

Identifying Knowledge Deficits in Diabetic Patients Admitted to Endocrinology - Diabetes Department in Bach Mai Hospital using DKY Questionnaire

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ABSTRACTS

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a major health concern with high levels of morbidity and mortality. Diabetes knowledge is considered an essential element of DM management, which can reduce the frequency of hospitalization and the time of developing complications.

Objectives

To identify knowledge deficits and to find the relationship between knowledge deficits and associated factors among diabetic patients admitted to Endocrinology – Diabetes Department, Bach Mai hospital.

Methods

A cross-sectional study was conducted on 123 diabetic patients at Endocrinology- Diabetes Department, Bach Mai hospital. The Diabetes Knowledge Test (DKT) developed by Michigan Diabetes Research Training Centre was used for knowledge assessment. Descriptive analysis, chi square, student's T test, ANOVA, simple regression, Pearson and Spearman correlation were performed for the data analyses.

Results

Overall, patients achieved a mean score of 7.51 ± 2.28 . Knowledge deficits were apparent in some areas: diet, glucose monitoring, hypoglycemia, and long-term complications. Insulin-treated patients exhibited the lack of knowledge in the following topics: sign of ketoacidosis, duration of insulin, and cause of insulin reaction. There were no relations between age, HbA1c, duration of diabetes, diabetes treatment with diabetes knowledge (P-value >0.05). Relationship between level of education and diabetic knowledge reached statistical significant P-value <0.05 . People who had higher educational level were more likely to give correct responses.

Conclusions

Respondents' knowledge of DM based on the DKT was at average level. Knowledge deficits were identified. People who had higher educational level were more likely to have better knowledge score.