1. Introduction

• Diabetes is a major global health priority, affecting more than four hundred million adults worldwide¹
• Efforts are being made to target the disease by intervening with early screening and prevention¹
• The management of diabetes is guided by clinical practice guidelines (CPGs)²
• Recommendations contained within CPGs are not always subjected to rigorous evaluation²
• There is lack of information regarding how recommendations contained within CPGs can be translated into key performance indicators (KPIs)

2. Goals and objectives

• To identify and systematically appraise guidelines reporting recommendations for the screening and prevention of type 2 diabetes (T2DM)
• To translate appraised guideline recommendations into specific and relevant KPIs
• To determine how clinicians and policymakers value evidence-based appraisal information during KPI development

3. Methods

This was a multi-phase project in which:
• Conducted a systemic review of published diabetes screening and prevention guidelines
• Identified guidelines were critically appraised using the Guidelines for Research and Evaluation Enterprise (AGREE II) tool
• Conducted two focus groups to determine diabetes KPIs relevant for practice in Qatar

4. Results

• Best performing domain across all guidelines was ‘clarity of presentation’ (Figure 1 & 2)
• Diabetes Canada Guideline (DCG) had the highest standardized overall score (Table 1)
• The multidisciplinary diabetes team indicated that earlier testing with either fasting blood glucose (FBG) and/or hemoglobin A1C (HBA1C) should be considered in high-risk individuals is the top-ranked KPI
• The academic group indicated that screening for diabetes using FPG and/or HBA1C should be performed every 3 years in individuals >/= 40 years of age or at high risk is the top-ranked KPI

5. Significance

• The current project addresses a clinically relevant topic and integrates clinical decision-making with evidence-based healthcare research components
• Clear auditing criteria for diabetes prevention and screening recommendations were developed

6. Post-project recommendations

• Health care providers and academic clinicians within Qatar recommend the use of Diabetes Canada Guidelines for screening and prevention of diabetes.

References:

Table 1. Overall score and recommendations for diabetes prevention and screening guidelines

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