

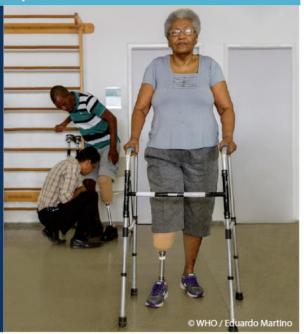


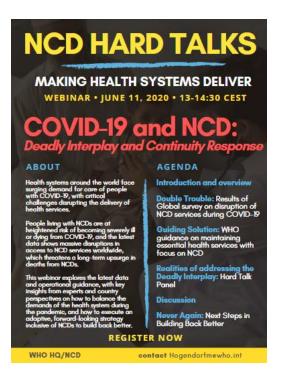
NCD HARD TALKS

COMPREHENSIVE DIABETES MANAGEMENT

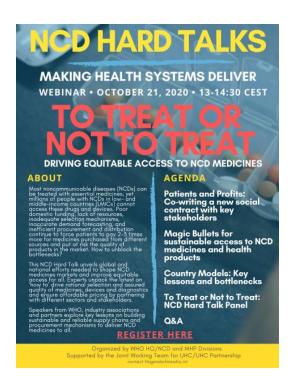
Tuesday, 23 November | 13:00-14:30 CET

The sector is failing people with diabetes, why does access to rehabilitation and assistive technology remain an illusion?













Thank you for joining us

- · This webinar will be recorded.
- Links to the recording and all slides will be shared after the session.
- Interpretation is available in French, Spanish, Chinese, Russian and Arabic.
- Captioning is available in English and can be accessed through the Zoom function bar at the bottom of your screen.
- We invite you to participate in the discussion by sharing your questions in the Q&A box.
- Experts are invited to type their answers throughout the session.
- General comments can be shared in the chat box.
- · Please be respectful we are here to learn and exchange ideas.



Opening Remarks from Dr Ren Minghui

Assistant Director General

UHC/Communicable and Noncommunicable Diseases, WHO HQ



Agenda

Time	Topic	Speaker
13:00-13:05	Introduction from the moderator	Dr Shelly Chadha , Technical Officer, Sensory Functions, Disability and Rehabilitation, NCD Department, WHO HQ
13:05-13:10	Opening remarks	Dr Ren Minghui, Assistant Director-General, UHC/Communicable and Noncommunicable Diseases WHO HQ
13:10-13:20	Patient Experience	Mr Salih Hendricks
13:20-13:30	What is the standard of care for early detection and management of foot complications as part of comprehensive management of diabetes in primary health care?	Dr Chapal Khasnabis, Unit Head (a.i), Access to Assis ive Technology and Medical Devices, Health Product Policy and Standards Department, WHO HQ



NCD HARD TALKS

Agenda

Time	Topic	Speaker
13:30 - 14:00	Roundtable: What are the challenges in integrating rehabilitation and assistive technology in the management of diabetes at primary health care? Moderator: Dr Slim Slama , Unit Head, NCD Management-Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment, NCD Department, WHO HQ	 Dr Nana Kofi Edu Affare, St Patrick's Hospital, Ghana Dr Rune Nielsen, Sophies Minde Ortopedi, Norway Dr Priscilla Nad, Technical Office, WHO WPRO Professor Abdul Basit, Bagaianstitute of Diabetology & Endocrinology, Pakistan
14:00-14:20	Approaches for integrating rehabilitation and assisting technology for diabetic management in primary health care	Consultant, Access to Assistiv Technology Team, WHO HQ
13:10-13:20	Next steps for the NCD team Closing remarks	Dr Bente Mikkelsen, Director, NCD Department, WHO HQ Dr Clive Ondari, Director, Health Products Policy and Standards (HPS) Department, WHO HQ



NCD HARD TALKS



Mr Salih Hendricks South Africa

Patient Experience

Highlight experience of living with complications to diabetes requiring rehabilitation and assistive technology



Standard of Care

What is the standard of care for early detection and management of foot complications as part of comprehensive management of diabetes in primary health care?





What is the standard of care for early detection and management of foot complications as part of comprehensive management of diabetes in Primary Health Care?

Chapal Khasnabis khasnabisc@who.int

Foot complications — amputation

- Today's untreated ulcer is tomorrow's amputation
- Preventing foot ulcers of people living with diabetes should be a major objective of the diabetes care
- Barefoot walking and inappropriate footwear are also common causes of developing ulceration and reulceration
- One potentially preventable complication of diabetes is Diabetic Foot Ulcer (DFU).





Up to 50%









DFU prevention strategies (education, screening, footcare) are not working even in HIC

DFU and associated amputations cost the NHS-UK > \$1.6 billion annually

Management of diabetes in Primary Health Care!



- 1 in 10 people live with diabetes and number is on increase.
- Management of diabetic care is still not in the programme list of Primary Health Care in most countries.
- Ignorance about diabetic foot care among primary health care personnel, and belief in alternative systems of medicine or insulin can solve everything, a serious concern.
- Most people living with diabetes consult a doctor or visit a nearby hospital only when ulcer does not heal.



PHC/CHC: Early detection and management



Make services available to people in need as close as possible to their own communities, including in rural areas.

MISALE WE WISALES SALE TO THE WISHING

Ulcer → amputation but after



Power of Rehabilitation, Assistive Technology and People Living with Diabetes has not been understood yet.



Good news: we know what to do and how to do





Management of diabetes must be integrated within Primary/Community Health Care

Diabetes and PHC



- 1. Go local, as local as possible.
- 2. 1stop total diabetic screening service in a hospital and PHC/CHC setting
- 3. Transfer knowledge, skills and resources to the Primary Health Care personnel.
- 4. Invest in nurses (nurse-led) give confidence in the diabetic foot management, such as educating and encouraging diabetic person to participate in proper foot care and wearing footwear, foot screening, testing for signs and symptoms of diabetic foot complication, provision of protective footwear and other essential assistive products.

Rehabilitation and Assistive Technology



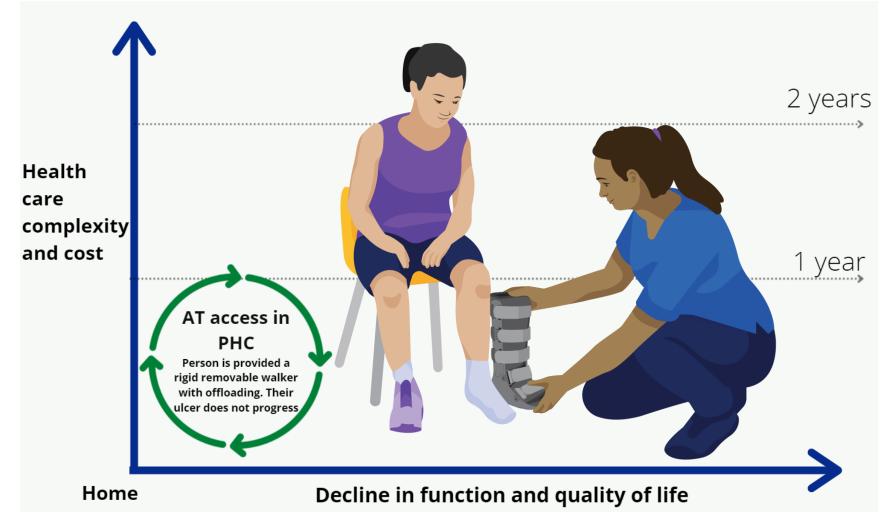
- Treat DFU early, before it becomes late
- Foot care must be part of the diabetic care
- Inform and empower people living with diabetes, their relatives and caregivers on the importance of wearing appropriate footwear to prevent/treat DFU
- The gold standard of foot care for DFU is educating the individual and family members, total contact casting, offloading and protective footwear

a foot ulcer doesn't need to = amputation



We can change the story of DFU

- Simple foot care solutions
- Foot orthosis or protective footwear
- 3. Timely intervention and follow-up
- 4. Impactful outcome
- 5. Cost effective





Rehabilitation and Assistive Technology

- Lower Extremity Amputation (LEA) is much more expensive and traumatic than treating a Diabetic Foot Ulcer.
- But in case of amputation, ensure provision of rehabilitation services as continuum of diabetic care.
- Ensure access to prosthesis and other assistive products without any further economic hardship or delay.



Thank You



Roundtable Discussion

What are the challenges in integrating rehabilitation and assistive technology in the management of diabetes at primary health care?

Moderated By:

Dr Slim Slama, Unit
Head, NCD
ManagementScreening, Diagnosis
and Treatment, NCD
Department, WHO HO

Roundtable Speakers



Dr Nana Kofi Edu Affare, St Patrick's Hospital, Ghana



*Dr Priscilla Nad,*Technical Officer, WHO
WPRO



*Dr Rune Nielsen,*Sophies Minde Ortopedi,
Norway



Professor Abdul Basit,
Baqai Institute of
Diabetology &
Endocrinology, Pakistan





Louise Puli,
Consultant, Access to
Assistive Technology
Team, WHO HQ

Integration Project

Approaches for integrating rehabilitation and assistive technology for diabetic management in primary health care





Approaches for integrating rehabilitation and assistive technology for diabetic management in primary health care

Louise Puli

Access to Assistive Technology Team
Health Product Policy and Standards Department,
WHO HQ
pulil@who.int @LouisePuli



Project overview

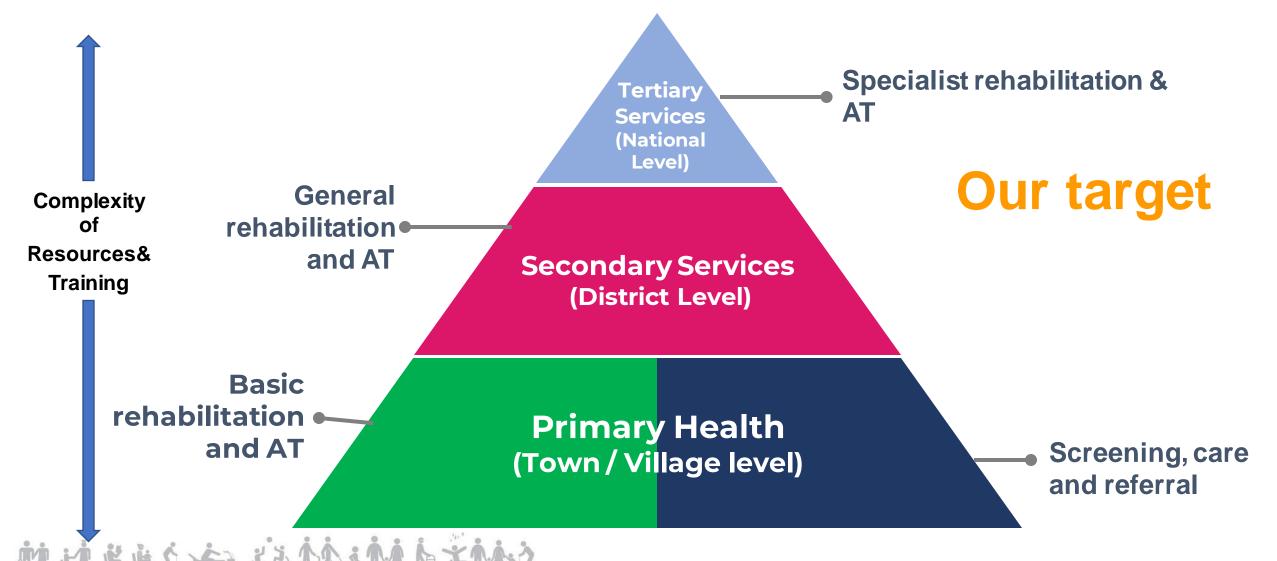


- Funder: Government of Norway
- Vision: 'Rehabilitation and assistive technology inclusive primary healthcare management of NCDs'
- Collaboration between the WHO AT, NCD & Rehabilitation programmes





Rehabilitation and AT at all levels for NCDs





Project process

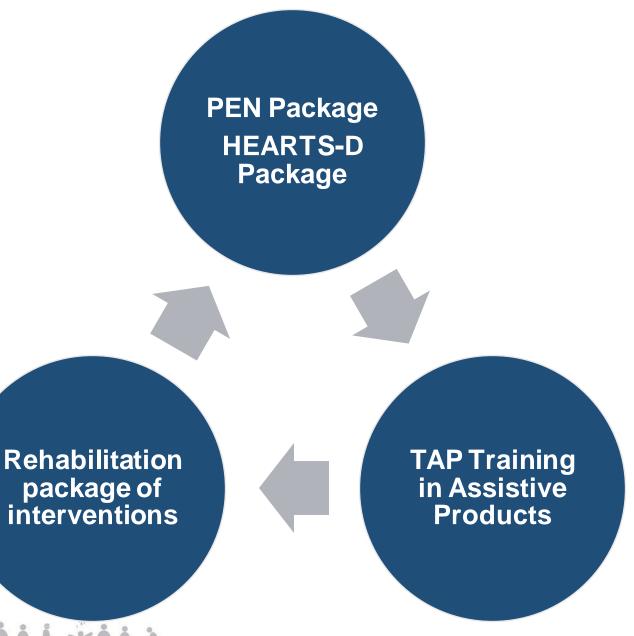
- Collaboratively frame the approach
- Regional and national consultations
- Developed teaching and learning materials
- Country pilots: Ghana and Fiji
- Lessons learnt & next steps







WHO
Packages
Focusing on
PHC





WHO
Packages
Focusing on
PHC

神话中的人名意名的

PEN Package HEARTS-D Package

1 Package

Rehabilitation package of interventions



TAP Training in Assistive Products



Priority area identified in regional consultations: mobility & self-care









Target learners





Primary health care personnel, <u>especially nurses</u> likely to be based in a health facility and in a position to provide very basic but impactful rehabilitation and assistive technology





In-country mentors





Health care personnel with proven experience in the module content area, who fulfil an in-country mentor role







	Inclusion Criteria	Definition
	Priority	The intervention and/or product is important in managing complications of
_		diabetes





Inclusion Criteria	Definition
Priority	The intervention and/or product is important in managing complications of
	diabetes
Safety	The intervention and/or product can be delivered safely and effectively
	(with minimal potential for adverse events or side effects) with limited
	clinical reasoning, through use of protocols and short training.





Inclusion Criteria	Definition
Priority	The intervention and/or product is important in managing complications of
	diabetes
Safety	The intervention and/or product can be delivered safely and effectively
	(with minimal potential for adverse events or side effects) with limited
	clinical reasoning, through use of protocols and short training.
Screening and	Indication for the intervention and/or product is easy to identify through
assessment	basic screening, with or without a definitive diagnosis.





Inclusion Criteria	Definition
Priority	The intervention and/or product is important in managing complications of
	diabetes
Safety	The intervention and/or product can be delivered safely and effectively
	(with minimal potential for adverse events or side effects) with limited
	clinical reasoning, through use of protocols and short training.
Screening and	Indication for the intervention and/or product is easy to identify through
assessment	basic screening, with or without a definitive diagnosis.
Implementation	The time intensity of the intervention is feasible for personnel to deliver in
	addition to their usual clinical role





Inclusion Criteria	Definition
Priority	The intervention and/or product is important in managing complications of
	diabetes
Safety	The intervention and/or product can be delivered safely and effectively
	(with minimal potential for adverse events or side effects) with limited
	clinical reasoning, through use of protocols and short training.
Screening and	Indication for the intervention and/or product is easy to identify through
assessment	basic screening, with or without a definitive diagnosis.
Implementation	The time intensity of the intervention is feasible for personnel to deliver in
	addition to their usual clinical role
Cost	The intervention can be delivered using only low-cost and locally available
	equipment or consumables or require only minimal investment.





Online & face-to-face learning

Supervised practice

Independent practice with mentoring



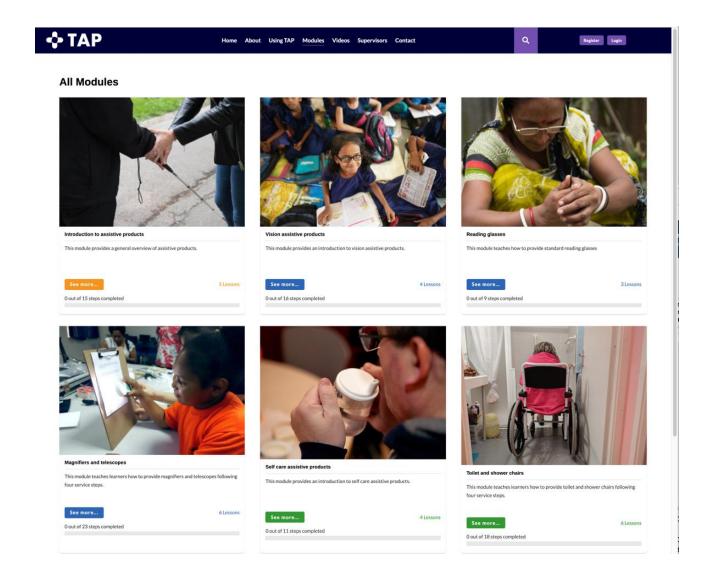




In country capacity building



Training in Assistive Products- TAP

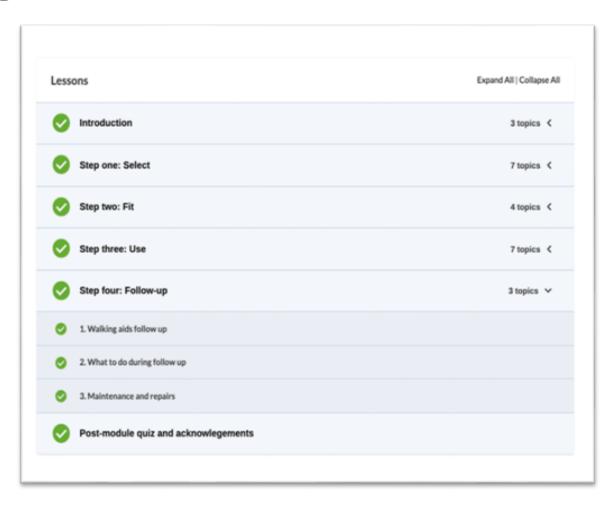






Modules: specially designed content

- Layered content broken into lessons and topics
 - Minimum content needed
 - Practical to implement
 - Written in plain English
 - Language selection from the platform for translations







Monitoring, evaluation and learning

- Learner engagement and feedback
- Mentor and learner focus groups
- Internal WHO reflective project evaluation





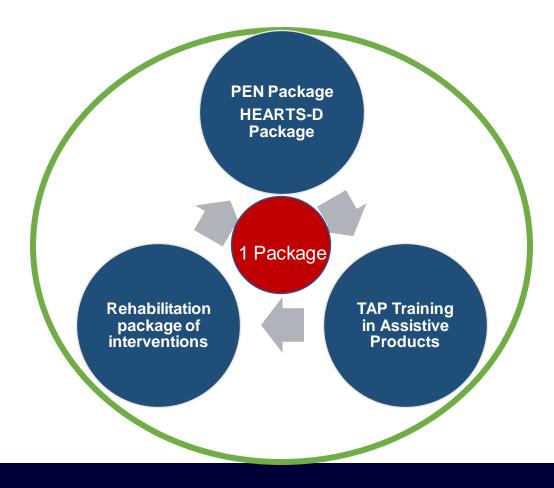


Next steps

More comprehensive packages for PHC personnel for

diabetes care









I would suggest instead of using "control" diabetes, use "prevent" diabetes and its complications (primary, secondary and tertiary prevention). My feeling is that, in many places, while we are "focusing on control", we get satisfied with results that are still leading to complications in most people with diabetes and premature deaths.



Next Steps for the NCD Team

Dr Bente Mikkelsen

Director, Department for Noncommunicable Diseases, WHO HQ





Closing Remarks

Dr Clive Ondari

Director, Health Products Policy and Standard (HPS)

Department, WHO HQ



