Objective: To assess the prevalence of, and quality of care for, diabetes mellitus among the understudied, yet growing, population of older, urban American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/ANs).

Design: Medical record review.


Patients: All (N=550) AI/AN patients ≥ 50 years of age.

Main Outcomes Measures: Provider-documented medical diagnoses and indicators of quality of care of diabetes.

Results: Diabetes mellitus was documented in 113 (21%) of the medical records. Persons with diabetes were more likely than those without (P ≤ 0.05) to be obese, and to have hypertension, coronary artery disease, and depression. Most patients with diabetes were treated with either insulin (43%) or oral hypoglycemic medication (39%), but 16% received neither. Screening rates within 12 months were high for glycosylated hemoglobin (72%), lipid profile (84%), and foot examination (72%), but were low for urinalysis (23%), ophthalmology referral (23%), and influenza vaccination (46%). Only 46% of patients had ever received pneumococcal vaccination, and even fewer (26%) had received tuberculin skin testing (24%). Although 65% of patients had ever been referred to a dietitian, only 40% had received exercise counseling. The total number of health problems was the factor most often associated with quality of care indicators.

Conclusions: The prevalence rate of diabetes among this urban clinic population of older AI/ANs was high. Although performance of quality indicators was suboptimal, it was comparable to, or better than, that found in other older populations for many measures. (Ethn Dis. 2004;14:574–579)

Key Words: Aged, Indians North American, Quality of Care, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Urban

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INTRODUCTION

Type 2 diabetes mellitus, a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the United States, affects 11% of Americans aged ≥ 65 years. However, the burden falls disproportionately on American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/ANs), affecting 22% in this age group. Likewise, although prevalence rates vary widely among AI/ANs aged 45 years and older (19% to 72%), they are much higher than rates among their White counterparts (5%). Furthermore, diabetes mortality rates among AI/ANs are 2.5 to 3.5 times those of non-AI/ANs in both urban and rural populations.

Studies of the medical conditions of, and the quality of health care received by, older AI/ANs in urban, nonreservation settings are very rare. Most studies of diabetes or its care among AI/ANs have been conducted in communities served by the Indian Health Service or tribal health programs, and none have focused on older persons not living on or near reservations. Older AI/ANs are among the fastest growing populations in the United States, and 41% of AI/AN elders now live in urban areas, and do not receive direct health care from the Indian Health Service or tribal health programs. Several urban Indian health programs were developed in the 1970s in recognition of the unmet healthcare needs of AI/ANs, many of whom relocated to urban areas in the 1950s, as the result of formal federal policy. However, little is known about the quality of care provided by these urban programs.

Since previous work has suggested that the quality of diabetes care for older persons may vary by race, or by socioeconomic status, the purpose of this study was to assess the quality of diabetes care among older AI/ANs in a low-income, urban, primary care setting. In addition, factors associated with performance of quality of care indicators were assessed.

METHODS

Clinical Setting

According to the 1990 census, nearly 17,800 AI/ANs resided in King County, Washington, with 7,325 living in Seattle. The Seattle Indian Health Board is a multidisciplinary, community-based organization that provides diverse services for the King County AI/AN population, serving >6,000 AI/AN individuals of all ages, who are affiliated with approximately 250 different AI tribes or AN villages. More than half of the clinic’s clientele are ≥ 45 years of age, almost half are unemployed, 58% have no form of health insurance, and 80% have incomes below the federally determined poverty line. Persons seeking medical services are eligible for care regardless of financial status or race/ethnicity.

Study Population

Employing the clinic’s computerized records, a list was generated of all (N=550) self-identified AI/AN elders who made ≥ 1 visit between June 1994 and June 1995, the only years for which data were available. Elders were defined as persons ≥ 50 years of age because, in AI/AN culture, “elder” status is often conferred at ages younger than 65 years.
Older AI/ANs are among the fastest growing populations in the United States, and 41% of AI/AN elders now live in urban areas, and do not receive direct health care from the Indian Health Service or tribal health programs. Since age-related disability occurs nearly 20 years earlier among AI/ANs compared to Whites; therefore, lower age eligibility criteria exist for federal programs targeting the elderly.  

Medical Records Review  
Under the supervision of a general internist (DB), a professional abstractor, with a degree in gerontology and extensive experience reviewing medical records, abstracted the charts of all 550 patients. A sample of study forms was reviewed for discrepancies in categorization and completeness between the internist and the abstractor. Because training was an iterative process, tests of inter-rater reliability were not applied.  

Persons were classified as having diabetes if diabetes was listed as a diagnosis at least once in the medical record, or if they were using insulin and/or oral hypoglycemic medications. Demographic information included age, sex, marital status, and major form of insurance coverage. Clinical data consisted of smoking status and weight status based on the following body mass index (BMI in kg/m²) classifications: normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9), overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9), obesity class I (BMI 30.0–34.9), obesity class II (BMI 35.0–39.9), and obesity class III (BMI ≥40). Persons were classified as having hypertension, coronary artery disease (angina, myocardial infarction), or depression if these conditions were listed as diagnoses at least once in the medical record. Up to 17 different clinical diagnoses were collected from each medical record, and totaled to obtain the number of health problems for each patient.  

Diabetes Quality of Care Indicators  
During the study period, the Seattle Indian Health Board used the Indian Health Service guidelines for the care of diabetes, and diabetes education and training were available through the Indian Health Service. This was the first assessment of quality of diabetes care at this site, since urban Indian clinics were not routinely included in the Indian Health Service’s Diabetes Care and Outcomes Audit, a comprehensive, annual chart review of diabetes care. Measures included responses of “ever” or within “12 months” when asked if the following tests had been performed, or services provided: glycosylated hemoglobin, fasting glucose, lipid profile, urinalysis, blood pressure, foot examination, and ophthalmology referral; and whether the following had “ever” been performed or provided: pneumococcal vaccination, tuberculin skin testing, dietitian referral, and exercise counseling. These measures were also included in the American Diabetes Association guidelines with the exception of urinalysis within 12 months, and tuberculin skin testing, which were specifically added by the Indian Health Service due to the high prevalence rates of renal disease and tuberculosis among AI/ANs.  

Statistical Analyses  
The data did not permit analysis by tribal affiliation or income. Differences in proportions and means between patients with and without diabetes were assessed using the chi-square statistic or 2-paired t test as appropriate. Factors examined in association with receipt or completion of the indicators were assessed separately and included age, sex, marital status, insurance coverage, smoking status, depression, hypertension, coronary artery disease, number of health problems, insulin therapy, and duration of diabetes. Frequencies of selected tests were also examined for persons aged ≥65 years of age (N=43). Due to a strong correlation between age and insurance, analyses involving insurance were stratified by age (<65 years, ≥65 years). Associations between patient factors and performance of the quality indicators and total number of indicators were assessed using logistic and linear regression, respectively, in a 2 step process: age and sex were forced into the model, and individual factors were then selected using stepwise forward conditional regression. Statistical significance (P value) was set at ≤.05. All analyses were conducted using SPSS for Windows Release 11.0.0 (SPSS, Inc.).  

Among patients with diabetes, data were missing for smoking (N=3), BMI (N=11), blood pressure within 12 months (N=3), and duration of diabetes (N=18). Among patients without diabetes, missing data consisted of marital status (N=1), insurance (N=2), smoking (N=24), BMI (N=90), and blood pressure within 12 months (N=30). Data were missing significantly more often for patients without diabetes only for BMI (P<.01).  

RESULTS  
The study sample comprised (N=550) AI/ANs aged ≥50 years. Thirty-nine percent of the total study population of elders were men. The mean age was 61.1 years, with few (3%) patients aged ≥80 years, and 27% were married. A provider diagnosis of diabetes was noted in the medical records of 113 (21%) patients. Among all persons aged 50–64 years, the frequency of diagnosed diabetes was 18% (men=17%, women=18%), compared to 28% (men=30%, women=26%) of those
Table 1. Receipt or performance of quality indicators among the 113 older AI/AN patients with diabetes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Ever %</th>
<th>Last 12 Months %</th>
<th>Guideline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monitoring and screening</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycosylated hemoglobin</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>IHS, ADA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipid profile*</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>IHS, ADA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinalysis</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>IHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood pressure reading</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>IHS, ADA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot examination</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>IHS, ADA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophthalmology referral</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>IHS, ADA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prevention of infectious disease</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza vaccine</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>IHS, ADA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumococcal vaccine</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IHS, ADA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculin skin testing</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lifestyle counseling</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition referral</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IHS, ADA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise counseling</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IHS, ADA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N/A = not applicable; IHS = Indian Health Service; ADA = American Diabetes Association.
* Includes cholesterol.

Table 2 exhibits age- and sex-adjusted odds ratios for factors significantly associated with each quality indicator as identified using forward stepwise conditional logistic regression. The total number of health problems as noted in the medical record was the factor most commonly associated with performance of quality indicators. Marital status, duration of diabetes, and insurance (in age-stratified analyses) were not associated with receipt of quality measures. After adjustment for age and sex, the number of health problems was the only factor significantly associated with total number of indicators performed (beta coefficient=0.377, P<.01).

CONCLUSIONS

This is the first study to examine diabetes care among any population of older AI/ANs not receiving direct care...
... among people aged ≥65 years, the frequency (28%) of diabetes exceeded that of both Indian Health Service outpatients (22%) and Medicare beneficiaries (12%).

from Indian Health Service or tribal healthcare programs, which means no reliable surveillance studies exist in the peer-reviewed literature on diabetes among comparable groups of AI/ANs. The rate in the group aged 50–64 years (18%) was similar to that reported for Indian Health Service outpatients aged 45–64 years (19%); however, among people aged ≥65 years, the frequency (28%) exceeded that of both Indian Health Service outpatients (22%) and Medicare beneficiaries (12%). Although diabetes was documented in 21% of this population of elders, this may be an underestimate, since the prevalence of undiagnosed diabetes in one study of older American Indians was approximately 15%.16

Although men aged ≥65 years carried a diagnosis of diabetes more often than did women, this difference was not statistically significant. In contrast, population-based studies of AI/ANs have demonstrated significantly higher rates for AI/AN women.1,2 The higher prevalence among men in this study may be due to chronically ill men being overrepresented, as well as to the small sample size. Depression was also more commonly documented in patients with diabetes, a finding not previously described in AI/ANs.

Adherence to recommended diabetes care practices has been suboptimal in a wide variety of clinical settings and populations.6,17–19 However, very few investigations of quality of diabetes care among older persons utilizing a review of medical or administrative records have been conducted, limiting the comparability of this study’s findings. For patients aged ≥65 years in this study, the percent who received glycosylated hemoglobin measurements within 1 year (74%) was much higher than that for participants in the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (26%),6 or urban Medicare fee-for-service beneficiaries in Washington state (56%),19 but was comparable to the national median of Medicare fee-for-service recipients (71%).20 Rates for cholesterol determination (86%) were also higher than those among the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey participants (56%–68%) but only slightly higher than those among Indian Health Service clients aged ≥65 years (80%).11 However, ophthalmology referrals were uncommon in this age group (12%), compared to rates of ophthalmic eye examinations among Medicare patients (40%–72%),6,19 or the Indian Health Service (58%).21 Finally, the proportion of patients aged ≥65 years in this study who had received a urinalysis in the past year (19%) was much lower than that found among Indian Health Service patients in the same age group (84%).21 The infrequent screening for proteinuria is disturbing, since rates of end-stage renal disease due to diabetes are increasing,19,22 and early treatment of asymptomatic proteinuria may slow the progression of renal disease.

The risk of respiratory diseases is higher among AI/ANs and persons with diabetes. Influenza and pneumonia mortality rates among AI/ANs in the Indian Health Service are 1.7 times those for the general US population. The Washington state rate for all races,6 and for rates among urban AI/ANs, are 1.8 times that among urban Whites.3 Therefore, although the rate of documented influenza vaccination (46%) was comparable to the self-reported rate for persons with diabetes aged 45–64 years in the general US population (45%),23 it was disconcertingly low for persons aged ≥65 years (49%). In comparison, the rate among Indian Health Service patients with diabetes aged ≥65 years was 61%.23 For many years, the Indian Health Service has recommended tuberculin skin testing for AI/AN persons with diabetes regardless of age, since AI/ANs die of tuberculosis 6 times more often than their counterparts in the general population, and 9 times more often than US Whites,4 and because those with diabetes are at higher risk for reactivating tuberculosis. Treatment of latent infection, which is identified by tuberculin skin testing, reduces this risk. However, the American Diabetes Association guidelines at the time did not emphasize this aspect of care,15 perhaps contributing to the low rates of tuberculin skin testing in this study.

Lifestyle modifications are effective in improving the control of diabetes, but are typically difficult to implement. Nutrition referrals were relatively common in this study, however, which may be explained by the presence of a nutritionist on site. Although exercise counseling was infrequently documented, information regarding counseling during a clinic visit may not be routinely recorded in the medical record.24

We were unable to assess the effect of income on diabetes treatment and quality of care. However, this population is relatively poor, which may limit available treatment options. Lower performance of quality of care indicators in other socioeconomically disadvantaged settings has been noted.24 Although insurance coverage was not significantly associated with any of the outcome measures in this study, the sample size limited the ability to detect modest associations. Nonetheless, it is notable that the quality of care in this low-income population was, in many aspects, as good as, or better than, that among the comparable US Medicare population.

Of the factors associated with performance measures, the number of
health problems was the most common. Persons with more health problems may make more frequent clinic visits, therefore, having more opportunities to receive appropriate care. However, due to the relatively small size of this diabetes sample, other potentially important factors may not have reached statistical significance. Age and gender were infrequently associated with receipt of quality measures, suggesting that the quality of care did not vary substantially by these factors. This is similar to the findings of a study of Washington state Medicare fee-for-service patients, but not those of the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey. In contrast to another study (not limited to the elderly), insurance status did not affect quality of care, even when analyses were limited to persons aged <65 years. Lastly, consistent with a previous study, patients on insulin more often received retinopathy screening, perhaps because they were perceived as having more severe disease, or made more frequent visits, thus having more opportunities for preventive care.

Limitations

Several limitations of this study deserve mention. First, these findings are based on diagnosed cases of diabetes, and are therefore likely to underestimate the prevalence of diabetes in this population. Second, these results are subject to the well-known limitations of chart reviews, including incomplete data, ascertainment bias, and non-standardized measurements. Third, this study reflected the practice styles of a small group of providers in a well-run unit, and was limited to clinic users within a 1-year period, thereby excluding individuals who did not seek care during this time. Therefore, findings from this clinic user sample cannot be generalized to other urban AI/AN populations. Notably, the clinic clientele is largely poor and unemployed, and may not represent urban AI/ANs who did not seek care at this clinic. Fourth, as in many other clinic-based investigations, performance of measures may be underestimated, since other sources of care could not be assessed. Finally, the quality of care during the study period likely underestimates current practices, since greater emphasis has been placed currently on diabetes care.

Since <1% of the total Indian Health Service budget is allocated for urban programs, urban AI/ANs, who have worse health status than Whites for many indicators, generally do not have access to resources provided to many reservation-based AI/ANs. Despite this, the quality of care for elders with diabetes in this study was, in many respects, as good as, or better than, that for other older populations, particularly Medicare beneficiaries. This finding is encouraging, since urban Indian health programs have limited resources, and serve a largely low income clientele. Nonetheless, several opportunities exist to improve the management of diabetes, and prevent its complications. The quality of diabetes care among reservation communities is routinely examined by the Indian Health Service, and these findings may inform allocation of limited resources for urban AI/AN diabetes programs.

While the prevalence of diabetes in the general population is rising rapidly, it remains lower than the prevalence among AI/ANs. As a result, AI/AN healthcare programs have made concerted efforts to improve the quality of diabetes care. This study suggests that, although Indian health programs have room for improvement, they may serve as models for improving care for all persons with diabetes, including those who are socioeconomically disadvantaged.

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REFERENCES

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Manuscript draft: Rhoades, Roubideaux, Buchwald
Statistical expertise: Rhoades
Acquisition of funding: Buchwald
Administrative, technical, or material assistance: Roubideaux, Buchwald
Supervision: Buchwald