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Assess the knowledge regarding management of diabetes mellitus and prevention of complications among adult diabetic clients in selected urban city

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ABSTRACT

Diabetes is a complex disease charged by susceptible to chronic disease of management and prevention of complication among adult diabetic client. Diabetes care aim to achieve quality of life sand life expectancy similar to that of the general population by reducing risk of complication. A study was undertaken to assess the knowledge regarding management and prevention of complications of diabetes mellitus among adult diabetic client at selected urban area. Objectives 1). To assess the knowledge regarding management and prevention of complication among adult diabetic client. 2) To findout the association between the knowledge score with selected demographic variables. Materials and method- descriptive study was conducted on 100 diabetic clients were non probability purposive sampling technique used and a structured knowledge and prevention questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge. Result of the study revealed that the age range of subject was between 51-60 years belongs to 30% .40 % client had diabetes for more than 3 years, majority 88 % of client were treated only oral hypoglycaemic agent and 46 % of them had experience any one or more of diabetes related complication, 52% of them had Inadequate knowledge, 41 % had moderately knowledge and 7 % had lack of knowledge on management and prevention of complications of diabetes mellitus.

Keywords – Diabetes Mellitus, Knowledge, Management and Prevention, Complication

1. INTRODUCTION

Diabetes represents a spectrum of metabolic disorders which has becomes major health problem worldwide the unprecedented economic development and rapid urbanization an Asian country particularly in India has lead to lift health problem from communicable to non-communicable disease diabetes and cardiovascular diseases lead the least. Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolic disorder characterized by Hyperglycaemia resulting defect in insulin secretion or secretion of insulin action.

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

A study to assess the knowledge regarding management of diabetes mellitus and prevention of complications among adult diabetic client in selected urban city.

3. OBJECTIVES

- To assess the knowledge regarding management of diabetes mellitus and prevention of complications among adult diabetic client.
- To find out the association between the knowledge regarding management of diabetes mellitus and prevention of complications among adult diabetic client.

4. METHODOLOGY

Research Approach- Quantitive research approach.

Setting- At selected urban area of the city.

Sample Size- 100 Adult Diabetic client.

Sampling Technique-Non probability purposive sampling technique

Instrument For Data Collection-

Data was collected by two sections were as follows

Section A-Demographic Variables

Section B-Structured knowledge and prevention questionnaire.

Ethical Consideration-

Institutional ethical committee clearance was obtained

Informed consent from the participants.

Organization Of The Findings

Section – A: Distribution of sample according to their demographic Variables.

Section - B: Assessment of level of knowledge regarding management of diabetes mellitus and prevention of complications among adult diabetic client at selected urban area.

Section - C: association between the level of knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Section-A Distribution of samples according to frequency and percentage of demographic variables

Table no.1.distribution according demographic variables. N=100

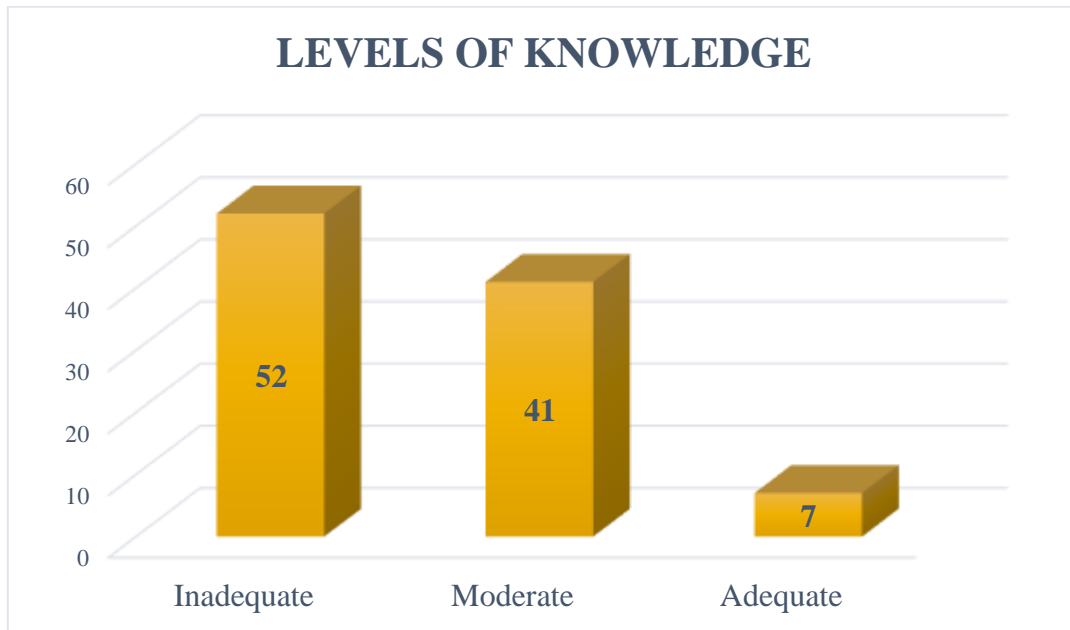
SR.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	%
1.	AGE (Years)		
	30-40	20	20%
	41-50	25	25%
	51-60	30	30%
	61 & above	25	25%
2.	GENDER		
	Male	40	40%
	Female	60	60%
3.	Religion		
	Hindu	40	40%
	Muslim	30	30%
	Christian	20	20%
	Other	10	10%
4.	Education		
	Illiterate	60	60%
	Literate	10	10%
	Other	30	30%
5.	Work pattern		
	Labourer	30	30%
	Sedentary	70	70%
6.	Family history of Diabetes mellitus		
	Yes	75	75%
	No	25	25%
7.	Duration of Diabetes mellitus		
	6 Month	25	25%
	One year	35	35%
	More than One year	40	40%
8.	Experience having complications		
	Yes	65	65%
	No	35	35%

Above table no.1 shows that interprets that majority of samples 30 (30%) belongs to the age group of 51-60 years, 41-61 and above belongs to 25 (25%) and 20 (20%) belongs to 30-40 years of age.

Regarding gender majority of samples 60(60%) belongs to female and 40 (40%) belongs to males.

With regards to education Illiterate having 60(60%) and 40(40%) had literate and majority of samples belongs to sedentary working pattern. 75 (75%) had family history of diabetes mellitus.40(40%) had suffer diabetes mellitus since more than one years. Some client had experience having 65(65%) complications of diabetes mellitus.

section B- Assessment of level of knowledge regarding management of diabetes mellitus and prevention of complications among adult diabetic client at selected urban area.



Graph No. 1 above shows that 41 % had moderate level of knowledge, 52% had inadequate level of knowledge and 07% had adequate level of knowledge of management of diabetes mellites and prevention of complications among adult diabetic client.

Section C- association between the level of knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Describe that association between level of knowledge score with selected demographic variables on management of diabetes mellitus and prevention of complications among adult diabetic client there is no significant association between found.

5. DISCUSSION

The findings of the present study showed that the level of knowledge score 41 % had moderate level of knowledge, 52% had inadequate level of knowledge and 07% had adequate level of knowledge of management of diabetes mellites and prevention of complications among adult diabetic client.

The above study finding similar to my study with the study conducted by sorganvi.V. Devamani S.S, Angadi M udgiri about the management and prevention of complications.250 patient were interviewed and stated that the majority of them had lack of knowledge on management of diabetes mellitus and prevention of complications.

6. CONCLUSION

Health care provider should help client with diabetes mellitus to increase knowledge and identification of complications at the earliest and also prevent them.by preventing or controlling the complication will help the client with diabetes mellitus to lead more productive life and improve quality of life.

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