

Evaluation on the Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of elderly diabetic patients on diabetic complications

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Objectives

To evaluate the knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) of elderly diabetic patients on diabetic complications and identify some relating factors.

Method

A random sample of 176 diabetic patients was selected from outpatient's clinics at National Geriatric Hospital, Hanoi, Vietnam from 7th August to 1st November 2015, and their knowledge, attitude and practices on diabetic complications were assessed using a questionnaires developed and validated by investigators. Cognitive and physical disability were assessed by using clock drawing, 4m walking test and self-reported performance.

Results

Among 176 diabetic patients, 81 patients (64%) had good knowledge, 164 patients (93.2%) had a positive attitude about how to control diabetic complications and only 94 patients (53.4%) had good practice patterns. 85.8% of diabetic patients were aware of the diabetic complications to heart, eyes, kidneys and nerves. There was an adverse correlation between age (OR:-2.2, 95%CI: -4.4;-0.04, $p<0.05$) and physical activities (OR:-1.7, 95%CI: -2.9;-0.4, $p<0.05$) with patients' knowledge; while education attainment and duration of diabetes shown the positive ($p<0.05$). There was a negative correlation between attitude and patients' age (OR:-2.1, 95%CI: -3.7;-0.5, $p<0.05$), but a positive correlation with educational level ($p<0.05$). However, those who live in rural or do not live with family were more likely to have low practices ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion

The study showed relatively good levels of KAP on diabetic complications. Age, educational level, physical activities, and duration of diabetes were significantly associated with the domains of KAP.