論 文 内 容 要 旨

Health education improves referral compliance of persons with probable Diabetic Retinopathy:

A randomized controlled trial.

(健康教育は糖尿病網膜症の可能性のある人の紹介 受診に対するコンプライアンスを改善する:無作為 化比較試験)

PLOS ONE, 15(11): e0242047, 2020

主指導教員:森山 美知子 教授 (医系科学研究科 成人看護開発学) 副指導教員:木内 良明 教授 (医系科学研究科 視覚病態学)

副指導教員: Rahman MD Moshiur 准教授 (医系科学研究科)

KHAIR ZARA

(医歯薬保健学研究科 保健学専攻)

In Bangladesh, compliance rate of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) who are referred to visit tertiary hospital for having diabetic retinopathy (DR) screening is low, and so patients can risk losing their vision. This may be caused by people's lack of awareness regarding DR. Therefore, we provided health education to the patients to observe increase in referral compliance rate.

Introduction

Lack of awareness about DR is the most commonly cited reason why many persons with T2DM are non-compliant with referral instruction to undergo retinal screening. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of a culturally, geographically and socially appropriate, locally adapted five-month-long health education on referral compliance of participants. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first ever RCT conducted on said topic in an a least developed country or in a low and middle-income country. In our research we were able to successfully evaluate the efficacy of the intervention and recommend behavior change strategies as well.

Methods

This was a prospective open-label parallel randomized controlled trial designed for persons with T2DM who underwent basic eye screening at a diabetes hospital but were non-compliant with referral instruction to visit a tertiary hospital for advanced care. Barishal district under Barishal division of Bangladesh was selected as the study site for this study.

Eligibility criteria: Participants eligible for inclusion into study were adults (18 years or above) with T2DM registered with a diabetes hospital, who had undergone preliminary screening for DR using low-resolution fundus camera at the diabetes hospital between September 2017 and August 2018, were referred to a public tertiary level hospital for advanced DR management, did not undergo a Dilated Fundus Examination (DFE) in previous 12 months and had provided informed written consent to be included in this study. The intervention group received health education intervention package for 5 months. The package included information regarding DR and referral instruction from the eye health service providers at the diabetes hospital, one face-to-face session and three telephonic reminders on Days 7, 30 and 90. Participants from the control group also received information regarding DR and referral instruction from the eye health service providers at the diabetes hospital as same as the intervention group. However, they did not receive any form of personalized health education.

Outcomes: The primary endpoint was 'increase in referral compliance' and the secondary endpoint was 'increase in knowledge of DR'. Multivariate logistic regression model was used

to identify significant predictors of compliance to referral.

Results

Three hundred and ninety-seven persons who were referred from the diabetes hospital to tertiary hospital and met inclusion criteria were checked for eligibility. Among them, 98 persons dropped out due to various reasons, and the remaining 299 persons were registered and randomly allocated to the intervention group (health education) (N=143) or the control group (standard care) (N=156). Out of 299 participants, nine dropped out and remaining 290 completed the post intervention survey. There were no statistically significant differences in the baseline characteristics between the two groups.

Primary outcome: The compliance rate in intervention group was found to be significantly higher than the control group (64.3% vs 28.2%; OR 4.73; 95% CI 2.87-7.79; p<0.001).

Secondary outcome: Participants in the intervention group acquired better knowledge on DR (p<0.05). Multivariate regression analysis: Backward Likelihood ratio (LR) binary logistic regression analysis (cut-off value was 0.5) was conducted to reveal the adjusted model. Apart from our intervention, referral compliance rate was also found to be significantly associated with participants' self-perception of vision problem (OR 2.02; 95% CI 1.02-4.01; p = 0.045) and participants' income (OR 1.24; 95% CI 1.06-1.44; p = 0.008).

Discussion

Our multicomponent and locally adapted intensive health education intervention succeeded to attain a referral compliance rate that was 36.1% higher (in other words, this is equivalent to 128% increase in interventions group compared to control group). Other significant predictors of compliance were 'participant's self-perception of vision problem' and 'income'. Where participants felt that their vision was already affected, there seemed to be a sense of urgency and possibly fear that prompted compliance. Participants with higher income also promptly visited referred hospital for further check-up.

Conclusion

Results from this study suggest that intensive health education on DR should be integrated with diabetes education as it may result in significantly improved referral compliance. The face-to-face interaction with participants using easy local language and pictorial tools apparently helped to promote understanding among participants.

バングラデシュでは、2型糖尿病と診断された者で糖尿病網膜症の疑いのある者には、さらなる検査のために三次病院への受診を紹介している。しかし、患者の順守率は低く、多くの患者がその後受診せずに、失明に至る。そのため、順守していない患者に対して、紹介受診に対する意識の向上を目的とした介入研究(教育的介入)を実施し、その後の順守率の変化を観察した。

【背景】糖尿病網膜症についての認識の欠如は、糖尿病患者の多くが網膜スクリーニングを受けるための紹介指示に従わない最大の理由であると報告されている。本研究の目的は、参加者の受診紹介に対する順守において、文化的、地理的、社会的に、地域に適した5か月間の健康教育の有効性を評価することである。管見の限り、本研究は、本課題についての、後発開発途上国または低中所得国での初めてのRCTであり、教育介入の有効性を示すことができた。

【方法】医療機関で基本眼科スクリーニングを受けたが、高度ケアのための三次病院受診の紹介指示に従わなかった 2 型糖尿病患者を対象とした前向き非盲検並行無作為化比較試験。研究フィールドは、バングラデシュ、バリサール管区バリサール地区。対象者:適格基準は、2017年9月~2018年8月の間に医療機関で低解像度眼底カメラを使用して糖尿病網膜症の予備スクリーニングを受けた2型糖尿病患者(18歳以上)である。高度な糖尿病網膜症管理のために三次病院に紹介されたが、過去12か月間に眼底検査(DFE)を受けていない者で、研究参加に同意を得た者。介入群は、5か月間の健康教育パッケージ(眼科医療提供者からの糖尿病網膜症と紹介指導に関する情報提供、1回の対面セッション、7、30、90日目の3回の電話によるリマインダー)を受けた。対照群は、介入群と同様に眼科医療提供者からの糖尿病網膜症と紹介指導に関する情報を受けたが、個別の健康教育は受けていない。主要評価項目は、「紹介コンプライアンスの向上」であり、副次評価項目は「糖尿病網膜症に関する知識の向上」である。多変量ロジスティック回帰モデルを使用して、紹介へのコンプライアンスの予測因子を特定した。

【結果】対象となった 397 人のうち、基準を満たし同意を得た 299 人が登録され、介入群(健康教育)(N=143) または対照群 (N=156) に割り付けられた。途中、9 人が脱落し、残り 290 人が完了した。2 群間でベースラインに差はなかった。介入の結果、介入群の順守率は、対照群に比べて有意に高かった(64.3%対 28.2%; OR 4.73; 95% CI 2.87-7.79; p <0.001)。また、介入群は糖尿病網膜症について有意に知識を習得した(p <0.05)。多変量回帰分析の結果、紹介受診の順守率は、参加者の視力問題の自己認識(OR 2.02; 95% CI 1.02-4.01; p=0.045)と参加者の収入(OR 1.24; 95% CI 1.06-1.44; p=0.008)に有意に関連していることもわかった。

【考察と結論】健康教育介入は、対照群に比較して 36.1%、順守率を上げることに成功した。順守についての重要な予測因子は、「参加者の視力問題の自己認識」と「収入」であった。参加者が自分の視力がすでに影響を受けていると感じた場合、緊急性の感覚があり、順守率を向上させていた。また、収入の高い参加者も、紹介受診の順守につながっていた。この結果は、糖尿病網膜症患者の紹介受診の順守率の向上には健康教育が有効であり、通常の糖尿病教育の中に統合する必要があることを示唆した。また、教育レベル/識字率の低い地域において、わかりやすい現地の言葉とイラスト(絵や写真)を用いた参加者との対面教育の相互作用は、参加者間の理解を促進するのに役立ったと考える。