

Analytic Framework: Diabetes Management Interventions Engaging Community Health Workers

Diabetes management interventions engaging community health workers

Key potential effect modifiers

- Client characteristics: SES; race/ethnicity
- CHW role (models of care; core roles)
- Intervention content and format
- Number of sessions or contacts

Potential harms

- None identified

People with diabetes

Increased knowledge of available

- Community resources
- Social and healthcare services
- Assistance in navigating systems

Increased or improved

- Access to services
- Utilization of services
- Social support received
- Quality of care received

Improved knowledge, attitudes, and skills regarding diabetes self-management

Improved self-management

- Treatment adherence
- Testing and monitoring
- Lifestyle modifications

Improved intermediate health outcomes

- Glycemic control
- Blood pressure control
- Lipid control
- Weight control

Improved health

- Reduced diabetes-related complications and morbidity
- Reduced mortality

Improved healthcare utilization

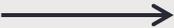
- Reduced ED visits
- Reduced hospitalizations

Potential additional benefits

- Improved satisfaction with care

Improved quality of life

Icons in Community Guide Analytic Frameworks

| Icon | Interpretation |
|---|--|
|  | Intervention |
|  | Recommendation outcome |
|  | Other intermediate outcome/variable (that are not recommendation outcomes) |
|  | Population |
|  | Key Effect Modifiers (affecting causal relationships) |
|  | Additional benefits/Potential Harms/Disparities |
|  | Unidirectional block arrows are applied between intervention and population icons |
|  | Unidirectional arrows for causal relationships |
|  | Bidirectional arrows show feedback loops |