

## Addressing the burden of diabetic retinopathy and health workforce shortages: A look at task shifting

Submitted by Anonymous (not verified) on 9 November, 2020 - 14:50

Language English



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**Diabetic retinopathy (DR) is a noncommunicable disease (NCD) and the [leading cause of irreversible blindness](#) [1] among the working age population worldwide, having a severe impact on households and economies. However, DR is preventable and manageable if mechanisms for regular screening, early detection, and treatment are in place, and through optimised blood glucose and blood pressure management.**

Globally, it is estimated that [463 million](#) [2] people live with diabetes and are at a higher risk of severe complications and death from infectious disease, as we have seen [with COVID-19](#) [3]. DR is one of the most common complications of diabetes, together with other eye health conditions such as cataract and glaucoma. [Over one-third](#) [1] of people with diabetes develop DR and, if no further action is taken, it's estimated that [about 180 million](#) [1] people worldwide will have DR by 2030.

Following the [rule of halves](#) [4], we know that the actual number of people living with diabetes is much higher than the diagnosed cases, and far fewer of those diagnosed receive adequate care, achieve treatment targets and desired outcomes. A similar tendency occurs in terms of people's access to DR screening and timely, accurate diagnosis.

"I have had blurry vision since I was diagnosed with type 2 diabetes in 2013. However, I have never been diagnosed with DR so far, as there are no DR units in my state (Imo)" - **Chimezie Anyiam**, member of the IDF Blue Circle Voices, Nigeria

### **Task shifting: Nurses, paramedics and optometrists can play an important role for DR**

People with diabetes often fear the loss of their vision or a lower limb. Awareness, early detection and early intervention are key to preventing both. Nurses on the frontline battle to control diabetes and its complications are well placed to detect problems early. The International Diabetes Federation (IDF) is recognising the role of frontline health

workers during this difficult year, by dedicating [World Diabetes Day](#) [5] (**November 14**) to the nurse, urging governments and healthcare organisations to invest in recruitment of more nurses and their training.

This is indeed a time to reflect on the role that not only nurses, but also other healthcare providers such as paramedics and optometrists, can have in the prevention and management of diabetes and DR. There is **growing evidence about the cost-effectiveness of DR screening interventions if there is a high coverage**; however, there are simply not enough ophthalmologists to achieve the necessary population coverage and regularly screen every person with diabetes for signs of DR.

“I deal with several comorbid issues, but this [DR] is the one that affects me the most. If it wasn't for the skills of my optometrist and ophthalmologist, I could have been blind before I hit 50. I have challenges, but I can still see at 52” - **Michael Donohoe**, member of the IDF Blue Circle Voices, United States

Task shifting can effectively increase the rate of timely and accurate DR diagnosis. This is the transfer of tasks to other cadres of the health workforce with fewer qualifications that receive competency-based training to perform specific tasks (in this context, nurses, paramedics and technicians). However, the feasibility, safety, and effectiveness of **these task shifting interventions depends on the cadre and level of training received, the technology and techniques used, and the capacity of health workers to proceed with referrals and to reach remote and rural populations.**

For example, The Fred Hollows Foundation trained nurses in eye health units of tertiary hospitals as well as health assistants in diabetes clinics [in Bangladesh](#) [1] to perform retina examinations for signs of DR. The health assistants were trained to identify people who should be referred for further examinations using hand-held portable cameras that are easy to use and more affordable than the cameras typically used by eye health specialists.

### Access to appropriate technology and techniques is crucial

The level of training required for task shifting is dependent on the technology and techniques that are available:

- **Direct and indirect ophthalmoscopy** provides an adequate vision of the retina, where signs of DR can be found. However, its use requires extensive training and experience.
- **Mydriasis (dilation of the pupil)** can make the task of examining the retina easier, but screening time is longer and cadres other than ophthalmologists may not be allowed to administer eye drops.
- **Non-mydriatic photography-based screening increases the quality and accuracy of screening**, but retinal cameras are often unavailable in primary healthcare facilities in LMICs. The use of non-mydriatic retinal imaging by different cadres through cheaper, portable cameras can help increase coverage of screening programmes. It is possible to train non-ophthalmologists to take retinal images and assess them using portable cameras, but it is also possible to rely on alternative means. For example, the images can be sent to an ophthalmologist who performs the diagnosis remotely. Artificial intelligence-supported technology can also identify signs of DR in retinal images, but this requires [investment in digital health](#) [6] interventions and technologies.

### High coverage: the ultimate enabler

This brings us to another essential point: **without a wide coverage and community-based strategy, investing in task shifting and technology for DR screening will not be enough.** We need to look at the proportion of people living with diabetes that have access to DR screening services, but also identify people who might not be aware of their condition or health risks. For instance, [The Fred Hollows Foundation supported a programme in Pakistan](#) [7] to train community health workers to raise awareness and identify people at risk of developing DR to refer them to a primary healthcare facility where they can be screened by trained optometrists. The programme also invested in a referral system coordinating diabetic clinics with medical retina services, and software to assist with data management and patient tracking.

Such interventions can indeed reduce the suffering of millions of people. For that reason, **we need further integration of diabetic care, eye health interventions and other NCD services into health systems as part**

**of countries' pathways towards Universal Health Coverage.** Although significant progress has been recorded over the last ten years, there are still [gaps in accountability, leadership, investment, care, and community engagement in the NCD response](#) [8] that can be addressed through improved data management, political willingness, investment in digital health, integrated care, task shifting and community-based interventions that put people at the centre.

### Authors

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[Joint high-level statement on 'Strengthening health systems to manage diabetic eye disease' \(2017\)](#) [11]

[International Diabetes Federation and The Fred Hollows Foundation's Diabetes Eye Health Guide \(2015\)](#) [12]

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[1] <https://ncdalliance.org/resources/integrating-eye-health-into-the-ncd-response-people-centred-approaches-to-prevention-and-care>

[2] <https://www.diabetesatlas.org/en/resources/>

[3] <https://ncdalliance.org/resources/briefing-note-impacts-of-covid-19-on-people-living-with-ncds>

[4] <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1371996/pdf/brjgenprac00058-0030.pdf>

[5] <https://worlddiabetesday.org/>

[6] [https://ncdalliance.org/sites/default/files/resource\\_files/DigitalHealthBrief\\_English\\_WEB.pdf](https://ncdalliance.org/sites/default/files/resource_files/DigitalHealthBrief_English_WEB.pdf)

[7]

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[8] [https://ncdalliance.org/sites/default/files/resource\\_files/Bridging%20the%20Gap\\_Brief\\_FINAL.pdf](https://ncdalliance.org/sites/default/files/resource_files/Bridging%20the%20Gap_Brief_FINAL.pdf)

[9] <https://old.ncdalliance.org/resources/integrating-eye-health-into-the-ncd-response-people-centred-approaches-to-prevention-and-care>

[10] <https://www.hollows.org/Upload/FHF/Media/au/pdf/Reports/Compendium-of-Good-Practices-LR-Report.pdf>

[11] <https://www.idf.org/images/site1/content/IDF-IAPB-ICO-WCO-declaration-2017.pdf>

[12] <https://idf.org/our-activities/care-prevention/eye-health/eye-health-guide.html>

[13] <https://old.ncdalliance.org/news-events/news/caring-for-eye-health-within-the-ncd-and-uhc-responses>

[14] <https://old.ncdalliance.org/taxonomy/term/288>

[15] <https://old.ncdalliance.org/category/tags/diabetes>

[16] <https://old.ncdalliance.org/taxonomy/term/1017>