

The IHS Diabetes Care and Outcomes Audit: 2022 Results

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Today's topics

1. Audit overview and process
2. COVID-19 and diabetes
3. Annual Audit 2022 results
4. Questions

Commonly Used Abbreviations

- **ADC** = Area Diabetes Consultant
- **AI/AN** = American Indian and Alaska Native
- **Audit** = IHS Diabetes Care and Outcomes Audit
- **DDTP** = IHS Division of Diabetes Treatment and Prevention
- **DMS** = RPMS Diabetes Management System
- **EMR** = Electronic Medical Record (System)
- **GPRA** = Government Performance and Results Act
- **I/T/U** = IHS/Tribal/urban
- **IHS** = Indian Health Service
- **OIT** = IHS Office of Information Technology
- **RPMS** = IHS Resource and Patient Management System
- **SDPI** = IHS Special Diabetes Program for Indians

Audit Overview and Process

What is the Audit?

- A process for assessing diabetes care and health outcomes for American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) people with diagnosed diabetes.
- Annual data collection and reporting by I/T/U facilities
 - Timeframe: previous calendar year (e.g., Audit 2022 is for Jan 1-Dec 31, 2021)
 - Data submission: February-March
 - Data review and cleaning, report preparation: April-July
 - Final results: ~summer (distributed following approval from IHS)

Why Audit?

To work towards the goal of providing all diabetes patients with the highest quality of care, as outlined in the [IHS Diabetes Standards of Care and Resources for Clinicians and Educators](#).

- **For participating facilities:** Results provide important feedback to help improve medical care and education for people with diabetes.
- **National and Area Audit reports:** provide summaries of key outcomes that assess care processes and health status of AI/AN diabetes patients.







IHS Diabetes Standards of Care and Resources for Clinicians and Educators

[Standards of Care](#) [Algorithms](#) [Diabetes Education Lesson Plans](#) [Diabetes Educator Tools](#) [Kidney Health](#)

Diabetes Standards of Care and Resources for Clinicians and Educators

The Diabetes Standards of Care and Resources for Clinicians and Educators are intended to provide guidance to clinicians and educators as they care for American Indian and Alaska Native people who have or are at risk for type 2 diabetes. Use the [Recommendations At-a-Glance](#) as a quick reference. For each diabetes care topic, click on the link below to find regularly-updated recommendations, useful clinical tools and resources, and patient education materials.

Diabetes Care Topics by Group

Prevention, Diagnosis, & Management 	Diabetes-Related Conditions 	Education & Nutrition 
Immunizations & Screenings 	Pregnancy/Youth/Elders 	Social & Behavioral Health 

All Diabetes Care Topics

- > [Alcohol and Other Substance Use](#)
- > [Aspirin and Other Antiplatelet Therapy](#)
- > [Foot Care](#)
- > [Glycemic Control: Assessment](#)
- > [Older Adults and Patients with Multiple Comorbidities](#)

<https://www.ihs.gov/diabetes/clinician-resources/soc/>

Annual Audit Goals

- Collect the best possible data. DDTP provides:
 - Materials and guidance to ensure statistical integrity
 - Training and technical assistance
- Make results available to participating facilities
 - Annual summary report for each year
 - Trends over time (graphs)

Annual Audit Process

1. Preparation (Audit team)

- a. Determine changes to data items and reports based on new science and revised standards.
- b. Update materials with these changes.

2. Update software

- a. RPMS: DDTP and OIT
- b. Other EMRs: Facility and/or system dependent

3. Collect data (Facilities)

- a. Identify eligible patients with diabetes (all or a random sample).
- b. Gather data for these patients by one of two methods.
 - i. Electronic Audit: Extract data from an EMR.
 - ii. Manual Audit: Review charts and complete paper forms.

Annual Audit Process (cont.)

- 4. Submit data to DDTP and review (round 1 - Facilities)**
 - a. Via secure web-based system (WebAudit) hosted on IHS servers for centralized processing and storage.
 - b. Review using tools in WebAudit and/or RPMS. Make corrections, as needed.
- 5. Review data round 2 (Area Diabetes Consultants)**
 - a. Use WebAudit data quality tools and reports.
 - b. Work with facilities to make corrections, as necessary.
- 6. Review data round 3 (DDTP)**
 - a. Program and review additional data quality reports.
 - b. Make corrections, as necessary.
- 7. Access and review final facility reports (All)**
- 8. Prepare Area and Overall summary reports (DDTP)**

Audit assesses >40 outcomes, including:

IHS Diabetes Care and Outcomes Audit, 2021

NOTE: It is highly recommended that you review the [Audit 2021 Instructions](#) prior to conducting an Audit.

Audit Period Ending Date: ____/____/____

Facility Name: _____

Reviewer initials: _____

State of residence: _____

Month/Year of Birth: ____/____

Sex: Male
 Female
 Unknown

Date of Diabetes Diagnosis: ____/____/____

DM Type: Type 1
 Type 2

Examinations (during Audit period)

Foot (comprehensive or "complete", including evaluation of sensation and vascular status):
 Yes
 No

Eye (dilated exam or retinal imaging):
 Yes
 No

Dental:
 Yes
 No

Mental Health

Tobacco/Nicotine Use

Screened for tobacco use (during Audit period):
 Yes
 No

Tobacco use status (most recent):
 Current user
 Not a current user
 Not documented

Tobacco cessation counseling (during Audit period):
 Yes
 No

Electronic Nicotine Delivery System

Screened for ENDS use (during Audit period):
 Yes
 No

ENDS use status (most recent):
 Current user
 Not a current user
 Not documented

*ENDS include: vapes, vaporizers, vape cigarettes (e-cigarettes or e-cigs), and

Vital Statistics

Height (last ever): _____ ft

Weight (last in Audit period): _____

Hypertension (documented diagnosis):
 Yes
 No

Blood pressure (last 3 during Audit period):
_____/_____/_____/mmHg
_____/_____/_____/mmHg
_____/_____/_____/mmHg

Version: 9/23/20

PAGE 2

ACE Inhibitor or ARB

Prescribed (as of the end of the Audit period):
 Yes
 No

Commonly prescribed medications include:
ACE inhibitors: benazepril, enalapril, fosinopril, lisinopril, ramipril
ARBs: losartan, irbesartan, olmesartan, telmisartan, valsartan

Aspirin or Other Antiplatelet/Anticoagulant Therapy

Prescribed (as of the end of the Audit period):
 Yes
 No

Commonly prescribed medications include:
Antiplatelets: aspirin, clopidogrel (Plavix), ticagrelor (Brilinta)
Anticoagulants: apixaban (Eliquis), dabigatran (Pradaxa), edoxaban (Savaysa), rivaroxaban (Xarelto), warfarin (Coumadin)
Anticoagulants: aspirin, aspirin/erythromycin (Eprex), clopidogrel (Plavix), prasugrel (Ticagrelor), ticagrelor (Brilinta)

Statin Therapy

Prescribed (as of the end of the Audit period):
 Yes
 No

Allergy/intolerance/contraindication:
 Yes
 No

Commonly prescribed medications include: atorvastatin, fluvastatin, lovastatin, pravastatin (Livalo), pravastatin, rosuvastatin, simvastatin

Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)

Diagnosed (ever):
 Yes
 No

Tuberculosis (TB)

TB diagnosis (latent or active) documented (ever):
 Yes
 No

TB test done (most recent):
 Skin test (PPD)
 Blood test (QFT-GIT, T-SPOT)
 No test documented

TB test result:
 Positive
 Negative
 No result documented

If TB diagnosed and/or test result positive, treatment initiated (e.g., isoniazid, rifampin, rifapentin, others):
 Yes
 No
 Unknown

If TB result negative, test date:
Date: ____/____/____

Version: 9/23/20

Hepatitis C (HCV)

HCV diagnosed (ever):
 Yes
 No

If not diagnosed with HCV, screened at least once (ever):
 Yes
 No

Retinopathy

Diagnosed (ever):
 Yes
 No

Amputation

Lower extremity (ever), any type (e.g., toe, partial foot, above or below knee):
 Yes
 No

Immunizations

Influenza vaccine (during Audit period):
 Yes
 No

Pneumovax/PPSV23 (ever):
 Yes
 No

Td, Tdap, DTaP, or DT (in past 10 years):
 Yes
 No

Tdap (ever):
 Yes
 No

Hepatitis B complete series (ever):
 Yes
 No
 Immune

Shingrix complete series (ever):
 Yes
 No

Laboratory Data (most recent result during Audit period)

A1C: _____ %
A1C Date obtained: ____/____/____

Total Cholesterol: _____ mg/dL
HDL Cholesterol: _____ mg/dL
LDL Cholesterol: _____ mg/dL
Triglycerides: _____ mg/dL
Serum Creatinine: _____ mg/dL

eGFR: _____ mL/min/1.73 m²
UAACr: _____ mg/g (Urine Albumin: Creatinine Ratio)

Local Questions (Optional)

Select one:

Yes No Yes No

Yes No Yes No

Yes No Yes No

Text: _____

Page 2 of 2

Process: Exams, education, immunizations, medications

Clinical measures: Blood pressure, height, weight, lab results (A1c, lipids)

Complications: CVD, CKD, retinopathy, TB

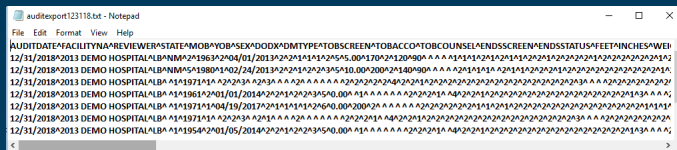
Note

-Most outcomes are for 12-month Audit period, but some look back longer or shorter.
-There are changes (almost) every year!




How are results provided via the WebAudit?

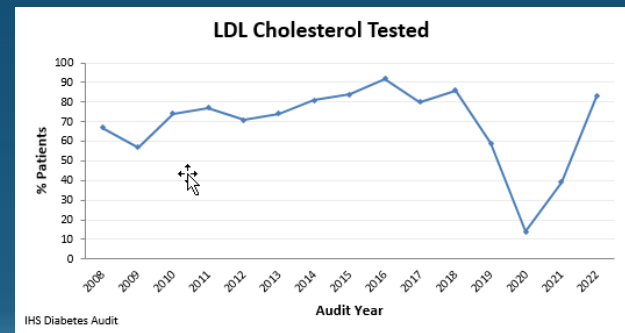
Output=reports and graphs

Input=data file or paper forms



Diabetes WebAudit

-  **Facility Administration**
Enter facility information and lock data.
-  **Data Processing**
Submit (entry or upload), view, download, and check data.
-  **Reports**
Generate reports and graphs.



Report Details

(Sample Data and Sections)

	# of Patients (Numerator)	# Considered (Denominator)	Percent	Area Percent	IHS Percent
Gender					
Male	305	647	47%		
Female	342	647	53%		
Age					
< 20 years	2	647	0%		
20-44 years	110	647	17%		
45-64 years	278	647	43%		
≥ 65 years	257	647	40%		
Diabetes Type					
Type 1	8	647	1%		
Type 2	639	647	99%		
Duration of Diabetes					
< 1 year	20	647	3%		
< 10 years	255	647	39%		
≥ 10 years	375	647	58%		
Diagnosis date not recorded	17	647	3%		

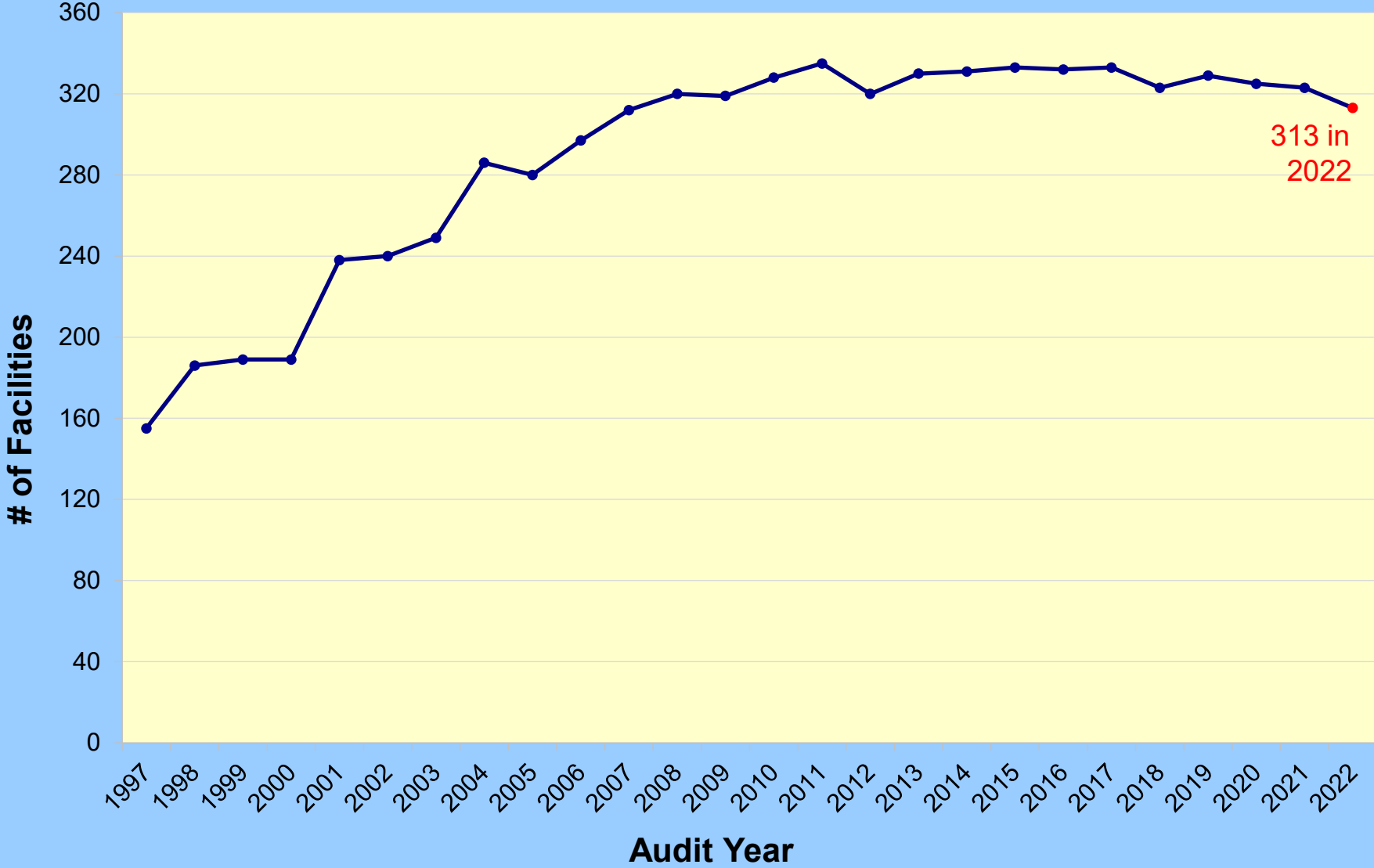
Audit History

- Timeline
 - 1980s: First local Audits conducted.
 - 1997: DDTP created a centralized Audit database with data from all 12 IHS Areas.
 - 2008: WebAudit launched.
- “Non-RPMS” Electronic Audits
 - 2011: n=13
 - 2022: n=75

Audit vs. GPRA

	Diabetes Audit	Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)
Purpose	Assess health care and outcomes for AI/AN people with diabetes	Demonstrate that IHS is using funds effectively toward meeting its mission.
# of diabetes measures	>40	5
Who does it	I/T/U facilities associated with an SDPI grant (required)	-IHS and Urban facilities (required) -Tribal facilities (optional)
Who is in it	AI/AN people with diabetes	Patients from participating facilities as defined for each measure
Data source	I/T/U facilities gather and submit data to DDTP	IHS National Data Warehouse
More information	Audit website	GPRA website

Number of Reporting Facilities

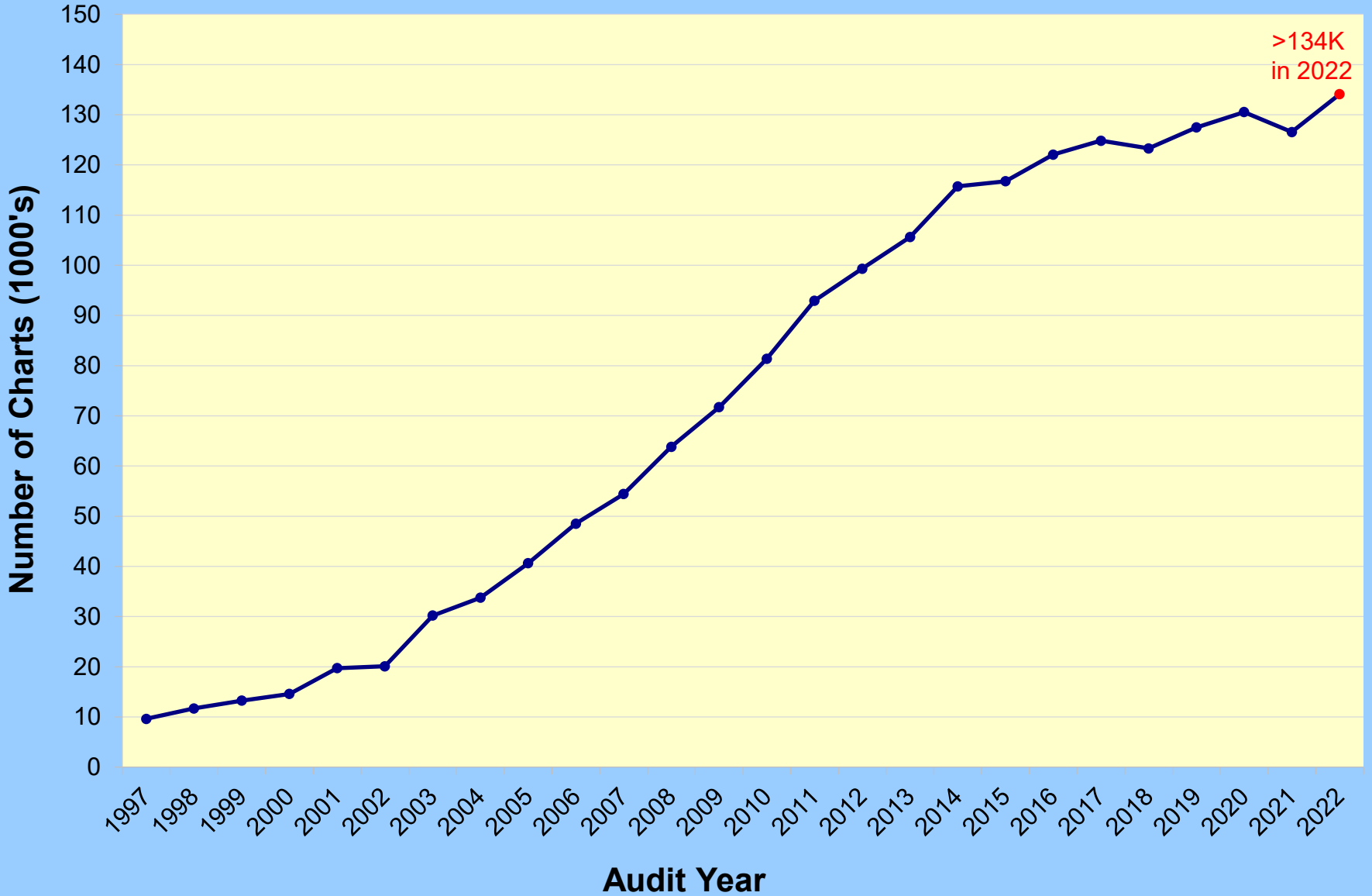


313 in
2022

Source: IHS Diabetes Care and Outcomes Audit



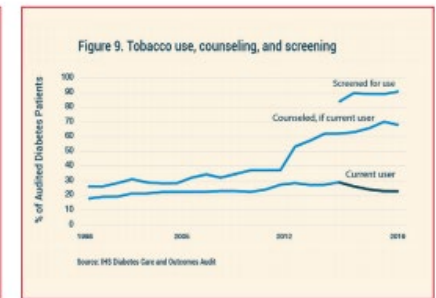
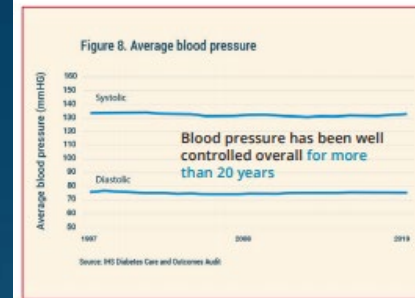
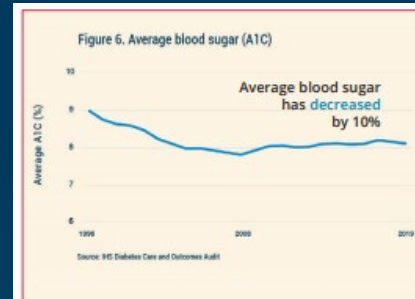
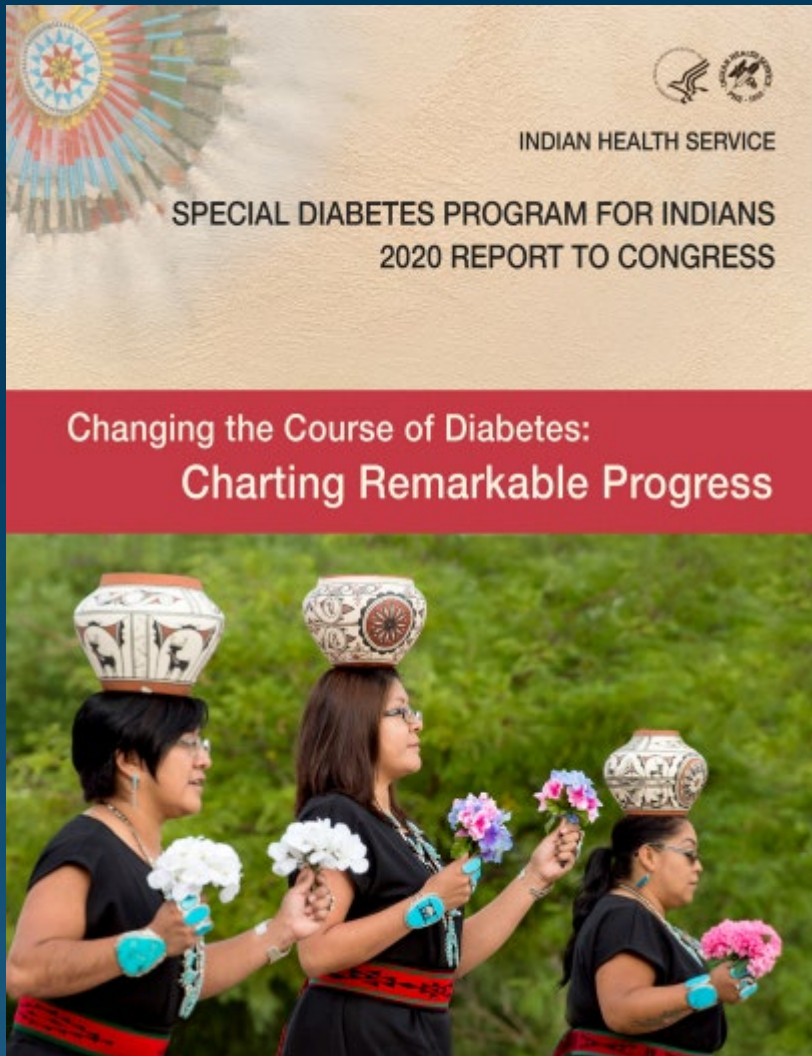
Number of Charts Audited



Source: IHS Diabetes Care and Outcomes Audit



How are national Audit results used?



<https://www.ihs.gov/sdpi/reports-to-congress/>

COVID-19



COVID-19 and Diabetes

- COVID-19 infection associated with increase in new diagnoses of diabetes¹
 - Type 1, Type 2, and complex subtype
 - Increased incidence of diabetic ketoacidosis
 - New onset diabetes may not be permanent
- Possible mechanisms include:
 - Preexisting undiagnosed diabetes
 - Stress hyperglycemia due to acute illness
 - Effects of viral infection on beta cell (direct infection, pancreatic inflammation)
 - Steroid-induced hyperglycemia

1. Khunti, K, Del Prato S, Mathieu C, Kahn SE, Gabbay RA, Buse, JB. COVID-19, Hyperglycemia, and New-Onset Diabetes. Diabetes Care 2021 Oct; dc211318. <https://doi.org/10.2337/dc21-1318>

Diabetes and Long COVID-19

- Long COVID
 - Wide range of persistent health problems following SARS-CoV-2 infection
 - CDC estimates that overall 7.5% of adults in the US have long COVID symptoms²
 - More prevalent following severe cases
- Long COVID Syndrome and Diabetes - bidirectional
 - People with diabetes experience higher rates of Long COVID³
 - Increased risk and excess burden of diabetes with Long COVID⁴

2. [CDC National Center for Health Statistics](#) -(accessed 10/24/2022)

3. Raveendran AV, Misra A. Post COVID-19 Syndrome (“Long COVID”) and Diabetes: Challenges in Diagnosis and Management. *Diabetes Metab Syndr*. 2021 September-October; 15(5): 102235. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsx.2021.102235>

4. Xie Y, Al-Aly Z. Risks and burdens of incident diabetes in long COVID: a cohort study. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol*. 2022 May;10(5):311-321. doi: 10.1016/S2213-8587(22)00044-4. Epub 2022 Mar 21. PMID: 35325624; PMCID: PMC8937253. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35325624/>

What do we know about COVID-19 and Diabetes in Indian Country?

- No published national data at this time on
 - New diagnoses of diabetes
 - Prevalence of Long COVID
- Diabetes care was impacted significantly

Audit 2022 Results

Participation: Sites participating, charts reviewed

Process: Screenings, exams, education, immunizations

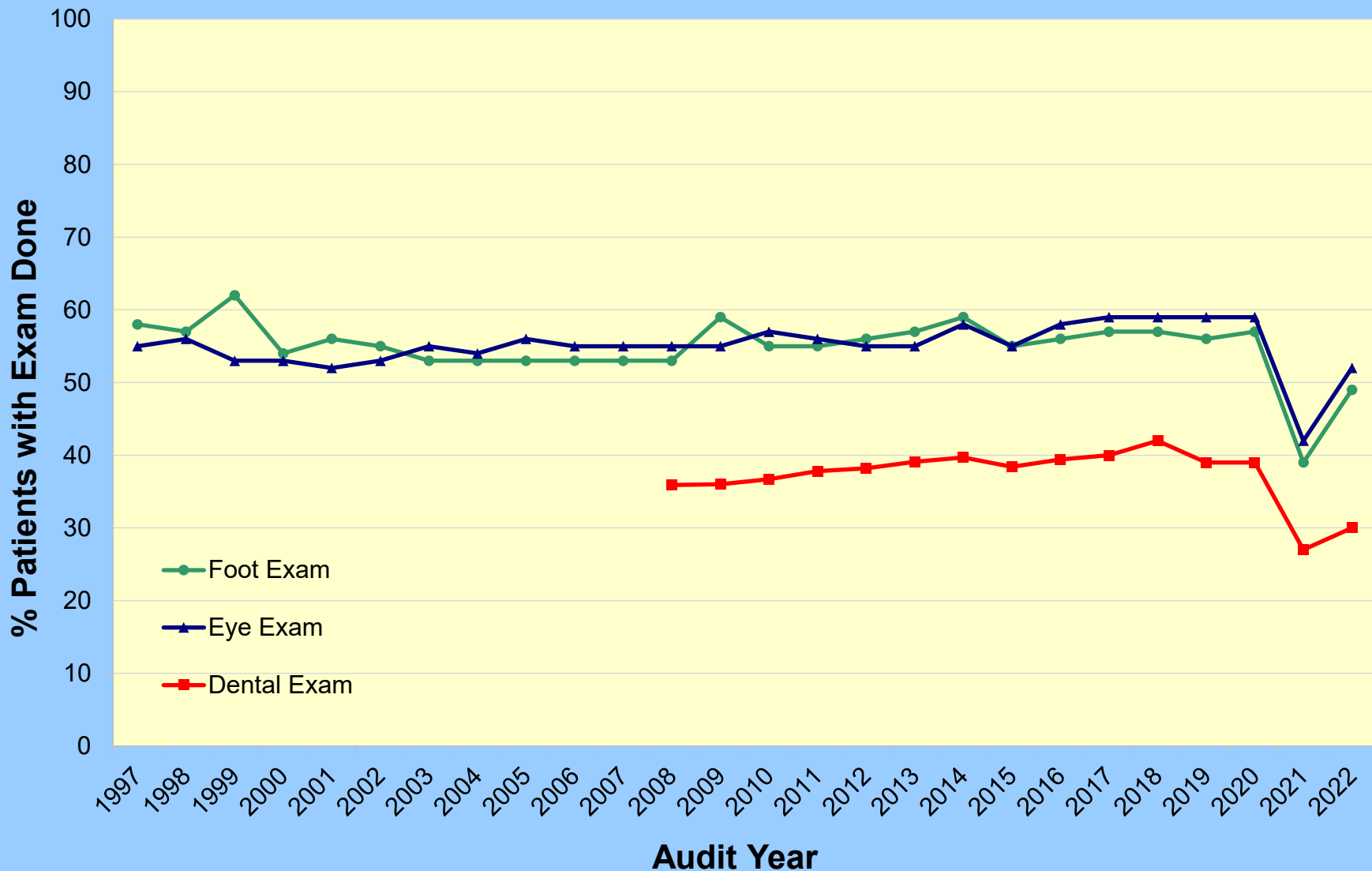
Clinical measures: Blood pressure, lab results (A1C, lipids)

Complications: CVD, CKD, retinopathy, LEA

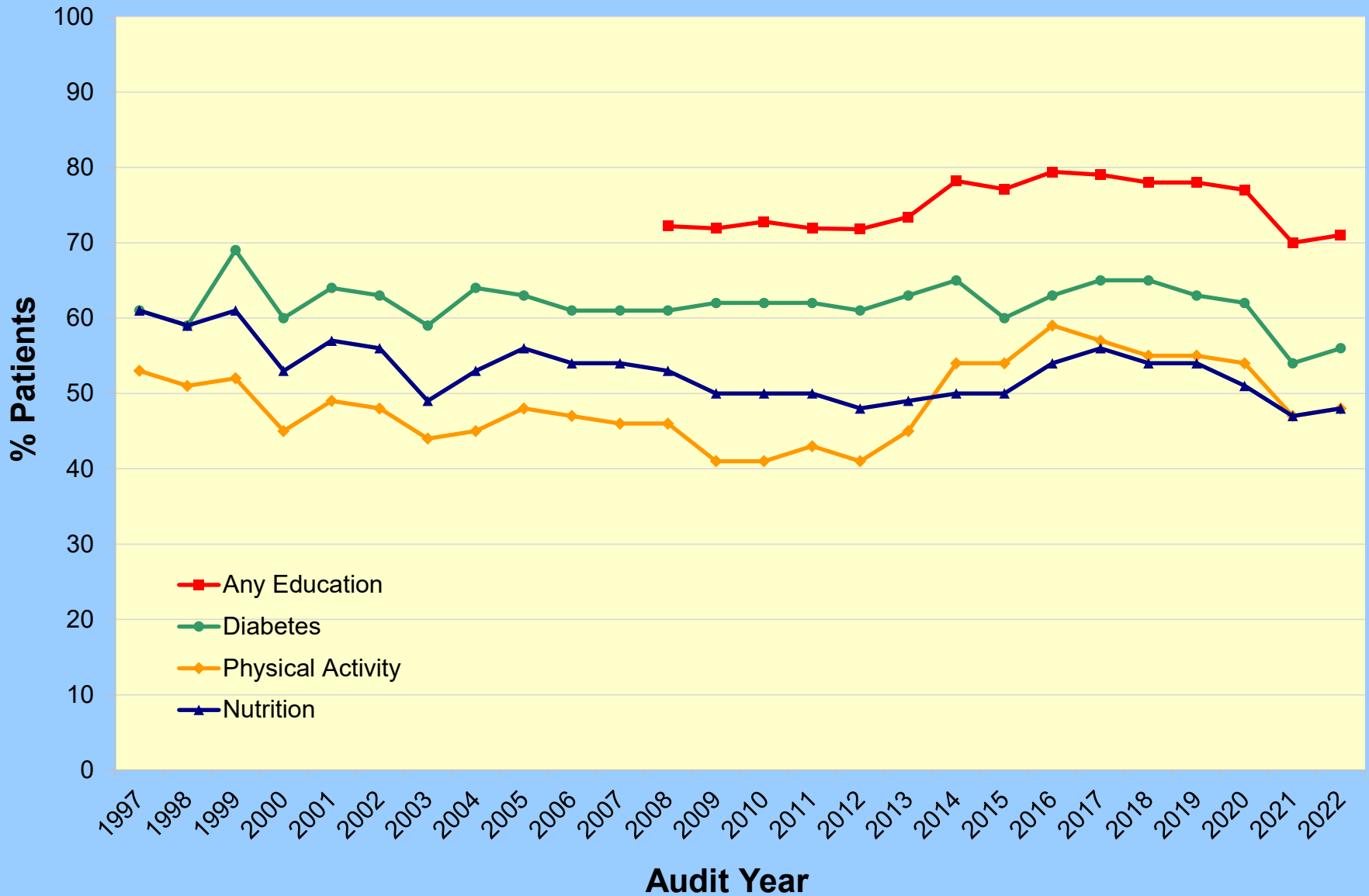
How can we use them?

Process Outcomes

Exams



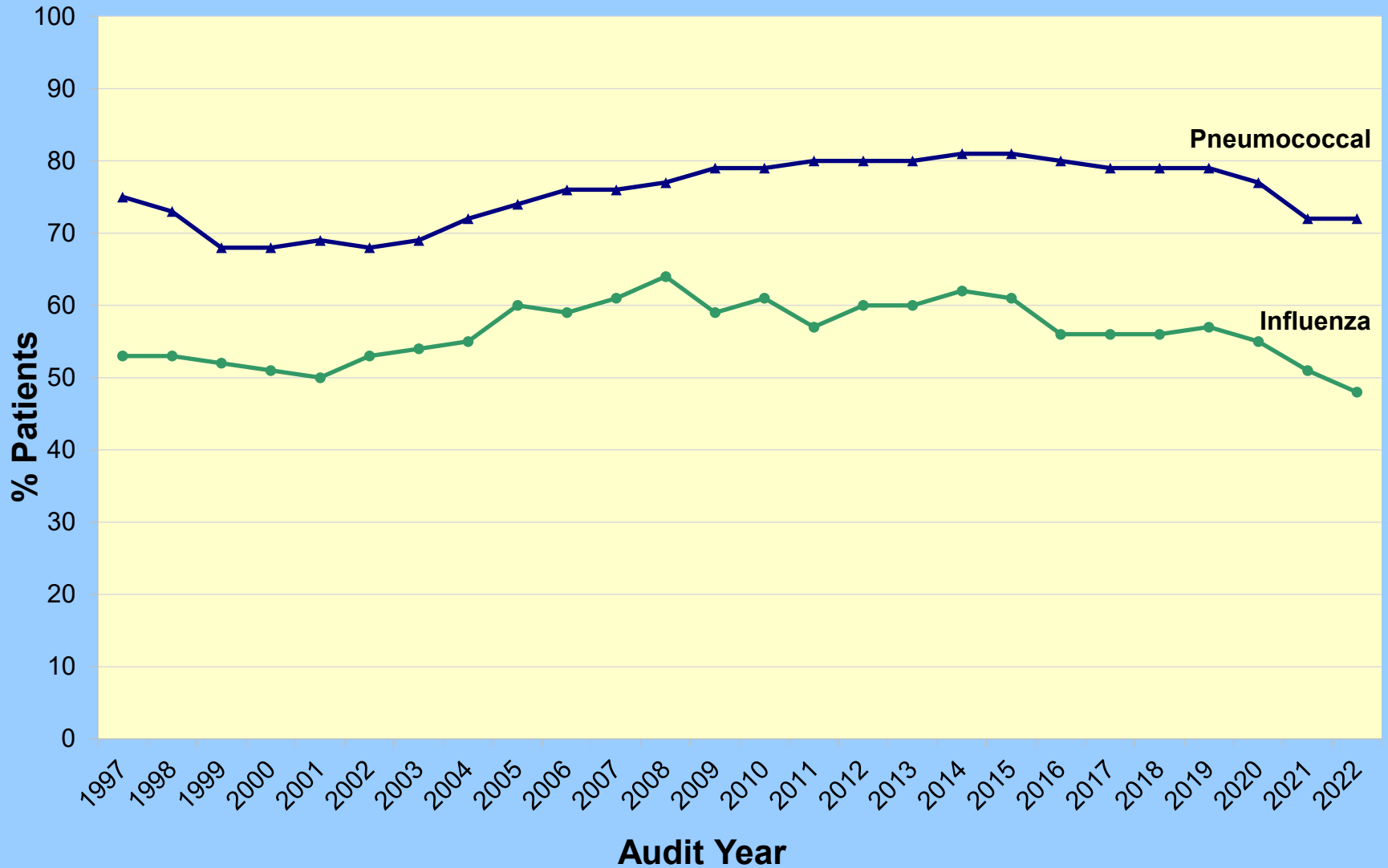
Patient Education



Source: IHS Diabetes Care and Outcomes Audit

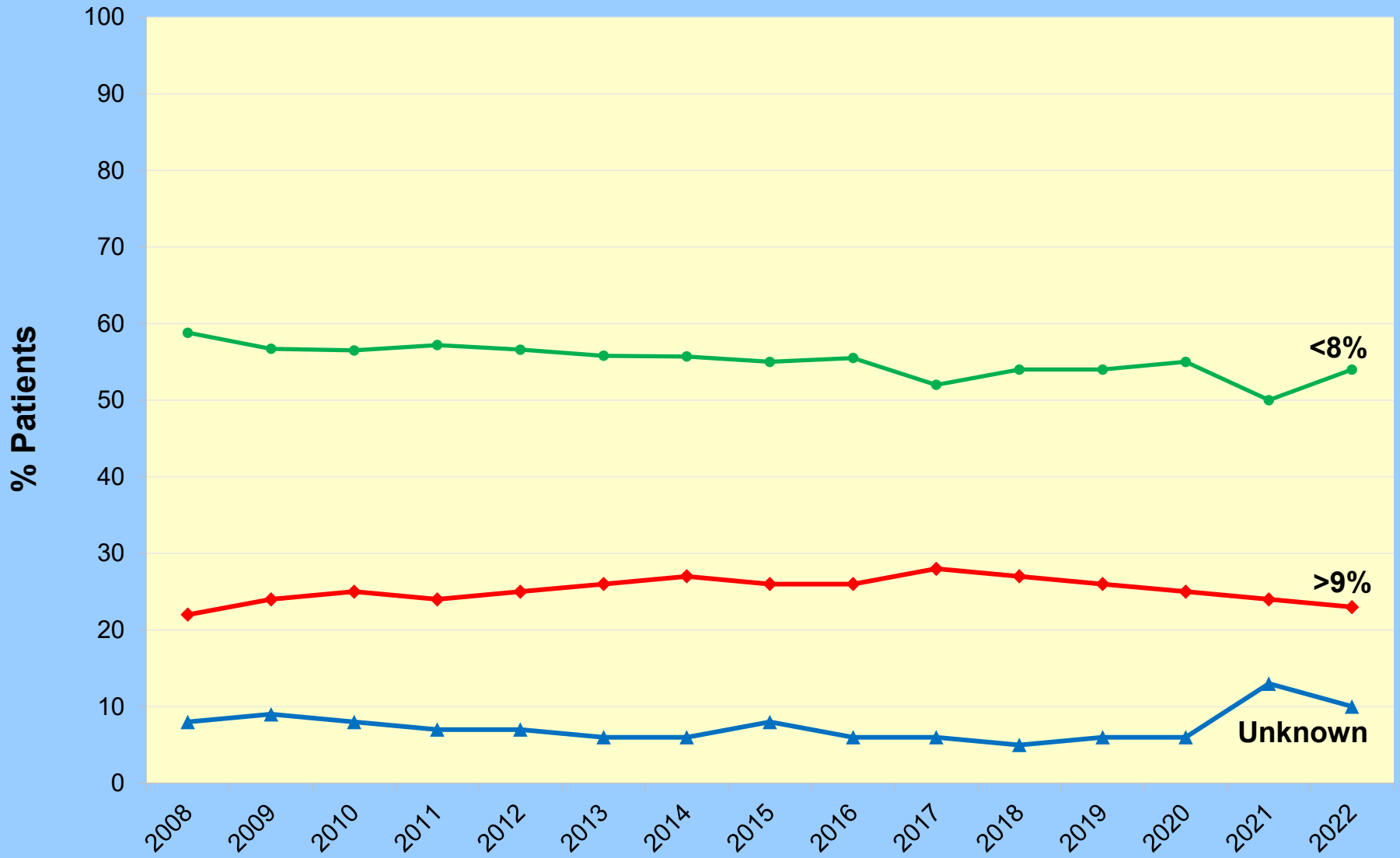


Immunizations

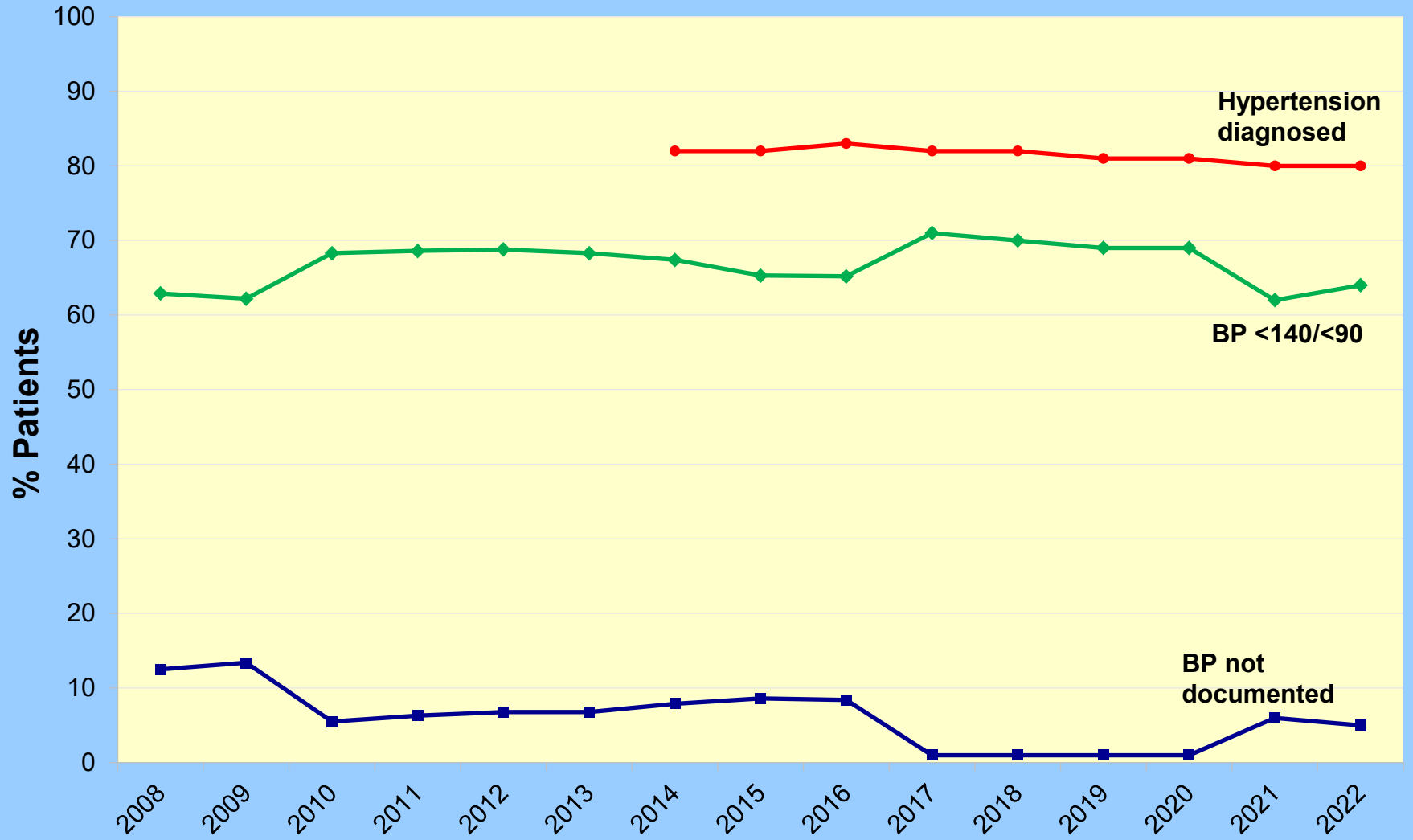


Clinical Measures

Blood Sugar Control (A1C)



Blood Pressure Control* (<140/<90 mmHg)

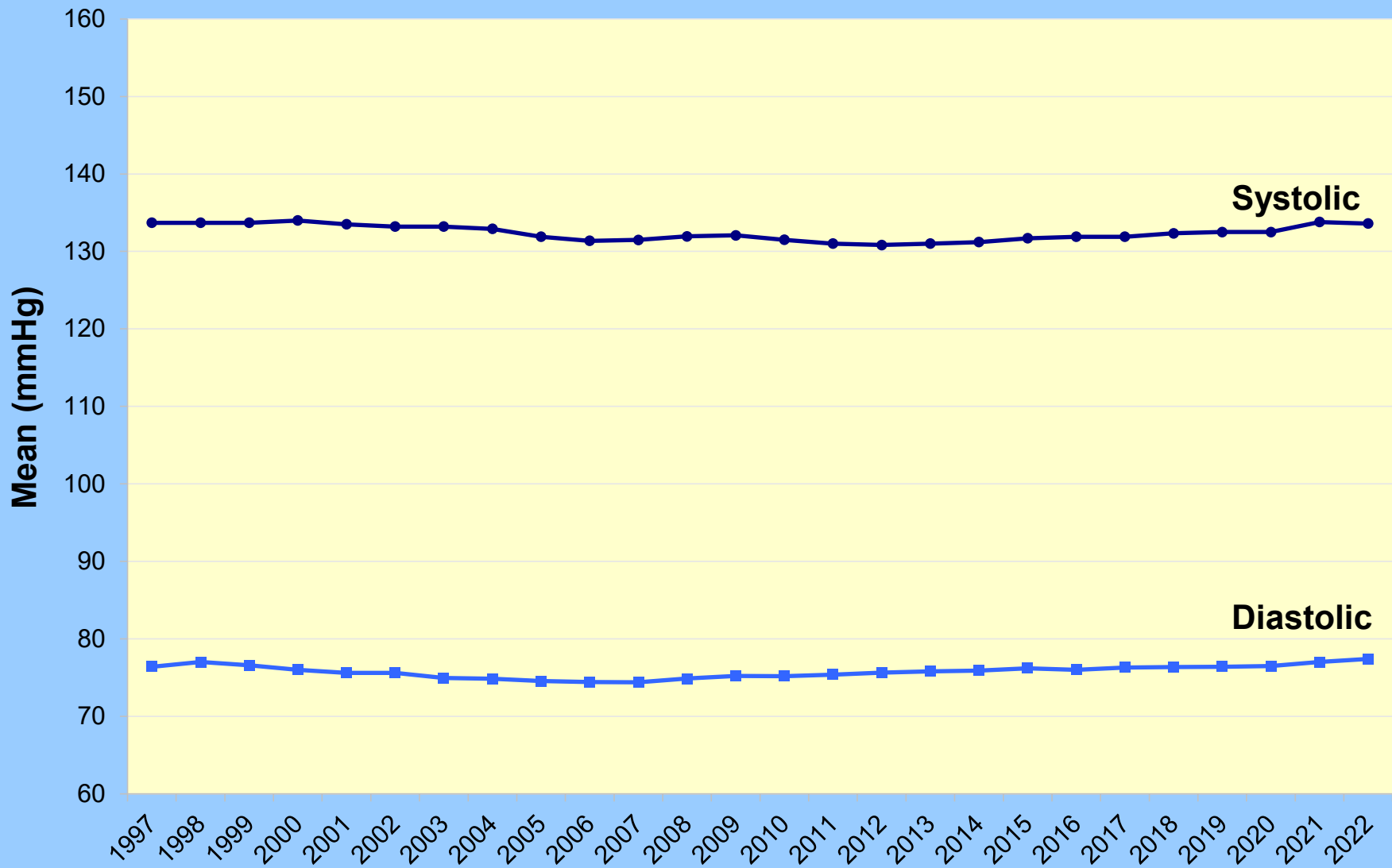


*2010-2016: Patients with 2 or 3 blood pressure values. 2017-2021: Patients with 1, 2, or 3 blood pressure values.

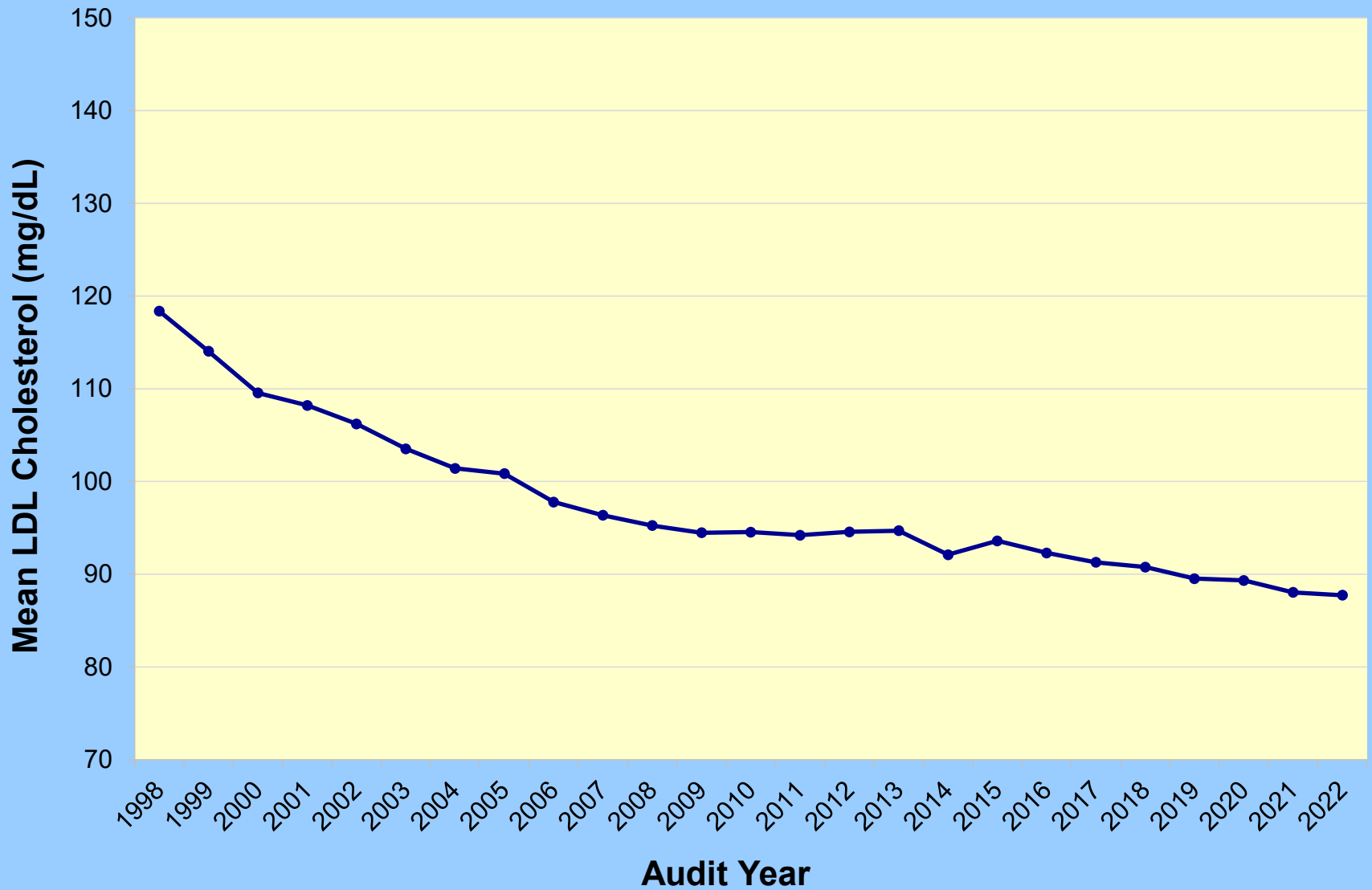
Source: IHS Diabetes Care and Outcomes Audit



Mean Blood Pressure



Mean LDL Cholesterol

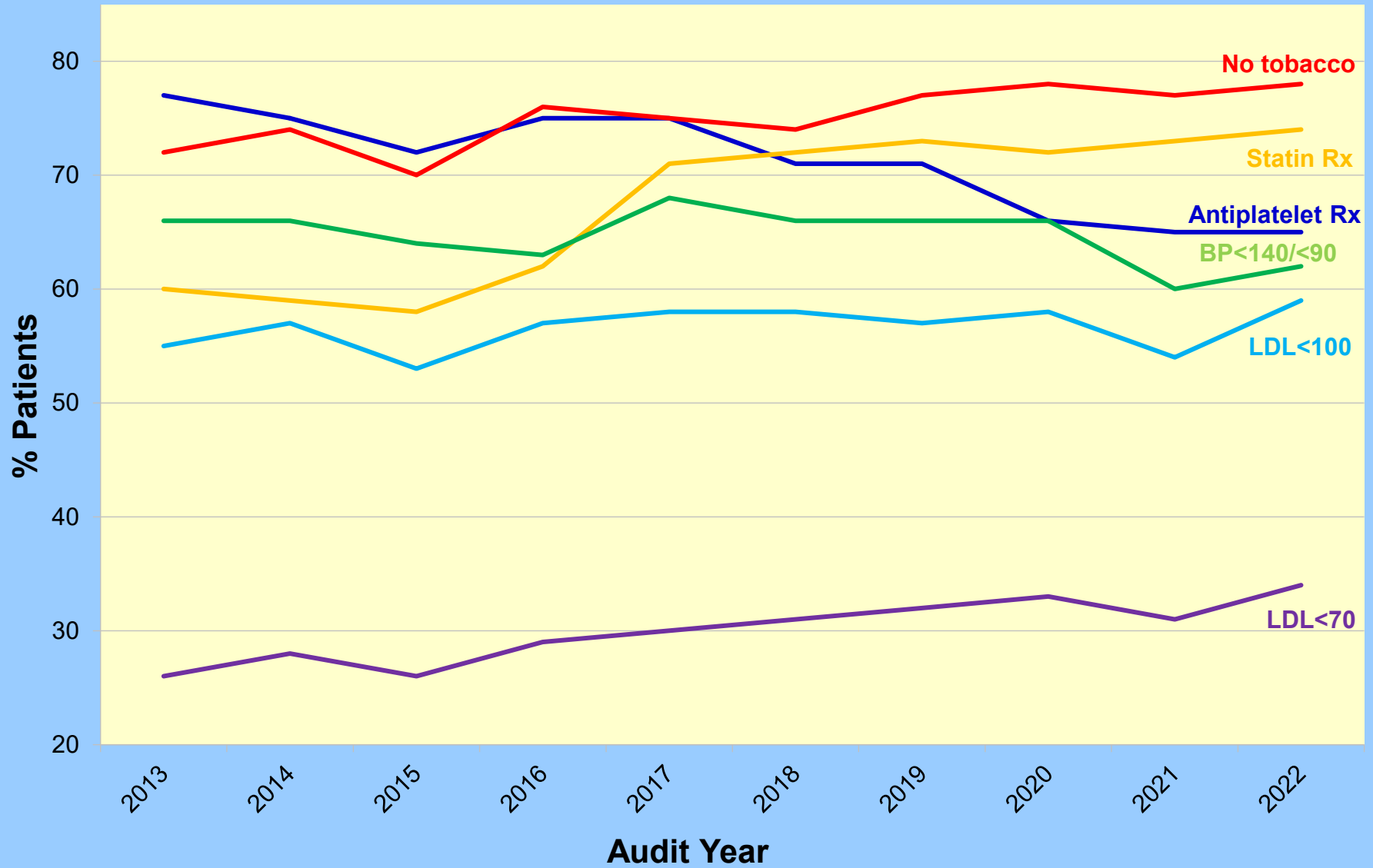


Source: IHS Diabetes Care and Outcomes Audit



Complications

Selected Measures for Patients with Diagnosed CVD

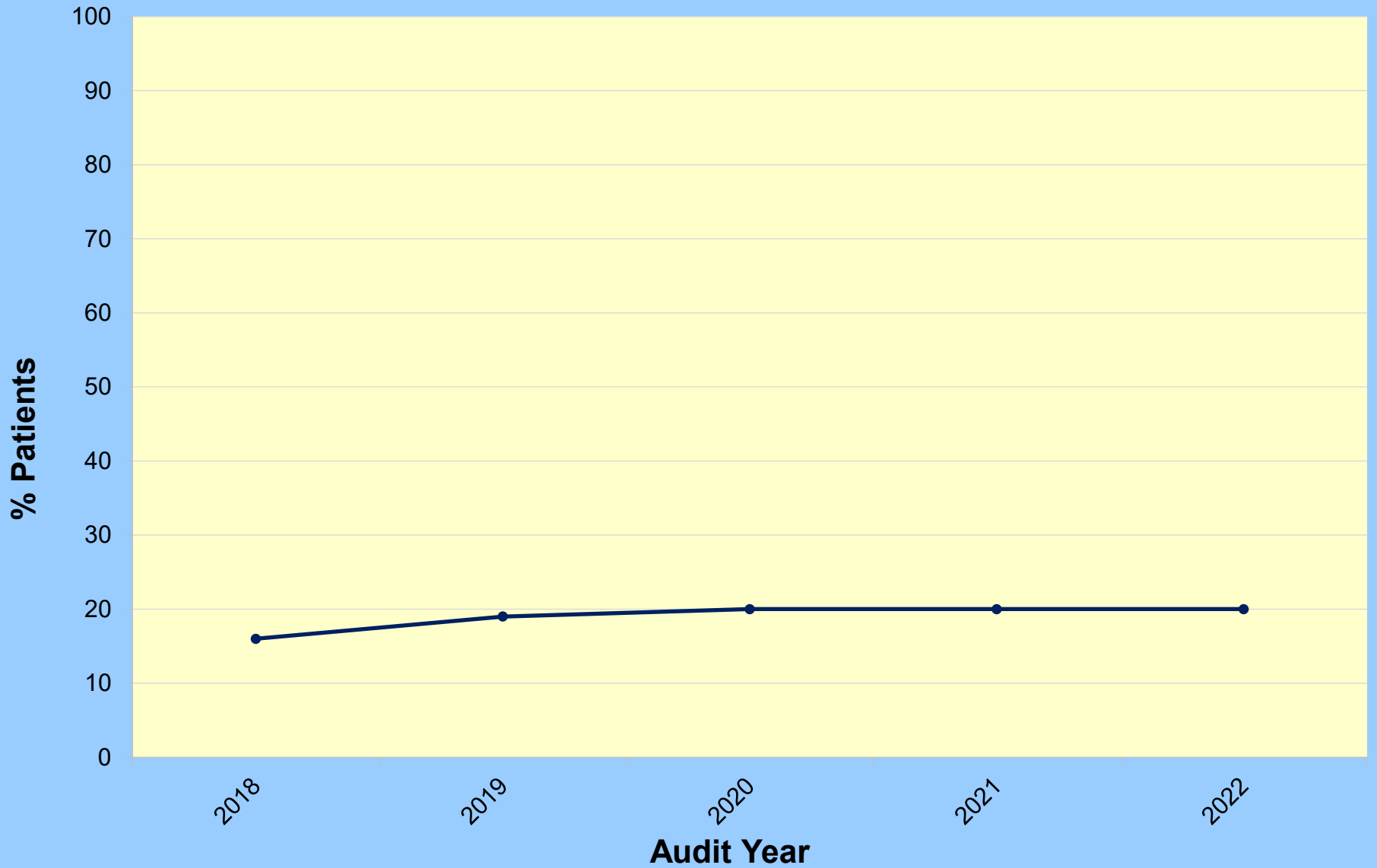


Note: Axis range is 20-85 instead of 0-100.

Source: IHS Diabetes Care and Outcomes Audit



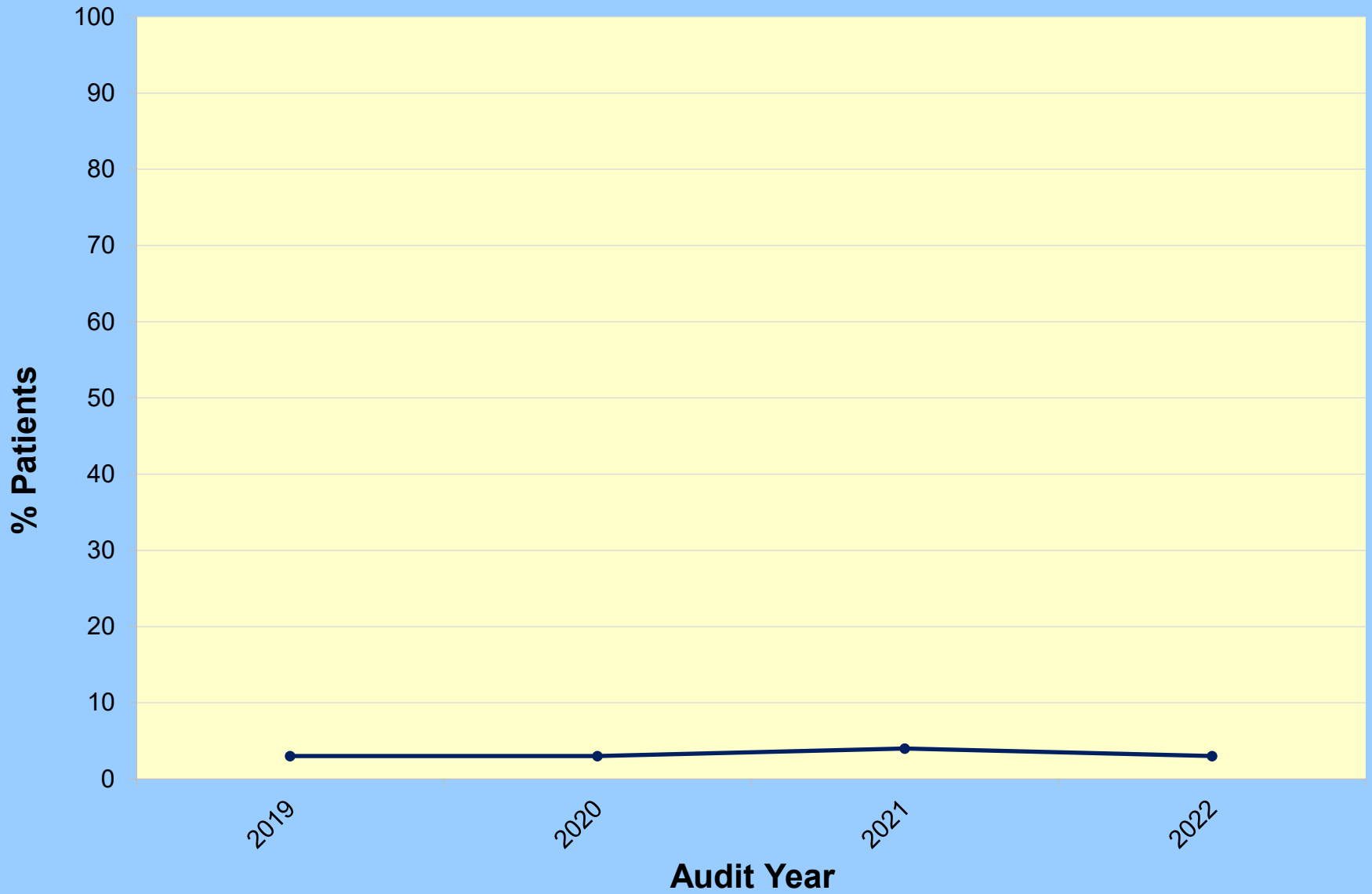
Retinopathy Diagnosed



Source: IHS Diabetes Care and Outcomes Audit



Lower Extremity Amputation

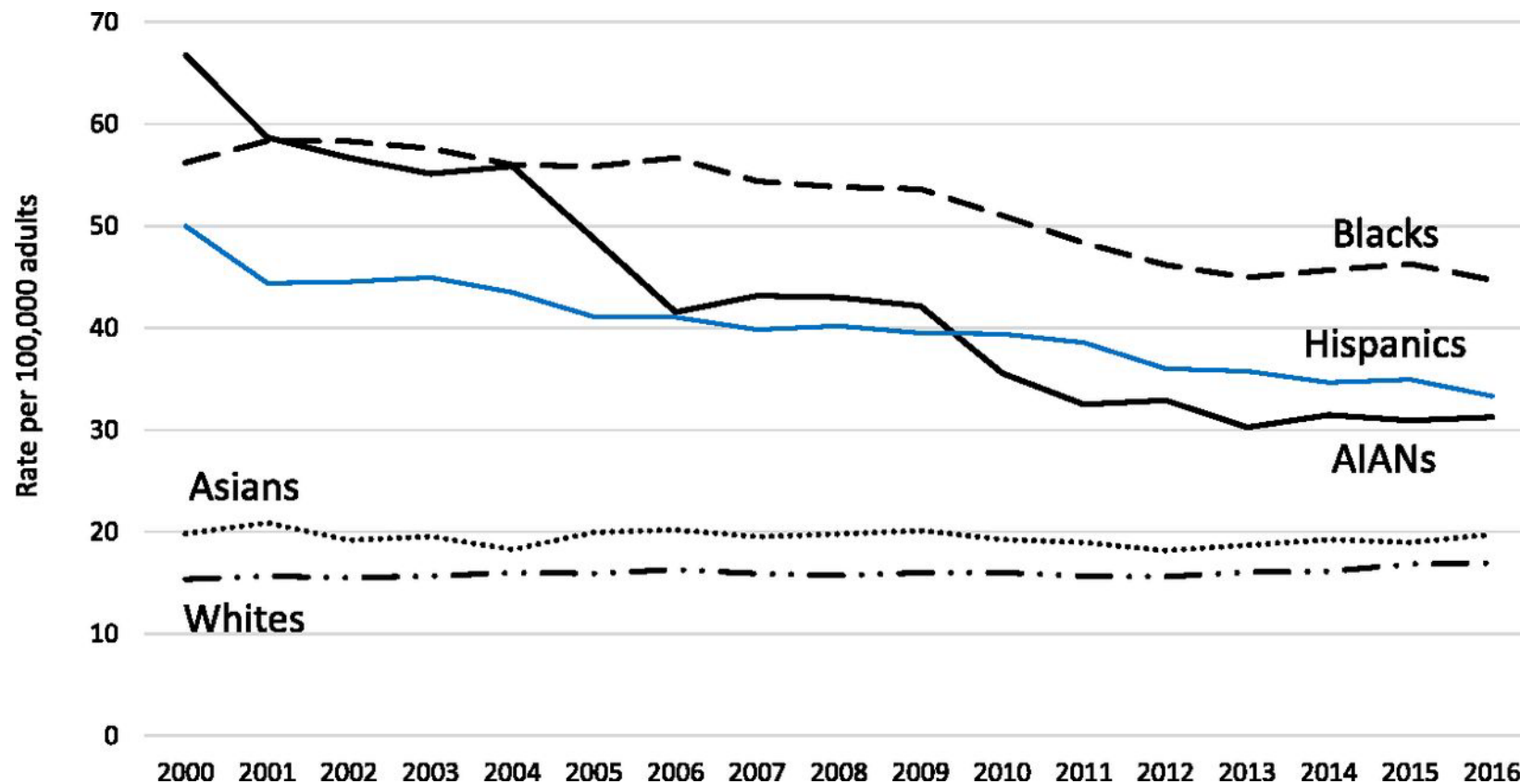


Source: IHS Diabetes Care and Outcomes Audit



Complications: Chronic Kidney Disease

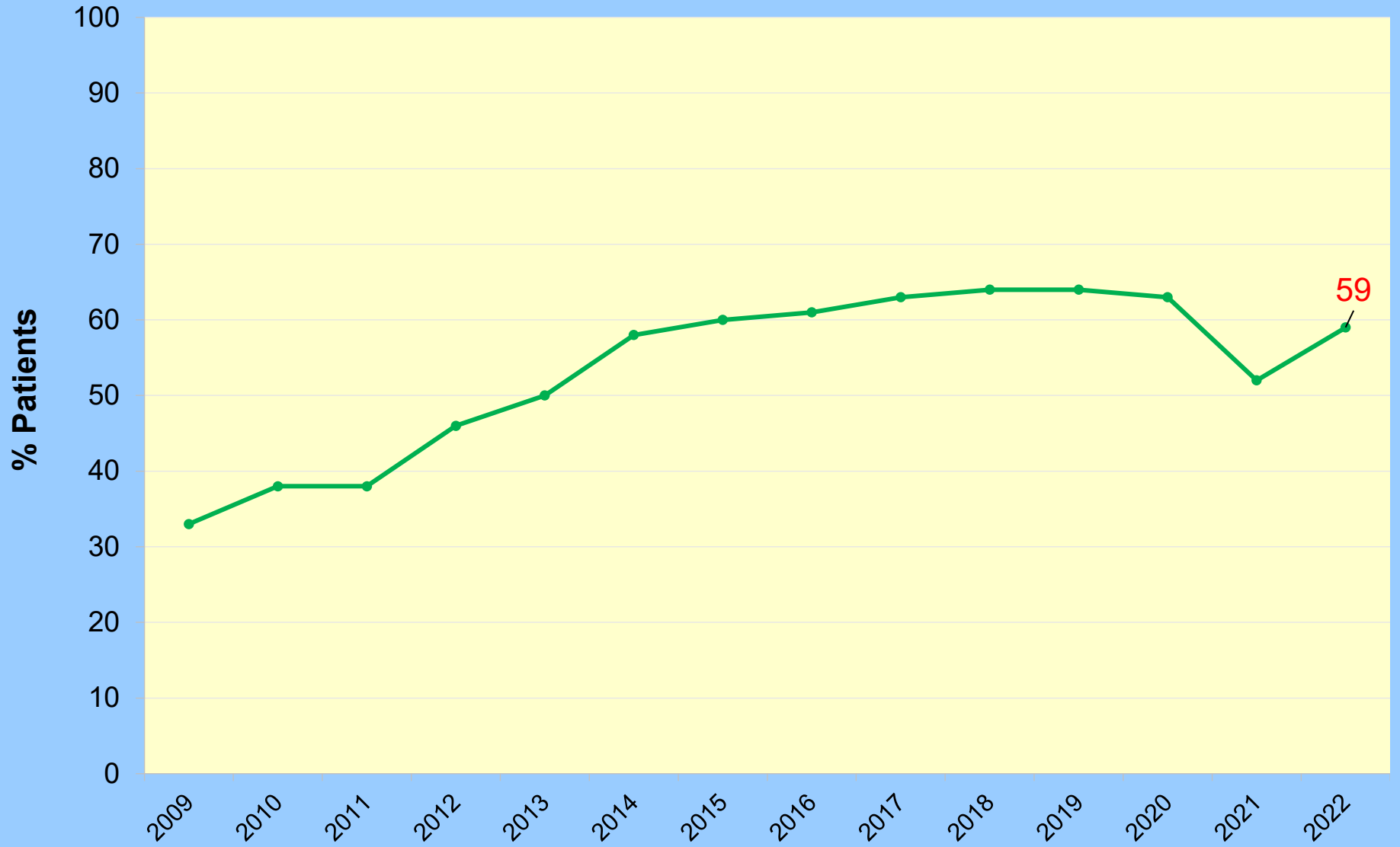
Incidence of diabetes-related ESKD among adults aged ≥ 18 years by race or ethnicity, 2000–2016.



Nilka Ríos Burrows et al. *Diabetes Care* 2020;43:2090-2097



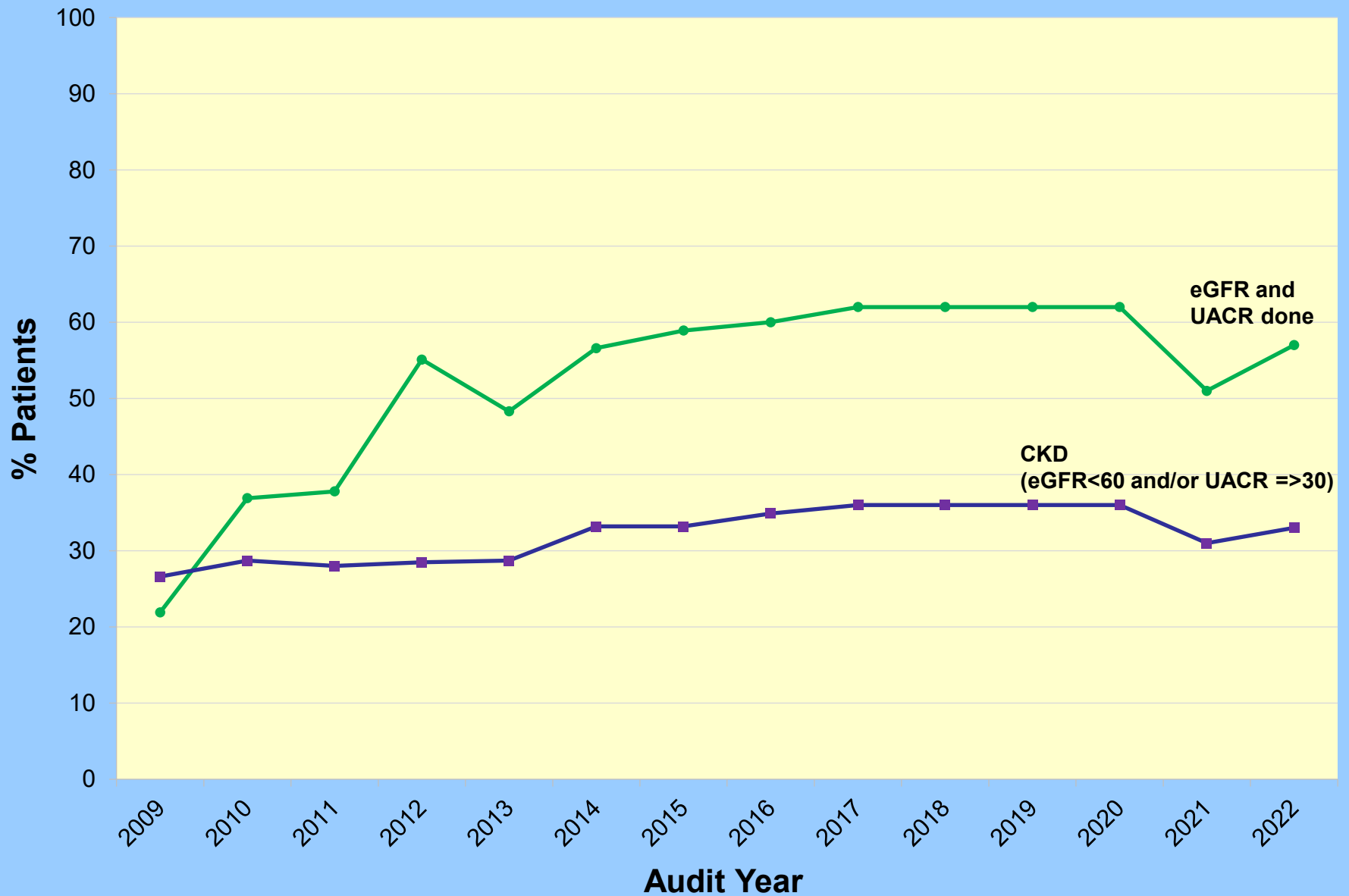
UACR Done



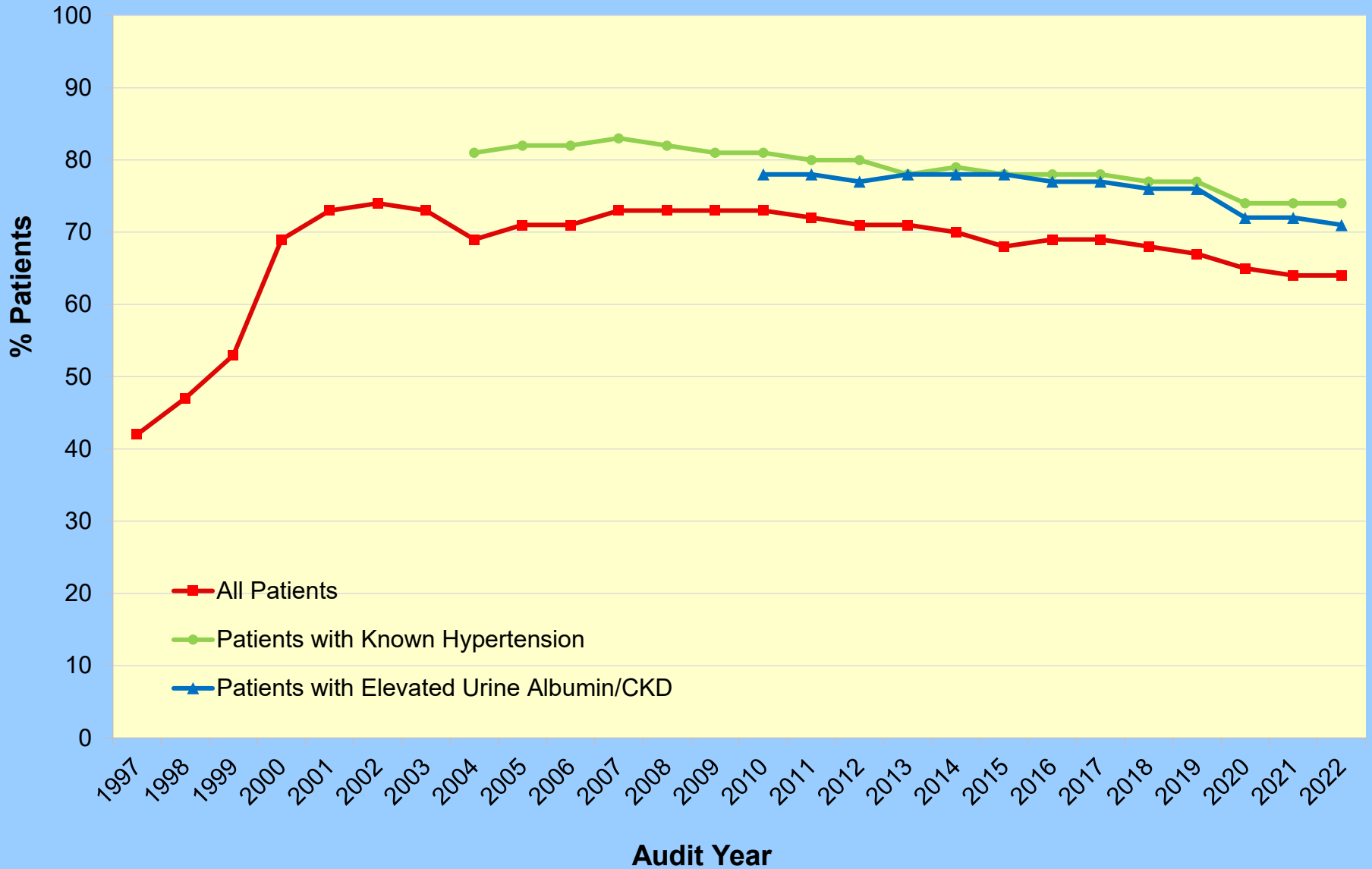
Source: IHS Diabetes Care and Outcomes Audit



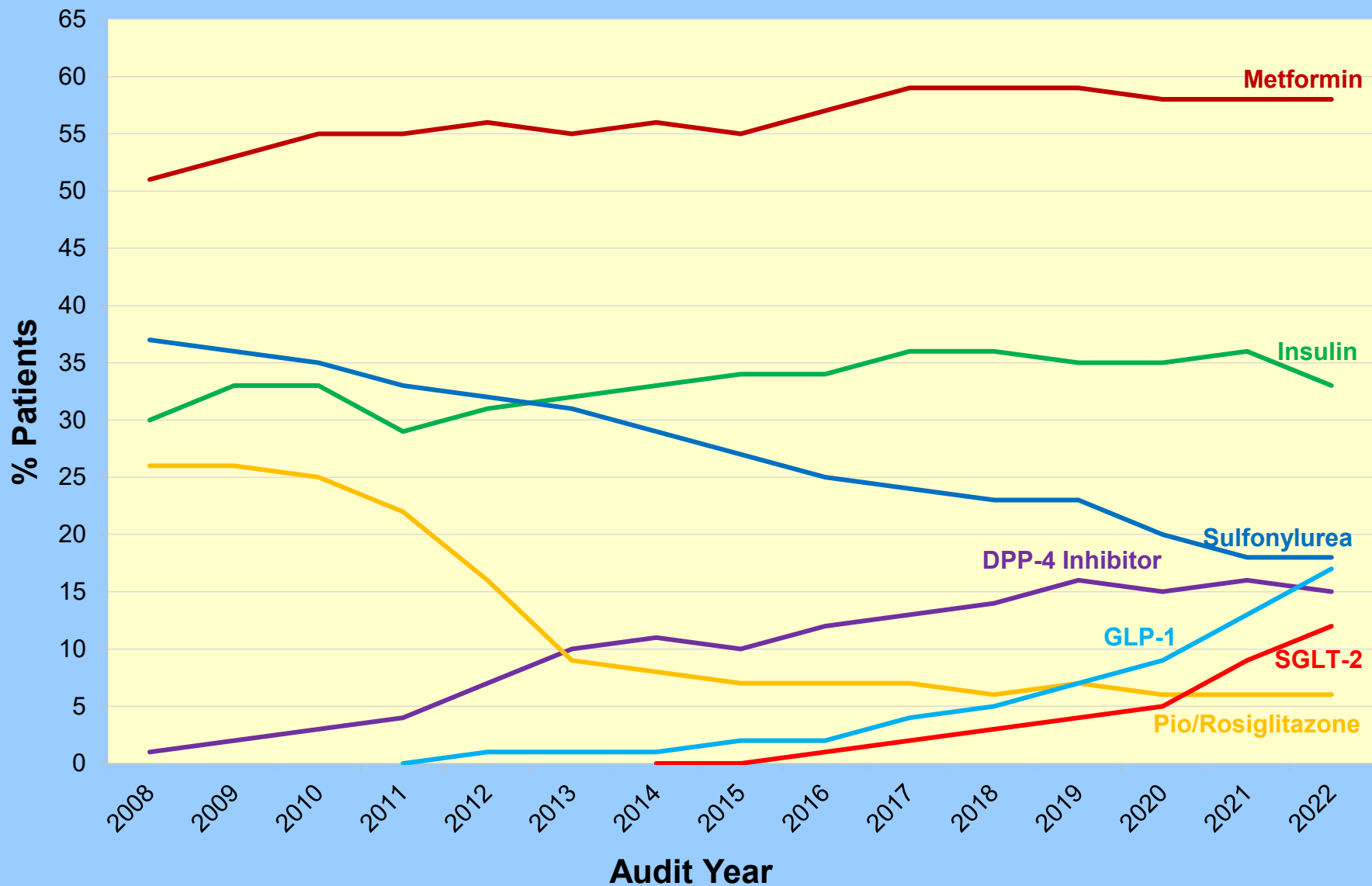
CKD Testing and Diagnosis (Age ≥18 Years)



ACE Inhibitor/ARB Use



Selected Diabetes Medications

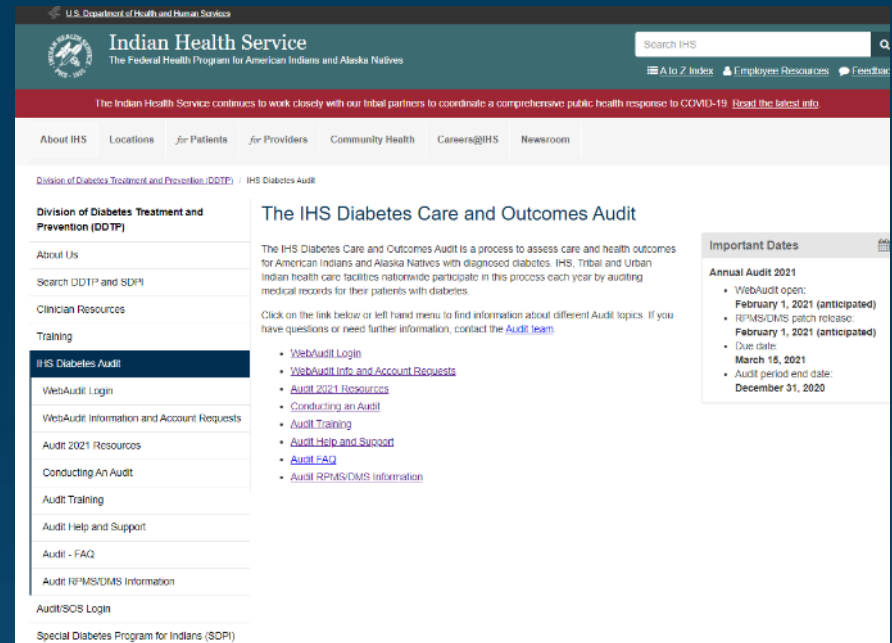


Summary

- IHS Diabetes Audit data has demonstrated major improvements in diabetes care and outcomes for AI/AN people over time.
- Based on Audit results, it appears that the impact of COVID-19 on diabetes care and outcomes is diminishing.
- Programs can use their Audit data to help:
 - Identify opportunities to improve care
 - Monitor progress in achieving goals

Audit Resources

- **Website:**
<https://www.ihs.gov/diabetes/audit>
 - Materials and documentation: Form, Instructions, Checklists, RPMS/DMS
 - Training: Live, recorded, DMS
 - Other information and resources



The screenshot shows the Indian Health Service website. The header includes the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services logo, the Indian Health Service logo, and the text "The Federal Health Program for American Indians and Alaska Natives". A search bar is located in the top right corner. Below the header, there is a navigation menu with links for "About IHS", "Locations", "for Patients", "for Providers", "Community Health", "Careers@IHS", and "Newsroom". The main content area is titled "The IHS Diabetes Care and Outcomes Audit" and includes a description of the audit process, a list of important dates for the 2021 audit, and a list of resources such as "WebAudit Login", "WebAudit Info and Account Requests", "Audit 2021 Resources", "Conducting an Audit", "Audit Training", "Audit Help and Support", "Audit - FAQ", "Audit RPMS/DMS Information", and "Audit/SOS Login".

- **Audit team (WebAudit & general questions):** email diabetesaudit@ihs.gov
- [Area Diabetes Consultants/Area Audit Support](#)
- **OIT Service Desk (RPMS questions & support):**
<https://www.ihs.gov/Helpdesk/>

Free clinical resources from DDTP!

- Diabetes Standards of Care
 - Focused on AI/AN patients
 - More than 30 topics
- CME/CE Training
 - Live and on demand (>50 topics)
- Treatment Algorithms (6 topics)
 - Concise information for point of care reference
 - Print or view online or on a mobile device

Diabetes Care Topics by Group

Prevention, Diagnosis, & Management



Diabetes-Related Conditions



Education & Nutrition



Immunizations & Screenings



Pregnancy/Youth/Elders



Social & Behavioral Health



And much more! www.ihs.gov/diabetes

References

1. Khunti, K, Del Prato S, Mathieu C, Kahn SE, Gabbay RA, Buse, JB. COVID-19, Hyperglycemia, and New-Onset Diabetes. *Diabetes Care* 2021 Oct; dc211318. <https://doi.org/10.2337/dc21-1318>
2. [CDC National Center for Health Statistics](#) (accessed 10/24/2022)
3. Raveendran AV, Misra A. Post COVID-19 Syndrome (“Long COVID”) and Diabetes: Challenges in Diagnosis and Management. *Diabetes Metab Syndr*. 2021 September-October; 15(5): 102235. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsx.2021.102235>
4. Xie Y, Al-Aly Z. Risks and burdens of incident diabetes in long COVID: a cohort study. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol*. 2022 May;10(5):311-321. doi: 10.1016/S2213-8587(22)00044-4. Epub 2022 Mar 21. PMID: 35325624; PMCID: PMC8937253. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35325624/>
5. Nilka Ríos Burrows, Yan Zhang, Israel Hora, Meda E. Pavkov, Karen Sheff, Giuseppina Imperatore, Ann K. Bullock, Ann L. Albright; Sustained Lower Incidence of Diabetes-Related End-Stage Kidney Disease Among American Indians and Alaska Natives, Blacks, and Hispanics in the U.S., 2000–2016. *Diabetes Care* 1 September 2020; 43 (9): 2090–2097. <https://doi.org/10.2337/dc20-0495>

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Questions?