Diabetic Retinal Screening in Haemodialysis Clinics throughout Northern Ireland

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NORTHERN

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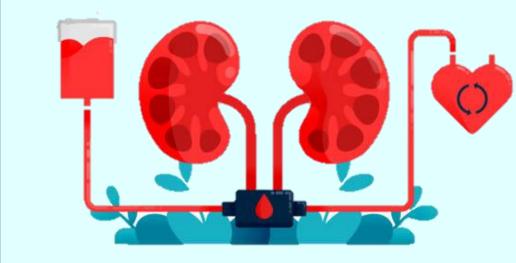
BACKGROUND

Population of 1.9 million

- Over 112,000 people with diabetes
- Many people with diabetes will develop diabetic eye disease
- 4 out of 5 will develop kidney disease, some will require renal dialysis

METHODS

- There are 6 Renal Units across Northern Ireland
- All units were offered diabetic eye screening 'in house' by the diabetic eye screening programme
- 147 people were invited for screening
- A non-mydriatic camera and a handheld camera were used to



- People attending haemodialysis attend for up to 4.5 hours, 3 times per week
- This allows **little time** for other appointments and commitments
- Many people on haemodialysis fail to attend their annual diabetic eye screening

capture macula centred and disc centred images on all patients who attended

- **Tropicamide 1%** was used to dilate all patients
- **SPSS** was used to determine basic frequencies

DEMOGRAPHIC RESULTS



Male: 59.2% **Female:** 40.8%



Age Range: 33-91 years

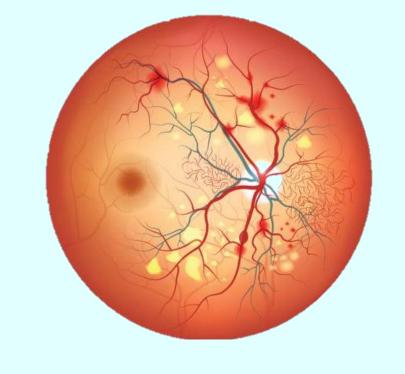


Attendance

Attended: 89.8% **Did Not Attend:** 10.2%

Last year of screening attendance

RESULTS



2021	7
2020	29
2019	41
2018	21
2017	14
More than 5 years ago	12
Never attended before	22

- 22 people had not attended screening before
- 36 people had attended in the last year
- **41** last attended in **2019**
- 12 people had not attended in over 5 years, with one not attending since **2000**

- 6 people progressed from R0 → R1
- 2 progressed from $R1 \rightarrow R2$
- 7 progressed from $R1 \rightarrow R3$
- 2 progressed from $R2 \rightarrow R3$
- 1 person progressed from R3S \rightarrow no perception of light
- 6 regressed from R1 → R0
- 32 people were referred to slit lamp due to media opacities
- A majority (77%) were in wheelchairs
- 12 were stretcher patients and could only be seen on handheld camera



- By providing screening in renal units, it made attending annual diabetic eye screening easier for people on haemodialysis
- We were also able to image 22 people who had previously failed to attend their screening appointments and 12 who had not attended in over 5 years
- Handheld imaging was essential for stretcher patients and could be further implemented to allow for screening during haemodialysis as opposed to before and after