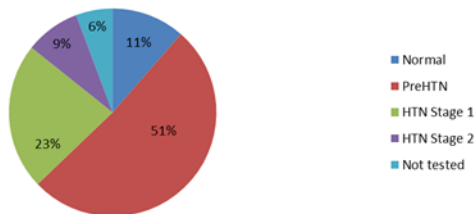


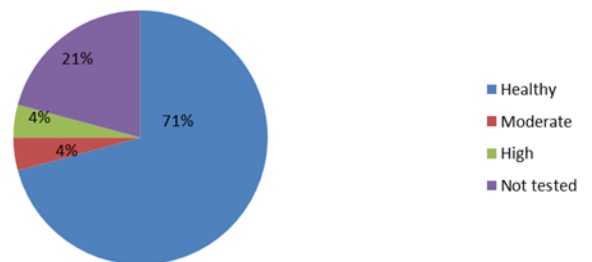
SUCCESSES

- The highest risk diabetic patient enrolled in the DSMT program had a 5.6% improvement in pre (12.4)/post (11.7) program HgbA1C levels.
- Average total cholesterol of DSMT patients improved by 8% pre (174.26)/post (160.17) program.
- Conducted diabetes screening for 84 community members with the following outcomes:
 - ⇒ Of the 49 participants who had blood work, 32% had a high risk score for diabetes,
 - ⇒ Of the 70 participants who had all blood work completed, 16% had a Hemoglobin A1C of 7 or higher,
 - ◇ 26% had cholesterol levels classified as moderately high and high
 - ⇒ Of the 62 participants who had a blood pressure taken, 89% were classified as having pre-hypertension.

Distribution of BP Among Diabetes Screening Participants Who Knew They Had High BP (N=35)



Distribution of Cholesterol Among Diabetes Screening Participants Who Knew They Had High Cholesterol (N=24)



CHALLENGES & NEXT STEPS

- For community engagement to achieve positive results, program service delivery and staff need to be flexible to respond to the emerging needs of communities. Building trust with the community takes time and commitment from staff. As the community based DSMT and DPP programs evolve, outreach time will need to be built into the roles and responsibilities of staff to increase the total number of community members engaged in diabetes programming.
- Many diabetes screening participants who reported being told by a provider in the past that they have high blood pressure and high cholesterol still do not have their diagnosis under control.



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