

# OPDR: Does it Work? Is it Safe?

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# What is OPDR?

- Ophthalmic Photographic Diabetic Retinopathy Clinic
  - *Ophthalmology* not screening!
- For R1M1 patients unlikely to be treated
- Staffed by hospital optometrists
- VA, drops
- OCT

# OPDR

- Standard 1.5 field macular and disc photos
- Captured and graded on Orion/DH
- Pro-forma - paperless later?
  - Assessment of control and risk factors
- Discussion of results and outcome
  - Results to GP

Ophthalmic Photographic Diabetic Retinopathy Clinic Sheet

Date: .....

R L

Patient label

V/A with / without

First diagnosed DM	Type 1 / 2
Current treatment	
Does own BS? Y / N.....	Readings: Typical Highest in last 1/12
Last saw GP/Specialist nurse/Hosp clinic	HbA1c _____% or N/K Statin? Y/N
Hypertensive Y / N	On treatment? Y/N Last BP or told satisfactory?
OCT findings	
Right:	Left
DR better/worse, exudates increasing/decreasing etc	
Right:	Left
Listed for laser today Y/N	

- Follow-up
- Refer down to Camera Screening in ..... (only if R0/R1+M0)
  - Follow-up in Ophthalmology Retinopathy Clinic in .....
  - Follow-up in OPDR Clinic in .....

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# Advantages

## Administered by DRS

- Patients seen within target time
- Photos all in one place
  - Important for discharge back to DRS
- 100% feedback!
  - Failsafe done automatically by software
- Slots freed for R2/R3 and M1 needing Tx

# Disadvantages

- Needs access to OCT and camera
- Er, that's about it

# Audit – does it work?

- Target: 100% M1 referral to clinic within 18 weeks
- Before OPDR
  - 97/111 = 87% 😞
- After OPDR
  - 136/154 = 88% 😞

Allowed us to maintain performance despite extra new referrals and follow-ups

# Why did we still fail?

- 18 missed target
  - 7 patient CNA
  - 10 DNA
  - 1 hospital cancellation
- Taking out CNA and DNA
  - $153/154 = 99\%$  😊
- Same pattern for R2 and R3

# Audit – is it safe?

- 25 consecutive OPDR cases from Feb 2011
- Retinal specialist given images, OCT and top half of pro-forma (VA and risk factors)
  - 23 complete
- Findings and outcomes compared
  - CSMO present?
  - Listed for laser
  - R/M grade
  - F/U interval
  - F/U clinic
    - Ophthalmology/OPDR/  
Discharge to DRS

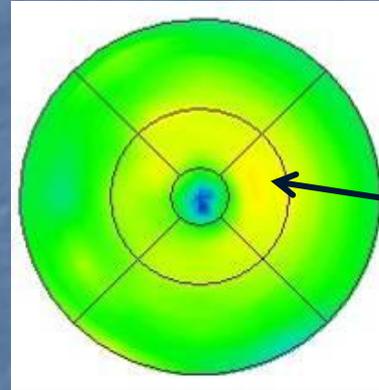
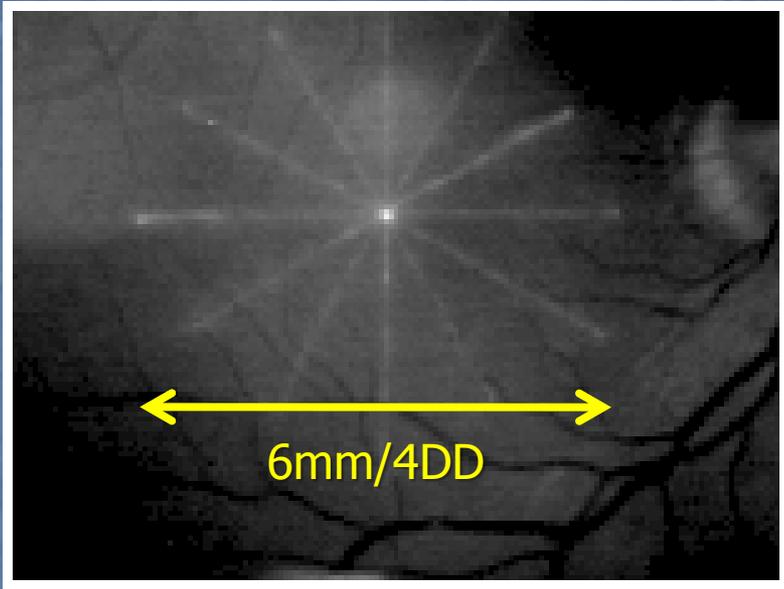
# Results

Agreement criteria	OCT – CSMO?	Listed for laser	R/M Grade	F/U interval	F/U clinic Ophth/ OPDR/ DRS
Complete agreement	21/23	23/23 (incl 1 listed)	21/23	19/23	23/23
Dis-agreement	2/23	0/23	2/23	1/23	0/23
Minor difference	0/23	0/23	0/23	3/23	0/23

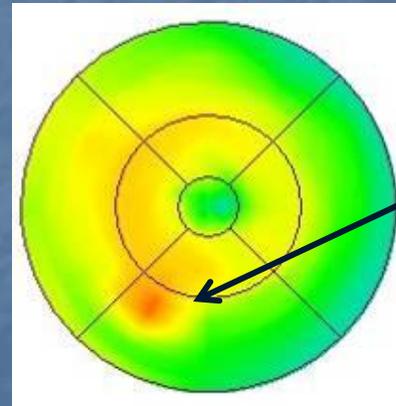
# CSMO Disagreements

- Clinically Significant Macular Oedema (ETDRS)
  - Any retinal thickening within 500 microns of the centre of the macula.
  - Hard exudates within 500 microns of the centre of the macula with adjacent retinal thickening.
  - Retinal thickening at least 1 disc area in size, any part of which is within 1 disc diameter of the centre of the macula.
- Based on OCT 'warm areas'

# Retinal thickness 'warm area'

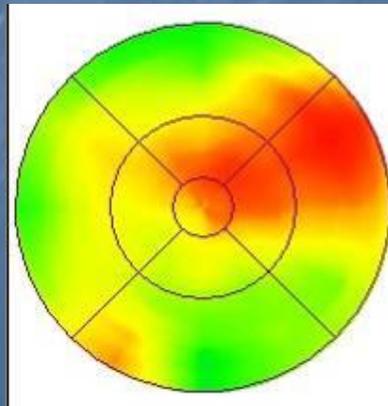


■ Small and subtle



■ More obvious

False positives do occur



# Listed for laser

- One listed at OPDR
- Should they have been in OPDR?
- Does it matter?

# Screening 11/10



# OPDR 2/11



# M grade disagreement

- DS said M1, ophth said M0
- Regraded by 'blind' experienced grader
  - Graded M1

# F/U interval

- Both said discharge to DRS
  - DS said 6/12, ophthalmologist said 12/12
- Do 'bounce back' so usually 6/12 for cleared exudate

# Summary

- Does it work?
  - Yes – it provided additional capacity to meet targets
    - If the patient turns up!
- Is it safe?
  - Yes – decisions made were similar to those an ophthalmologist would have made
  - No patient was disadvantaged