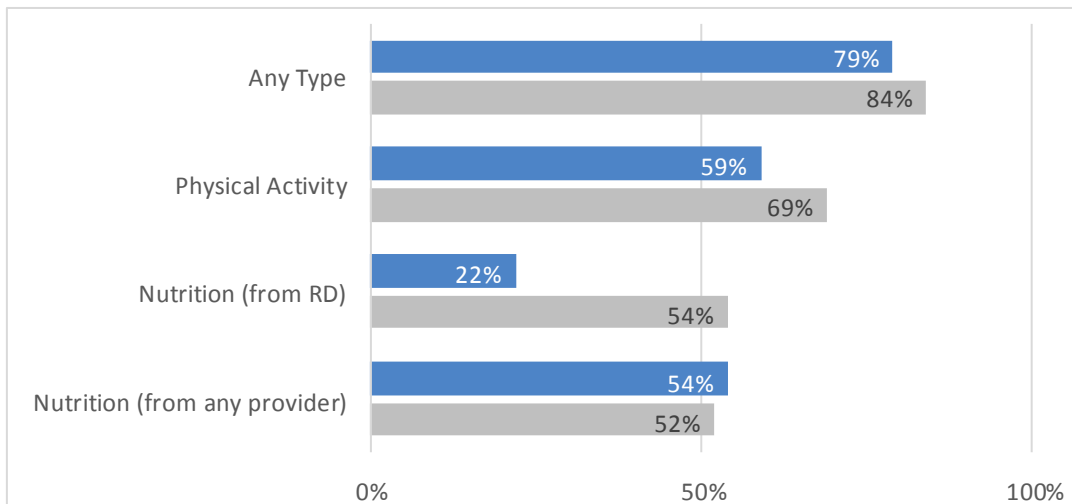


Chart Key



Source: Great Plains Area Audit Report for 2016

Diabetes Education



At-A-Glance

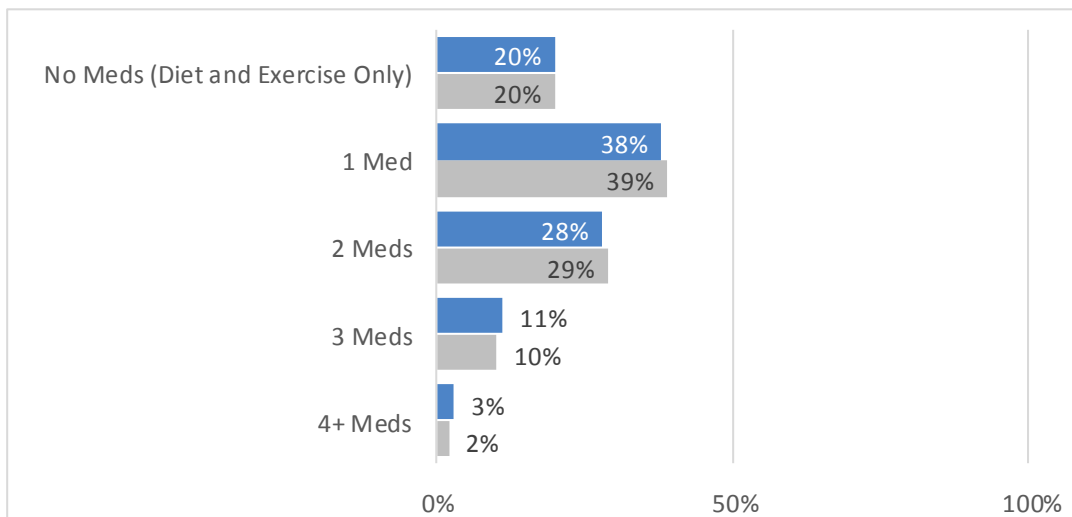
Prevention and Treatment

Immunizations: Approximately half of the individuals with diabetes in the GPA received a flu shot, but the majority were vaccinated for pneumococcal and Tdap

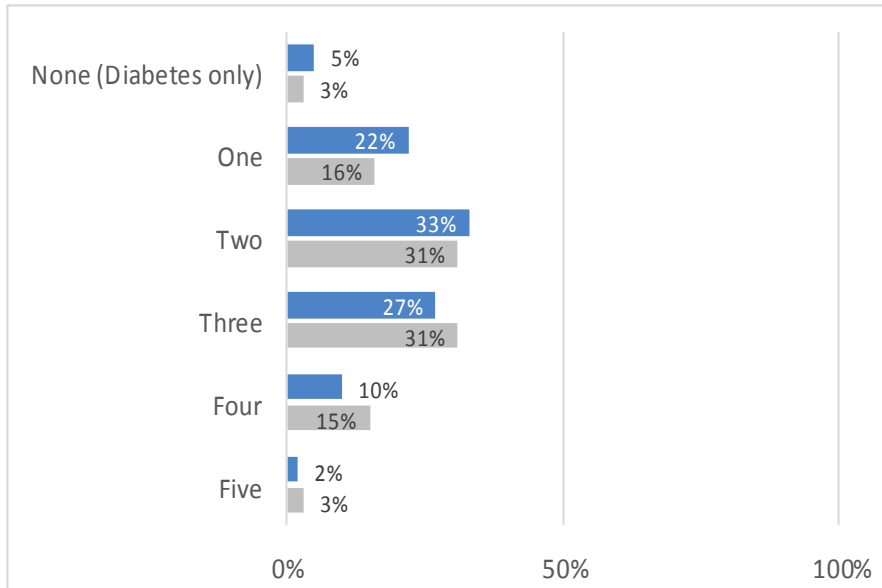
Diabetes Education: 84% of individuals with diabetes in the GPA received some type of diabetes education

Medication: One-fifth of individuals with diabetes in the GPA are treated with diet and exercise alone, and 39% are on only one medication

Medications Prescribed



Comorbidities*



*Comorbid conditions include:

- ⊕ Active Depression
- ⊕ Current Tobacco Use
- ⊕ Severely Obese (BMI ≥ 40)
- ⊕ Diagnosed Hypertension
- ⊕ Diagnosed CVD
- ⊕ CKD (eGFR < 60 or UACR ≥ 30)

Chart Key



Source: Great Plains Area Audit Report for 2016

At-A-Glance

Comorbidities

Approximately two-thirds of the individuals with diabetes in the GPA had two or three comorbidities in addition to diagnosed diabetes

What can we do with these data?

The best thing about data is that they empower us to take *informed action*, including...

- ⊕ Establishing or enhancing programming or services.
- ⊕ Developing new partnerships, policies, or procedures.
- ⊕ Asking new questions to get to deeper truths, new strategies, or improved impacts;
- ⊕ Discovering where gaps in services exist;
- ⊕ Conducting new and better outreach and education;
- ⊕ Seeking additional resources.

Acknowledgements

All of the data for this report was provided to GPTEC by the Great Plains Area Indian Health Service.

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Hecel Oyate Kin Nipi Kte
So That The People My Live



Established in 1986, the Great Plains Tribal Chairmen's Health Board (GPTCHB) is an organization representing the 18 tribal communities in the four-state region of South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa.

The Great Plains Tribal Epidemiology Center (GPTEC) was founded in 2003 as a component of GPTCHB. GPTEC's mission is to provide leadership, technical assistance, support, and advocacy for the 18 tribal nations and communities serviced by the Great Plains Area IHS in order to eliminate the disparities in health that currently exist for tribal peoples within the region.

GPTEC is just one of 12 partner tribal epidemiology centers funded to assist in improving the health of American Indians and Alaska Natives throughout the United States.