

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

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Conclusion

PEER REVIEWED

Introduction

Methods

Results



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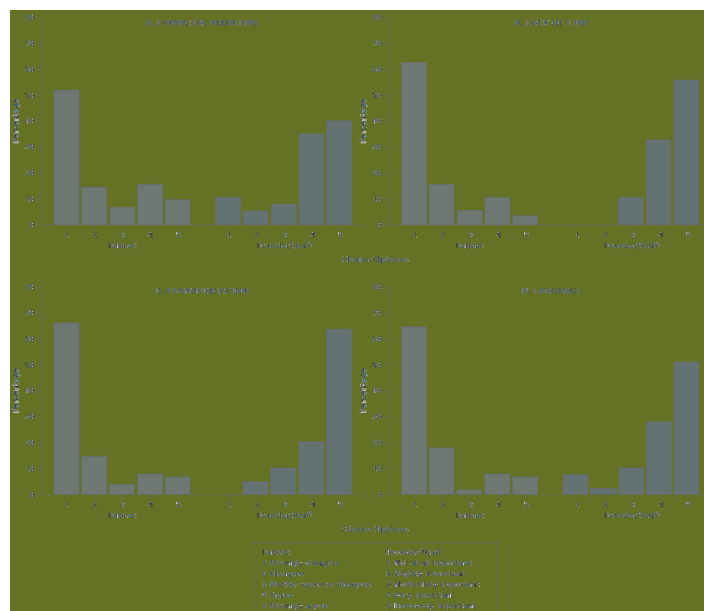


Figure 1. Perceived logistic and external barriers to diabetic retinopathy screening, Los Angeles, California, 2014–2015. Patients were asked to rate reasons that “would delay or prevent you from getting your screening/test for diabetic eye disease.” Health care providers and their staffers were asked to rate “how important it is to address the following potential barriers for patients to receive retinal eye screening” at the clinic. All $P < .001$. Barriers are ordered in descending order by how frequently they were identified by patients.

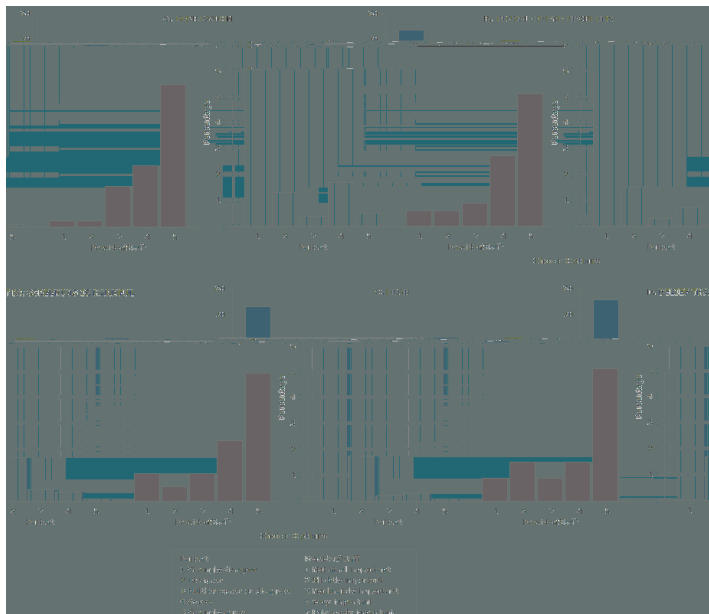


Figure 2. Perceived potential internal barriers to diabetic retinopathy screening, Los Angeles, California, 2014–2015. Patients were asked to rate reasons that “would delay or prevent you from getting your screening/test for diabetic eye disease.” Health care providers and their staffers were asked to rate “how important it is to address the following potential barriers for patients to receive retinal eye screening” at the clinic. All $P < .001$. Barriers are ordered in descending order by how frequently they were identified by patients. Abbreviation: DR, diabetic retinopathy.

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Table. Demographic Characteristics of Participants (N = 101), Study of Barriers to Diabetic Retinopathy Screening in a Safety-Net Health Center in South Los Angeles, California, 2014–2015

Characteristic	n (%) ^a
Age, y, mean (SD)	54.0 (7.7)
Male	41 (40.6)
Race/ethnicity	
Hispanic	71 (70.3)
African American	27 (26.7)
Other	3 (2.0)
Marital status	
Single	37 (36.6)
Married or living with a partner	41 (40.6)
Widowed/divorced/separated	23 (22.8)
Employment status	
Employed/self-employed	44 (43.6)
Unemployed	29 (28.7)
Retired	6 (5.9)
Disabled	7 (6.9)
Other (housewife/student/no answer)	15 (14.8)
Education	
None	9 (8.9)
Some school, no diploma	58 (57.4)
High school or general equivalency diploma	22 (21.8)
Trade/technical/vocational training	2 (2.0)
Undergraduate degree or higher	9 (8.9)
Annual household income, \$	
<10,000	50 (49.5)
10,000–50,000	40 (39.6)
No answer	11 (10.9)
Diabetes duration, y	
0–1	15 (14.9)
2–5	17 (16.8)
6–9	27 (26.7)
≥10	41 (40.6)
Transportation to clinic	
Drive oneself	34 (33.7)
Walk	7 (6.9)
Bus	37 (36.6)
Brought by someone	21 (20.8)

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation.

^a Values are number (percentage) unless otherwise indicated. Numbers may not add to 101 because of rounding.

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