



Diabetes Patient Dashboard on NEHR

As part of MOH's War on Diabetes, the NEHR is integrated with National Diabetes Database (NDD) to bring you your patient's Diabetes Dashboard to support clinical management.

How to access the Patient Dashboard?

If the Diabetes Patient Dashboard is available for your patient, the **Diabetes icon will be displayed in blue in the Indicator Bar**. Click on it to access the dashboard.



The dashboard is **print-friendly** for use as handout to engage and motivate patients in managing their condition. It also includes information to help patients interpret the dashboard. Please **refer to pages 2 and 3 for a sample of the patient dashboard.**

Information on the dashboard includes:



Lab Test Results & Clinical Management Readings

Your patient's latest readings are charted to facilitate monitoring of trends and identify areas of improvements for better disease management and reduce risk of developing diabetes-related complications. This information can be used for patient engagement, to work together with patients for goalsetting.



Risk of developing diabetes- related complications

1. CKD risk predictive model: If the patient has stage 1-2 chronic kidney disease (CKD), this section shows their predicted risk of progressing into stage 3 CKD and above in the next 5 years, based on an Artificial Intelligence(AI) model*. This predicted risk can be used to reinforce advice for tighter disease management and referrals to lifestyle interventions.

2. Foot risk band: The foot risk band from patient's most recent diabetic foot screening is presented to facilitate appropriate risk-based management.



Diabetic foot and eye screening/care appointments

Last and next appointment information for diabetes foot screening and/or diabetic retinal photography are available to support assessment and scheduling of timely follow up.

*The AI model was built with parameters including but not limited to patients' demographic information and clinical factors such as HbA1c, eGFR, lipid levels and diabetes duration.

Need help? Contact our 24x7 service desk at







Diabetes Patient Dashboard

Data Extraction Date: 24-Jan-2022 Report Generation Date: 26-Jan-2022



Report ID: RPT2022012401 Non Smoker

To the attending physician:

The following information you are about to view in the Diabetes Patient Dashboard is developed based on data from the National Diabetes Database (NDD), that was set up to support the nation's effort under the War on Diabetes. This Diabetes Patient Dashboard is provided by the Ministry of Health for the purpose of supporting patient care to the patient whose records you have been authorized to access. It serves to augment clinical management of patients with diabetes and facilitate patient empowerment and engagement between you as the attending physician and the patient.

The NDD and Diabetes Patient Dashboard contain information obtained from NEHR and beyond. Please refer to <u>https://go.gov.sg/ndd-terms-and-conditions</u> for the full Terms and Conditions of this Diabetes Patient Dashboard.

Blood Sugar Control (HbA1c)			Body Mass Index (BMI)				Blood Pressure (BP)					
					• • •		••	•	•			•
Date	Readings	UOM	Reference Range	Date	Readings	UOM	Reference Range	Date	Systolic	Diastolic	UOM	Reference Range
Dec 9, 2019	5.8	%	4.6-6.4	Nov 29, 2019	24.3	kg/m2	18.5-22.9 kg/m2	Nov 15, 2019	134	72	mmHg	140/80 mmHg
Oct 28, 2019	4.3	%	4.6-6.4	Sep 9, 2019	26.4	kg/m2	18.5-22.9 kg/m2	Sep 21, 2019	147	58	mmHg	140/80 mmHg
Jul 18, 2019	8.1*	%	4.6-6.4	Jun 19, 2019	25.5	kg/m2	18.5-22.9 kg/m2	Jul 13, 2019	141	85	mmHg	140/80 mmHg
Apr 15, 2019	7.7*	%	4.6-6.4	Mar 15, 2019	31.1	kg/m2	18.5-22.9 kg/m2	Mar 5, 2019	132	63	mmHg	140/80 mmHg
Jan 1, 2019	7.3"	%	4.6-6.4	Jan 6, 2019	22.8	kg/m2	18.5-22.9 kg/m2	Jan 11, 2019	130	72	mmHg	140/80 mmHg



•			• • •					
Date	Readings	UOM	Reference Range	Date	Readings	UOM	Reference Range	
Dec 11, 2019	2.8*	mg/mmol	0-2.4 mg/mmol	Dec 30, 2019	1.45	mmol/L	0-4.8 mmol/L	
Sep 29, 2019	1.9	mg/mmol	0-2.4 mg/mmol	Nov 15, 2019	1.49	mmol/L	0-4.8 mmol/L	
Jun 10, 2019	25*	mg/mmol	0-2.4 mg/mmol	Oct 11, 2019	1.54	mmol/L	0-4.8 mmol/L	
Apr 27, 2019	6.9*	mg/mmol	0-2.4 mg/mmol	Jul 20, 2019	1.15	mmol/L	0-4.8 mmol/L	
Jan 15, 2019	4.8*	mg/mmol	0-2.4 mg/mmol	Apr 15, 2019	0.95	mmol/L	0-4.8 mmoVL	
		ated as of 10-Mar-20	D21	Foot Risk Band <to as="" available="" be="" made="" of="" part="" subsequent="" updates=""></to>				
	@ E	ye Screening / C	are	Foot Screening / Care				
Last	Last Visit Next Visit		Next Visit	Last Visit** Next \		kt Visit		
15-Jan-2018 13-Oct-2018		13-Oct-2018	21-Jan-2018 12-Feb-2		eb-2019			
NUH-Opt	NUH-Opthamology NUH-Opthamology		NUH-Podiatry NUH-Podiatry			-Podiatry		

Diabetes Patient Dashboard displays relevant results of Laboratory tests performed during patient's five most recent clinical encounters at the time of extraction. If there were multiple tests performed during a clinical encounter, the result of the most recently performed test is reflected. Please refer to the actual lab test results for more details. The Kidney function (eGFR) values are computed based on CKD-EPI formula using the Serum Creatinine test results. Always consult with your physician for personalized medical advice. Do not accept this report without the accompanying patient information page.

* Abnormal Results ** Due for Screening

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Data Note:

The Diabetes Patient Dashboard displays the following information:

SN	Clinical Indicator	Description	Remarks				
1	HbA1c	Haemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) indicates your average blood sugar concentration over the past three months.	In general, the optimal HbA1c level is <7%, but this may vary across individuals. Discuss with your doctor on the HbA1c goal (target) that is best for you.				
2	BMI	Body Mass Index (BMI) is a measure of fatness using your body weight (in kg) and height (in m).	For adults, a BMI of 18.5 to 22.9 kg/m2 is considered low risk while a BMI of 27.5 and above is considered high risk for metabolic diseases. BMI should not be used to indicate metabolic health risk in pregnant women, people with muscular build an the elderly.				
3	Blood Pressure	Blood pressure (BP) reading indicates pressure in the circulation, and consists of systolic and diastolic blood pressure.	A normal blood pressure reading is 140/80 mmHg or below. Discuss with your doctor on the blood pressure goal that is best for you.				
4	Kidney Function (eGFR)	Estimated Glomerular Filtration (eGFR) is a measure of the function of the kidneys.	A normal eGFR for adults is 90 mL/min/1.73m2 or above. An eGFR below 60 mL/min/1.73m2 indicates reduced kidney function				
5	Screen for Kidney Disease (ACR)	Urine Albumin to Creatinine Ratio (ACR) is a test used to demonstrate presence of albumin in the urine which indicates some damage to the kidney filter system.	A normal Urine ACR result is <2.5 mg/mmol for males and <3.5 mg/mmol for females. Mild to moderate increase in ACR in initial and repeat tests indicate an early sign of kidney disease.				
6	LDL-Cholesterol	Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol is often known as the "bad" cholesterol as it is implicated in heart disease and stroke.	The recommended LDL-C level for high risk group such as patients with history of heart disease or with diabetes is <2.6 mmol/L. Discuss with your doctor on the LDL-C goal (target) that is best for you and the need for lipid-lowering treatment.				
7	Triglycerides	Triglycerides are a type of fat found in your body.	In general, the recommended Triglycerides level is <1.7 mmol/L . Occasionally, high Triglycerides level can be associated with pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas) and heart disease.				
8	Risk of Progression to CKD Stage 3 and <u>Above</u> in 5 Years (by Al Model)	This is based on an artificial intelligence (AI) predictive model that predicts your risk of chronic kidney disease progression to Stage 3 and above in the next 5 years based on factors such as your demographic information and your past lab test results.	Consider monitoring your blood pressure and blood sugar (if diabetic) regularly. Consider changes to your lifestyle, e.g. improving diet, stopping smoking.				
9	Foot Risk Band	<to as="" available="" be="" made="" of<br="" part="">subsequent updates></to>	<to as="" available="" be="" made="" of="" part="" subsequent="" updates=""></to>				
10	Eye Screening / Care	Diabetic eye screening aims to detect any eye complications related to diabetes (i.e. diabetic retinopathy).	It is important to have regular eye check-ups at least once a year, even if diabetic retinopathy is not detected, or treatment is not needed after the initial examination.				
11	Foot Screening / Care	Diabetic Foot screening aims to detect any foot problems (abnormal sensation, circulation, skin health) related to diabetes.	It is important to have regular foot screening at least once a year. Early identification and intervention of those at risk can prevent and reduce disastrous complications such as lower limb amputations.				

For more information on how to better manage diabetes, please refer to https://www.healthhub.sg/programmes/162/diabetes-hub

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