

Knowledge regarding prevention of diabetic foot among patient with diabetic mellitus in Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore.



Mrs. Usha. K

*M.Sc (N), Asso. Prof.,
Medical Surgical Nursing,
Naryana College of Nursing,
Nellore.*

Ms. Mitha Thankachan

*B.Sc (N),
Narayana College of Nursing,
Nellore.*

Introduction:

Diabetes Mellitus is a group of metabolic disorders characterized by elevated levels of glucose in the blood (hyperglycemia), resulting from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action or both. **American Nurses Association expert committee and classification of diabetes mellitus (2003).**

Diabetic foot ulcers are the most common foot injuries leading to lower extremity amputation. The long term effects of hyperglycemia contribute to macro-vascular complications such as coronary-artery disease, cerebro-vascular disease, micro-vascular and neuropathic. The foot is particularly vulnerable to circulatory and neurological disorders, so that even minor foot injuries can lead to ulcerations and infections. Foot ulcers, amputations are a major cause of morbidity, disability and costs for people with diabetes. **American Diabetic Association (1998).**

More than 120 million people in the world have diabetes mellitus and too many of these subjects suffer from diabetic foot ulcers which may eventually lead to an amputation. In 1995, India had 19.4 million diabetes compared to 16 million in China which

comes second. According to WHO, by 2025 India will have 57.2 million diabetics while China will have 37.6 million diabetic patients.

OBJECTIVES

- ❖ To assess the knowledge regarding the prevention of diabetic foot among patients with diabetic mellitus.
- ❖ To find out the association between knowledge regarding the prevention of diabetic foot among patients with diabetic mellitus.

METHODOLOGY

- ❖ Research approach - quantitative research approach was adopted.
 - ❖ Research design - descriptive design was used.
 - ❖ Setting of the study - Narayana medical college hospital.
 - ❖ Target population - patients with diabetes mellitus.
 - ❖ Sample technique - convenient sample technique.
 - ❖ Sampling size - 60 patients with diabetes mellitus
- Data Collection tool.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS

- ❖ Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables.
- ❖ Mean and standard deviation.
- ❖ X² test to associate the level of knowledge with the socio-demographic variable.

DATA ANALYSIS:

The data was organized and presented under the following sections:

Section – I : Distribution of frequency and

percentage of socio demographic variables.

Section – II :

1. Description of level of knowledge on prevention of diabetic foot among patients with diabetic mellitus.
2. Mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge regarding prevention of diabetic foot among diabetic mellitus.

Section – III: Association of socio demographic variables with knowledge on prevention of diabetic foot among patients with diabetic mellitus.

RESULTS:

SECTION – I

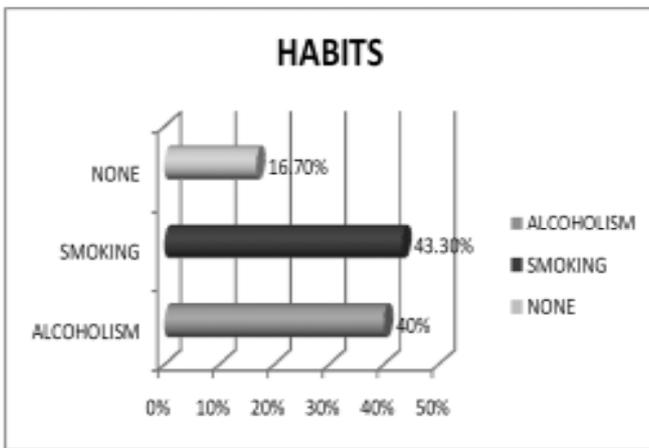


Fig-1: Percentage distribution of patients with diabetes mellitus based on habits.

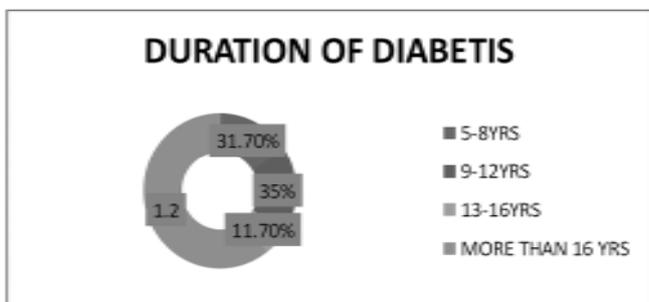


Fig-2: Percentage distribution of patients with diabetes mellitus based on duration of diabetes.

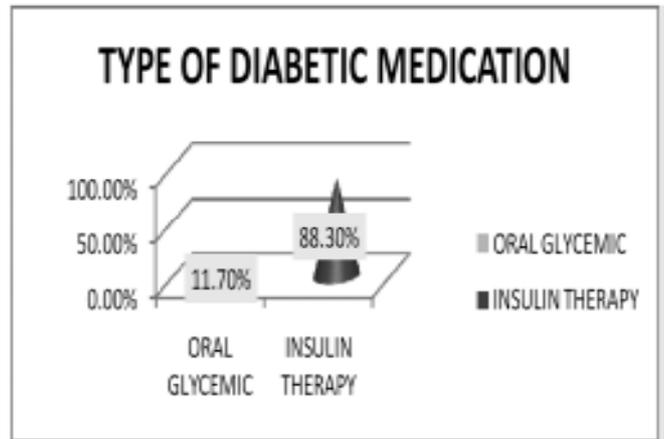


Fig-3: percentage distribution of patients with diabetes mellitus based on type of use of diabetic medication.

Section II :

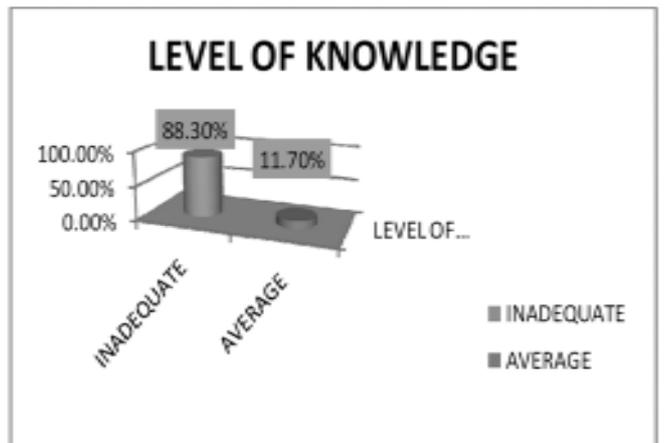


Fig-4: percentage distribution of patients with diabetes mellitus based on level of knowledge.

Table 1: Distribution of mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge of patients with diabetes mellitus.

	Mean	Standard Deviation
Knowledge Level	3.48	10.11

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY :

- ❖ The mean knowledge level of patients with diabetes mellitus is 3.48 and the standard deviation is 10.11.
- ❖ The study showed that age, gender, occupation,

income, type of family, religion, habits, duration of diabetes mellitus and type of medication had non significant association and education had significant association with the level of knowledge regarding prevention of diabetic foot among patients with diabetes mellitus.

Association between level of knowledge with socio demographic variables of patients with diabetes mellitus :

It shows that age, gender, occupation, income, type of family, religion, habits, duration of diabetes mellitus, type of medication had non significant association and education had significant association with the level of knowledge regarding prevention of diabetic foot among patients with diabetes mellitus.

Results and Discussion:

Analysis and interpretation of data was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics. among 60 diabetic mellitus client - 88.3% have inadequate knowledge, 11.7% have average knowledge and no body have adequate knowledge.

Conclusion:

The above results concluded that there is a need to conduct health education for improving knowledge of patients with diabetic mellitus.

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