



A Study to Assess the Level of Knowledge on Diabetes Mellitus among the Diabetic Patients in Government Hospital, Neyyattinkara

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Objectives of study

1. To assess the level of knowledge on patients with diabetes mellitus
- 2 To determine the association between level of knowledge and selected demographic variables

Review of Literature

Moodley L.M, Rambiritch(et al,2016) concluded a study to assess the level of knowledge about Diabetes Mellitus among patients in a primary health care setting in Kwazulu Nata. It was descriptive study with 181 patients. The patient was chosen by convenience sampling. A two part questionnaire was used. A total of 121 of the 181 patient (66.9%) passed the diabetic knowledge test ($p < 0.05$). There was a higher pass in the female group than the male group with 69.8% of the female population compared to 60% of the male. The overall data across the three clinic indicate a better pass by the Indian than the African population with 75.9% of the Indian patient passed comparison to the 52.2% of the African patients

Viral.N.Shah,P.K.Kamdar and Nishitshah conducted a study to assess the knowledge attitude and practice of type-2 Diabetic among the patients in Saurashtra region. The study was conducted between the period of June 2014 to November 2014. Out of 300 patients who were given questionnaire, 238 patients were included in the analysis, rest were excluded due to various reasons. 50% were male of mean age of 55.8; Mean duration of diabetes was 8.2.46% of the patients knew the complications. Dietary modification were relayed more than exercise among the interviewed subject. Most of the lacunae in knowledge prevailed in drug

Research Approach

The Research approach selected for the study was quantitative research approach.

Research Design

This research study adopted the descriptive research design.

Setting of the study

The study was conducted in the diabetic patients in government hospital, Neyyattinkara with in the age group of 40-60 years.

Variables

Independent variables

Knowledge level regarding Diabetes Mellitus among patients with diabetes mellitus.

Dependent variables

Diabetic Mellitus affecting the metabolic functions of body.

Population

The population for this study is the entire patients affected with diabetes mellitus under the age group of 40-60 years.

Target population

Target population of this Study comprised of all patients affected with diabetes

Accessible population

The accessible population of the study is patients with diabetes mellitus who are admitted in Government hospital, Neyyattinkara.

Description of setting

The study was conducted in Government hospital, Neyyattinkara.

Sampling**Sample**

Patients with diabetes mellitus under the age group of 40-60 years who are admitted in government hospital, Neyyattinkara.

Sample size

Sample consists of 30 patients with diabetes mellitus.

Sample Technique

Purposive sampling technique was adopted for the study

Criteria for Sample Selection**Inclusion criteria**

- > Patient with diabetes mellitus between the age group of 40-60 years admitted in Government hospital, Neyyattinkara
- > Patients who are diagnosed with diabetes mellitus within 5 years.

Exclusion Criteria

- > The patients who are not willing to participate in the study.
- > Patients with diabetic related complications.
- > Patients with other disease conditions.

Description of the tool

The tool used for the study is structured Questionnaire. The tool consists of 2 sections.

Section A :

Description of demographic variables. This section contains the demographic variables such as age, sex, education Qualification, occupation, monthly income, Locality, Duration of illness.

Section B :

This section consist of questionnaires to assess the knowledge level of patients on is se diabetes mellitus.

Scoring procedure

No scoring was given to the demographic variables.

Section B : It contains 20 questions regarding the level of knowledge of patients with diabetes mellitus. Each question carries one mark and the maximum score is 20.

Data Collection Procedure

Before starting the study written permission will be obtained from ethical committee members & head of the institution. A self introduction was given & written consent was obtained from the study subjects. The purpose of the study was explained in detail to the selected subjects & confidentiality was ensured. The level of knowledge on diabetes mellitus was assessed by using a structured questionnaire. The time taken to complete the data collection was one week.

Findings of the study

The demographic variable selected in the study were age, Gender, Education, Qualification, Occupation, Monthly income, locality and duration of illness.

The frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables shows the majority of diabetic patients 14 (46.6%) belongs to the age group of 56-60, 17 (56.6%) were male among the total 30 samples 17 (56.6%) with education of SSLC 10 (33.2%) were coolie, 15(50%) with regard to an income below 1000, 19(63.4%) residing in villages, majority of them had the duration of illness 11(36.7%) between 3-4 years.

> The first objective was to assess the level of knowledge on patients with diabetes mellitus

Among the diabetic patients the level of knowledge on diabetes mellitus, 3 (10%) had Inadequate knowledge, 20(66.7%) had moderate knowledge, 7 (23.3%) had adequate knowledge.

> The second objective was to determine the association between level of knowledge and selected demographic variables

It reveals there is a statistically significant level of knowledge with diabetic patients. The X² value was 12.95, 12.65, 22.48 at P<0.05 level of significance.

This study concluded that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and selected demographic variables.

Nursing Implications

1. promotion of non-chemical approaches that can reduce the diabetes mellitus.
2. Teach the patient or the family members about the disease aspect of diabetes mellitus.
3. Training programme can be arranged for health workers in order to influence the healthy life style of adult diabetic patients.

Nursing Education

- 1.The student nurse should have a greater involvement in the current workshop, Seminar and symposium related to diabetes being organized by the same or any other institutions.

Nursing Administration

1. The nurse administrator should conduct in service education for staff & students to keep them updated in all aspects of diabetes.

Nursing Research

1. Nurse researcher can conduct more research on diabetic patients
2. Evidence based practice can be used in order to increase knowledge on diabetes mellitus among adults.
- 3, Promote effective utilization of research finding on diabetes and treatment among patients.

Recommendations

- I. A similar study can be conducted on large sample size.

Limitations

- 1.The study was limited to thirty patients only.
2. The study was conducted in age group of 40-60 years.
3. The study was conducted in only one setting.

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