

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? | ■ F/U interval |
| ■ Listed for laser | ■ F/U clinic |
| ■ R/M grade | ■ Ophthalmology/OPDR/
Discharge to DRS |

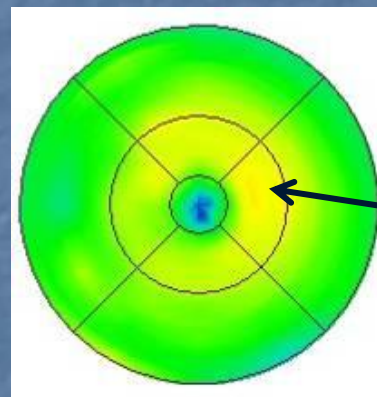
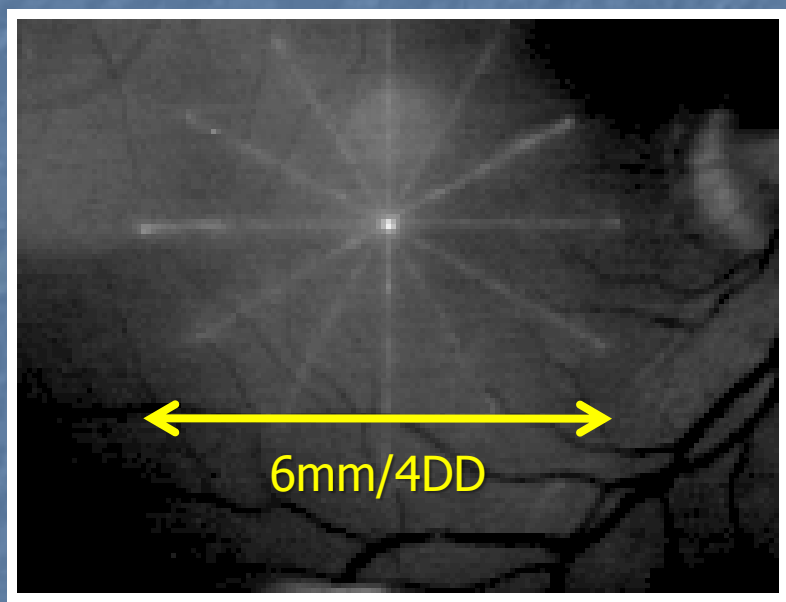
Results

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

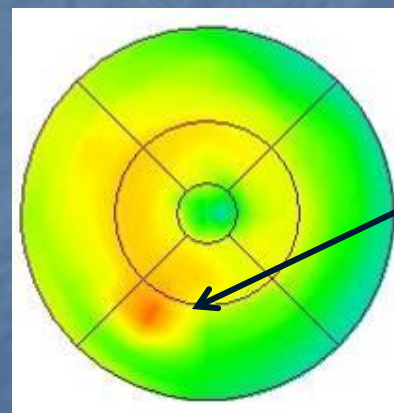
CSMO Disagreements

- 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'

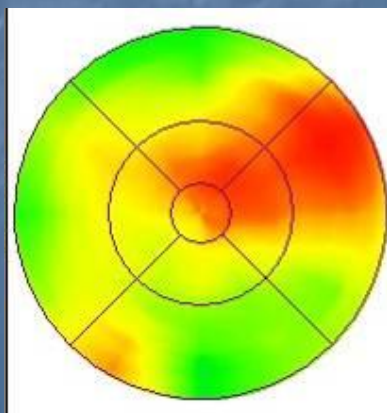


■ Small and subtle



■ 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