

公共卫生与预防医学专栏(二)

3种糖尿病筛查问卷在农村居民中应用的效果评价

江慧¹, 徐慧兰¹, 肖水源¹, 李桂源²

1. 中南大学 公共卫生学院社会医学与卫生事业管理系, 长沙 410078;
2. 中南大学 肿瘤研究所, 长沙 410078

摘要:

目的:评估不同糖尿病筛查问卷在中国农村应用的效果。方法:选择有代表性的芬兰糖尿病问卷、丹麦糖尿病问卷、中国糖尿病问卷,应用于长沙市望城县的一个农村样本,评价其筛查效果。结果:利用原始文献报告的切点,3种问卷的灵敏度分别为63.72%, 56.64%, 82.30%;特异度分别为79.75%, 62.64%, 46.90%;曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.78 (95% CI:0.73~0.83), 0.65 (95% CI:0.60~0.70), 0.68 (95% CI:0.63~0.73)。结论:3种问卷应用于中国农村人群时,其效果均低于原文献报道的水平,可能与不同的人群特征有关。芬兰问卷的筛查效果优于其他两种问卷,更适用于中国农村人群的糖尿病筛查。

关键词: 糖尿病 筛查 问卷 农村

Performance of 3 diabetes screening questionnaires for a rural sample in China

JIANG Hui¹, XU Huilan¹, XIAO Shuiyuan¹, LI Guiyuan²

1. Department of Social Medicine and Health Management, School of Public Health, Central South University, Changsha 410078, China;
2. Cancer Research Institute, Central South University, Changsha 410078, China

Abstract:

Objective: To evaluate 3 published questionnaires for screening diabetes for rural samples in China. Methods: Three screening questionnaires (Finnish Diabetes Risk Score, Danish Diabetes Risk Score, and Chinese Diabetes Risk Score) were selected through literature review, and were employed in a rural community sample in Wangcheng, Changsha. Results: Sensitivity of these risk scores was 63.72%, 56.64% and 82.30%; the specificity was 79.75%, 62.64% and 46.90%. The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) was 0.78 (95% CI: 0.73-0.83), 0.65 (95% CI: 0.60-0.70) and 0.68 (95% CI: 0.63-0.73). Conclusion: The 3 screening questionnaires show a lower validity than originally described when applied to rural samples in the study. Difference in population characteristics is a possible reason. F-DRS is better than the other two, suggesting that F-DRS is more suitable for diabetes screening in China rural areas.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus screening questionnaire rural area

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通讯作者: 肖水源, Email: xiaosy@gmail.com

作者简介: 江慧, 硕士, 医师, 主要从事社会行为与健康的研究, 现在新乡医学院第一附属医院预防保健科工作。

作者Email: xiaosy@gmail.com

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