

Self-Care Activities Among Patients with Diabetes Attending a Tertiary Care Hospital in Mangalore Karnataka, India

Rajasekharan D, Kulkarni V, Unnikrishnan B, Kumar N, Holla R, Thapar R

Department of Community Medicine, Kasturba Medical College (Affiliated to Manipal University), Mangalore, Karnataka, India

Address for correspondence:

Dr. Vaman Kulkarni,
Department of Community
Medicine, Kasturba Medical College
(Affiliated to Manipal University),
Mangalore - 575 001, Karnataka, India.
E-mail: drkulkarni.vaman@gmail.com

Abstract

Background: Increasing prevalence of diabetes in India is resulting in an epidemiological transition. The care of the people with diabetes is traditionally seen as doctor centered, but the concept of self-care of people with diabetes is a new domain and is proven beneficial. **Aim:** The aim was to determine the practice of self-care activities among people with diabetes attending a tertiary care hospital in Mangalore. **Subjects and Methods:** A facility-based cross-sectional study was conducted in Government Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore during September–October 2012. A total of 290 patients with >1-year duration of diabetes mellitus (DM) were asked to respond to summary diabetes self-care activities questionnaire after obtaining the consent from them. The statistical analysis was performed in terms of descriptive statistics and association between the variables was tested using Mann–Whitney U-test. **Results:** A healthy eating plan on a daily basis was followed by 45.9% (133/290) of the participants, daily exercises for 30 min were followed by 43.4% (126/290), and regular blood sugar monitoring was done by 76.6% (222/290). Regarding the adherence to oral hypoglycemic agents and insulin, daily adherence to medication was seen among 60.5% (155/256) and 66.9% (138/206) were found to be adherent to insulin injections on a daily basis. **Conclusions:** Self-care practices were found to be unsatisfactory in almost all aspects except for blood sugar monitoring and treatment adherence. As these practices are essential for prevention of complications and better quality-of-life, more efforts should be put to educate the people with diabetes.

Keywords: Cross-sectional studies, Diabetes mellitus, India, Self-care

Introduction

The prevalence of diabetes mellitus (DM) has been increasing all over the world in past 30 years, and particularly higher prevalence is seen in the Indian Subcontinent. According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), the global diabetes prevalence for the year 2013 was found to be 8.3%, affecting 382 million adults and it is projected to increase to 8.8% and 592 million adults by 2035.^[1] Currently, India is a country with second highest number of people with type 2 DM. As per IDF

data for the year 2013, there were 65.1 million people with diabetes in India, which is predicted to rise up to 109 million by the year 2035.^[1]

The primary goal of any diabetes treatment is better control of blood sugar levels. The treatment options for diabetes tend to be multiple and lifelong. Several studies have documented low levels of adherence to treatment among patients with diabetes.^[2-4] Apart from regular medications, there are other beneficial activities that can help in improvement of quality-of-life among patients with diabetes and can lead to better prevention and control of imminent complications such as diabetic nephropathy, diabetic retinopathy and neuropathy through better control of blood sugar levels. Such activities include, healthy eating, being physically active, regular monitoring of blood sugar levels, taking regular medications, good problem-solving skills, healthy coping skills and risk-reduction behaviors.

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The progression of diabetes and its complications are mainly influenced by poor awareness and practices among patients with diabetes.^[5] Regular practice of these activities is associated with good outcomes among people with diabetes.^[6,7] In developing countries like India, where the resources are limited, and treatment costs for diabetes are constantly increasing,^[7-10] the self-care component among patients with diabetes may lead to better economic and therapeutic outcomes.

Currently, there is a dearth of literature regarding self-care practices among people with diabetes in the Indian subcontinent.^[11-16] The available literature shows poor compliance of patients with diabetes regarding self-care advices by healthcare providers. Hence, this study would like to add evidence regarding the self-care component in the management of people with diabetes in India by assessing the practice of self-care activities among them.

Subjects and Methods

Study design and duration

A facility based cross-sectional study was conducted during the months of September and October, 2012.

Study setting

The study was conducted at the medical out-patient department (OPD) of Government Wenlock Hospital (GWH), an associate hospital of Kasturba Medical College (KMC), Mangalore. The city of Mangalore is located in the coastal region of Karnataka state. It is the second fastest developing city of Karnataka state, with a highly industrialized work environment. The prevalence of DM in the coastal Karnataka is 16%.^[17] The healthcare system in Mangalore is highly privatized with the presence of six private medical colleges and a sea of private clinics. The GWH is a tertiary care level district hospital, which is having a public private partnership (PPP) with KMC, Mangalore. It is one of the oldest PPP model in the country since the year 1955. The GWH not only caters to the residents of Mangalore city but people from adjoining districts too. The OPD case load for every day ranges from 200 to 300 patients, among whom 60–70 patients will be with diabetes for follow-up care. Apart from everyday medical OPDs, on every Wednesday diabetes clinic is conducted. The patients with diabetes are, usually, attended by the consultant doctors, junior residents and interns.

Study participants

The participants of our study included patients with physician-diagnosed type-2 DM, with a duration of illness of minimum 1 year.

Sample size estimation

A sample size of 264 was calculated considering a power of 80%, confidence level of 95%, an absolute precision of 6% and assuming the prevalence of self-care activities among patients

with diabetes to be 50%. Considering a non-response rate of 10%, the total sample size came out to be 290 subjects.

Sampling

The participants were selected using convenient sampling.

Study instruments

The information regarding self-care activities among patients with diabetes was collected using the revised version of summary diabetes self-care activities questionnaire (SDSCA).^[18] It is a validated questionnaire used in various settings.^[19] The revised SDSCA consists of five components on diet, exercise, blood sugar testing, foot care and smoking. In addition to these items, in expanded version there are few more questions in relation to each of the components along with items on medication practices. Among these components, we included diet, exercise, blood sugar testing, foot care and medication practices. We excluded the smoking component since we have already asked about the smoking history in the socio-demographic section of the questionnaire. Under each section, the participants were asked to respond in past seven days how often they were able to practice the self-care behaviors. Based on their responses, the scoring was done on an ordinal scale of 0–7. The pattern is uniform for all aspects, except blood sugar testing for which the timeframe is taken for past 3 months. Prior to the onset of the study, the questionnaire was translated into local language (Kannada) and pre-tested among small group of patients with diabetes and necessary modifications were made in terms of comprehensibility and content of the questionnaire.

Apart from the self-care aspects we also collected information in relation to socio-demographic characteristics of the participants such as age, gender, marital status, literacy level, smoking and alcohol consumption, socio-economic status, etc.,. The socio-economic status of the participants was calculated using Modified Kuppaswamy's scale.^[20]

Statistical analysis

Data were entered and analyzed using SPSS version 11.0 (Chicago IL, USA). Descriptive statistics like medians (interquartile ranges) and proportions were used. To understand the effect of duration of diabetes on the self-care practices among the participants, the study population was divided into those with duration of DM < 10 years and those with duration of DM 10 years or more. The cut-off used was arbitrarily selected based on a prior hypothesis that the practice of self-care practices will be better among those with duration of DM 10 years or more considering the prolonged exposure to health education measures provided from their attending physicians. The association between the variables was tested using Mann–Whitney U-test.

Ethical considerations

Prior to the onset of the study, ethical approval was obtained from Institutional Ethics Committee (IEC) of KMC, Mangalore. A written informed consent was obtained from all

the study participants. All the collected information was kept confidential, and it is being used for research purpose only.

Results

Among the 290 patients with diabetes included in the study, 60.0% (174/290) were males compared to females 40.0% (116/290). The mean age of the study participants was found to be 47.9 (8.9) years (confidence interval: 46.4–49.5). The socio-demographic details of the study participants are shown in Table 1.

Majority of the participants in our study had duration of DM < 10 years 70.3% (204/290). The median duration of DM among the study participants was found to be 6.5 (IQR 3–12.5) years.

Among the study participants, 45.9% (133/290) had a healthy eating plan for all days of the week [Table 2]. Whereas, 26.2% (76/290) participants consumed fruits/vegetables on all days of the week, 10.7% (31/290) consumed fried food products on all days of the week and 6.2% (18/290) participants consumed high fat diet on all days of the week.

Table 1: Sociodemographic characteristics of study participants (n=290)	
Characteristic	n (%)
Age (in years)	
<30	023 (07.9)
31-40	070 (24.1)
41-50	080 (27.7)
51-60	054 (18.6)
>60	063 (21.7)
Education status	
Literates	232 (80.0)
Illiterates	058 (20.0)
Marital status	
Married	246 (84.8)
Unmarried	044 (15.2)
Socioeconomic status	
Lower	160 (55.2)
Middle	065 (22.4)
Upper	065 (22.4)
Smoking status	
Smokers	086 (29.7)
Nonsmokers	204 (70.3)
Alcohol consumption	
Alcoholics	107 (36.9)
Nonalcoholics	183 (63.1)
Health insurance	
Yes	102 (35.2)
No	188 (64.8)
Duration since diagnosis of DM	
<10 years	204 (70.3)
10-20 years	061 (21.1)
>20 years	025 (08.6)

DM: Diabetes mellitus

Regarding the physical activity component, of the participants 43.4% (126/290) practiced a physical activity of at least 30 min on all days of the week. A separate exercise session apart from their day to day physical activities was carried out by 17.6% (51/290) participants.

Most of the study participants 64.8% (188/290) washed their feet daily. Among them 70.7% (133/290) dried between their toes daily after washing. Very few 28.3% (82/290) participants checked their feet on all days of the week. Furthermore, very few 13.4% (39/290) participants examined the inner surface of their shoes for blood or other discharges on all days of the week.

A total of 256 participants were on oral hypoglycemic agents (OHAs), among them adherence to OHAs on all days of the week was practiced by 60.5% (155/256) of study participants. Among the participants who were on daily insulin injections ($n = 206$), adherence to insulin injections on all days of the week was followed by 66.9% (138/206) of them. A high proportion of our study participants 76.6% (222/290) underwent blood sugar testing at least once in past 3 months.

Association between self-care practices and duration of DM (≥ 10 years vs. < 10 years) was performed using Mann–Whitney U-test. There were statistically significant differences between the two groups for the median number of days during which an eating plan was followed (more among those with duration ≥ 10 years, $P < 0.01$) and high-fat diet consumption (less if DM duration ≥ 10 years, $P = 0.04$).

Table 2: Practice of diabetic self-care components among study participants	
Self-care component	n (%)
Following a healthy eating plan on all days of the week ($n=290$)	133 (45.9)
Incorporating fruits/vegetables in the diets on all days of the week ($n=290$)	076 (26.2)
Consumption of fried food products on all days of the week ($n=290$)	031 (10.7)
Consumption of high fat diet on all days of the week ($n=290$)	018 (06.2)
At least 30 min of physical activity on a daily basis (e.g., walking, jogging etc.,) ($n=290$)	126 (43.4)
Specific exercise session apart from the routine physical activity on a daily basis ($n=290$)	051 (17.6)
Blood sugar testing at least for once in past 3 months ($n=290$)	222 (76.6)
Adherence to oral hypoglycemic agents on all days of the week ($n=256$)	155 (60.5)
Adherence to insulin injections on all days of the week ($n=206$)	138 (66.9)
Washing feet on all days of the week ($n=290$)	188 (64.8)
Drying in between the toes on all days of the week ($n=290$)	133 (70.7)
Examining feet on all days of the week ($n=290$)	082 (28.3)
Inspecting the inner surface of shoes on all days of the week ($n=290$)	039 (13.4)

There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups with regards to consumption of fruits/vegetables in their diet and consumption of fried foods [Table 3].

There was no statistically significant difference in relation to practicing daily physical activities among those with duration of DM < 10 years (Median-6, IQR 3–7) and duration of DM ≥ 10 years (Median-6, IQR 4–7, $P = 0.50$). Similarly, there was no statistically significant difference with regards to practicing a separate physical activity session among those with duration of DM < 10 years (Median-6, IQR 3–7) and duration of DM ≥ 10 years (Median 6, IQR 4–7, $P = 0.30$) [Table 3].

Regarding the foot care component, there was a statistically significant difference in relation to drying between the toes after washing of feet, between participants with duration of DM < 10 years (Median-5, IQR 1–7) and participants with duration of DM ≥ 10 years (Median-7, IQR 1.75–7, $P = 0.04$). However, there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups in relation to other components of foot care [Table 3].

Adherence to OHAs was found to be similar among the two groups, and the comparison was not statistically significant ($P = 0.70$). Similarly, adherence to insulin injection was found to be of no statistical significance among those with duration of DM < 10 years (Median-6, IQR 1–7) and duration of DM ≥ 10 years (Median-7, IQR 1.75–7, $P = 0.10$).

Discussion

The present study was done to assess the practice of diabetes self-care activities among patients attending a tertiary care hospital. The overall practice of dietary component of self-care activity was found to be low among our study participants

as <1/2 (45.9%) of the participants followed a diet plan regularly. Similar findings were observed by Padma *et al.*^[14] The importance of following a regular dietary plan in terms of both quantity and quality lies in the fact that adequate blood sugar control and proper weight management are linked to it. Also, about one-fourth of our study participants (26.2%) included vegetables and fruits in their diet on all days of the week. This finding is consistent with a study by Gopichandran *et al.*^[11] The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends a minimum of 400 g of fruit and vegetables per day.^[21] Adequate intake of fruits and vegetables not only helps in better control of blood sugar levels but also keeps at bay complications such as cardiovascular diseases, stroke, gastrointestinal tumors, etc.^[22] Better awareness in this direction is essential for patients with diabetes and hence more efforts should be made for this component. However, it was encouraging noting that very few participants consumed fried foods (10.7%) and high-fat diet (6.2%) on all days of the week. Similar findings were observed in a study by Gopichandran *et al.*^[11] Consumption of diet rich with fats, especially unhealthy fats such as saturated and trans fats is a major risk factor for cardiovascular events such as arteriosclerosis, myocardial infarction and stroke.^[23] The risk of cardiovascular disease is more among people with DM. Hence, it is important to stress upon this aspect of dietary self-care behaviors for all the patients with diabetes.

The physical activity component of self-care activities appeared to be practiced poorly among our study participants, as only 43.4% of them did a 30 min exercise every day and 17.6% carried out a separate exercise session apart from daily exercise. Similar findings were observed in studies conducted in India and abroad.^[11,24] Regular exercises are recommended for people with diabetes as they have got many beneficial effects like better blood sugar control, reduction in insulin resistance, better control of blood pressure levels and cardioprotective action.^[25] More stress should be placed on the physical activity component of diabetes self-care education.

More than three-fourth of our study participants checked blood sugar levels at least once in 3 months. Similar findings were observed in studies conducted elsewhere.^[11,26,27] Regular monitoring of blood sugar levels is vital in the management of diabetes, as it helps in assessing the effectiveness of the ongoing treatment regimen of the patient. Blood glucose monitoring at home is not prevalent in the study area, and thus assessment of practice of home blood glucose level monitoring was not done in our study. Adherence to oral hypoglycemic drugs (60.5%) and insulin injections (66.9%) was found to be high among our study participants. The adherence rates to pharmacotherapy in our study are less compared with the study conducted by Gopichandran *et al.*^[11] in which an adherence rate of 79% was identified. The above mentioned study was conducted in a community, which is closely monitored by a Community Health Department of a medical college; hence the participants are likely to be more aware about the importance of adherence to pharmacotherapy of diabetes due to provision

Table 3: Dietary and physical activity components among study participants (n=290)

Self-care component	Duration of DM (IQR)		Z	P
	<10 years median	≥ 10 years median		
Diet				
Eating plan	6 (4-7)	7 (5-7)	-2.67	<0.01
Fruits/vegetables in diet	4 (2-7)	4 (2-6)	-0.07	0.94
Fried foods	4 (2-5)	3 (1-5)	-1.33	0.18
High fat diet	3 (2-4)	2 (1-4)	-2.00	0.04
Physical activity				
Daily physical activities	6 (3-7)	6 (4-7)	-0.59	0.55
Separate exercise sessions	2 (1-5.7)	2 (1-5.2)	-0.95	0.33
Foot care				
Washing feet	7 (5-7)	7 (5-7)	-0.81	0.41
Drying web of toes	5 (1-7)	7 (1.7-7)	-2.12	0.04
Checking feet	3 (1-7)	4 (1-7)	-0.42	0.67
Inspecting inner surface of shoes	1 (0-3)	1 (0-3.2)	-0.19	0.85

*DM: Diabetes mellitus, *IQR: Inter quartile range

of repeated health education measures and constant monitoring of the study population. In contrast, our study participants were people visiting to OPDs of tertiary care hospitals for follow-up from different areas of the city and surroundings. Nonetheless, this finding highlights the importance of health education for better control of diabetes in a developing country like India.

The practice of washing of feet every day and drying between the toes (70.7%) were found in the majority of our study participants (64.8%). This finding is in contrast to a study conducted by Nadia Saeed in Pakistan^[28] in which only 20% of the participants practiced washing feet on a daily basis and 23% dried them properly. This difference may be due to the practice of frequent washing of feet in India due to religious and cultural reasons. However, the practice of other important aspects of foot care, such as daily feet examination (28.3%) and inspection of inner surface of shoes for any discharge (13.4%) were found to be low among our study participants. Similar findings were observed in studies conducted elsewhere.^[28,29] The practice of foot care components is essential for the prevention of foot ulcers and subsequent development of a gangrenous lesion that can lead to limb amputations thus resulting in increased disability and handicap. The fact of poor adherence to medications coupled with poor foot care puts additional risk for the study population. Hence, awareness generation in this regard is essential.

The statistical comparison between the group with <10 years DM duration and more than 10 years DM yielded better practices among participants with more than 10 years DM in few aspects such as having a diet plan, consumption of high fat diet and drying between the webs of toes. This might be explained by the fact that accumulated experience of various aspects of DM care coupled with frequent exposure to self-care education measures might be responsible for this finding.

The strength of our study is that we reported multiple aspects of self-care among patients with diabetes using a valid scale. Limitations mainly include the study setting itself, as our study is a facility-based study hence generalization of our findings to other settings may not be possible. All the self-care practices in our study were self-reported. Furthermore, the responses to some questions, especially diet related seem over simplified hence they should be read with caution and in the future might be dealt with more detailed techniques like 24 h dietary recall.

Conclusion

The practice of self-care practices was found to be unsatisfactory in almost all aspects except for blood sugar monitoring and adherence to treatment. As these practices are essential for prevention of the multitude of complications and better quality of life, more efforts should be put to educate the patients through existing facilities in both government and private healthcare facilities. Future research regarding self-care practices should

be conducted with the help of community-based studies to increase the external validity.

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