

Document details



< Back to results | 1 of 1

[Export](#)
[Download](#)
[Print](#)
[E-mail](#)
[Save to PDF](#)
[Add to List](#)
[More... >](#)

View at Publisher

Canadian Journal of Diabetes
Volume 43, Issue 2, March 2019, Pages 98-104.e7

High Proportion of Adults With Type 2 Diabetes and Poor Glycated Hemoglobin Perceived That Their Diabetes Control Was Excellent (Article)

Shahar, M.A.^a  Omar, A.M.^a, Loh, H.H.^b 

^aDiabetes and Endocrine Unit, Department of Internal Medicine, Kulliyah of Medicine, International Islamic University Malaysia, Jalan Hospital Campus, Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia

^bFaculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, Jalan Datuk Mohammad Musa, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia


Abstract

[View references \(15\)](#)

Objectives: As is true for other chronic illnesses, perception of disease control is pivotal to patient empowerment in diabetes care. This study aimed to describe the perception of diabetes control by patients with poor glycated hemoglobin (A1C) levels so as to explore the relationship between perception and various sociodemographic and disease characteristics and to measure the patients' knowledge, attitudes and practices in diabetes care. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was made involving 276 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. After obtaining informed consent, their sociodemographics, medical histories and most recent available blood investigations were documented. Patients were asked about their perceptions of diabetes control—whether it was excellent, moderate or poor. A Malay-language knowledge, attitudes and practice questionnaire was administered to respondents. Analyses were descriptive and exploratory. **Results:** The median age of the subjects and the durations of diabetes were 56 (interquartile range, 48–62) years and 8 (interquartile range, 4–13) years, respectively. The median A1C level was 9.5% (interquartile range, 8.3%–11.4%). Despite having poor A1C levels, 28.4% of patients perceived that their diabetes control was excellent; 58.9% perceived it as moderate, and only 12.7% accurately perceived it as poor. A significant number of those with higher education had wrong perceptions, indicating that other factors, such as effective communication, need to be considered. The absence of an association between perception and duration of diabetes suggests that information given over the years did not contribute to patients' understanding of disease control. Younger patients had better knowledge scores. Those with higher education levels had higher quartiles of knowledge and attitude but not practice scores. **Conclusions:** This study demonstrated discordance between perceived diabetes control and actual A1C levels, which may hinder effective diabetes care. © 2018 Diabetes Canada

SciVal Topic Prominence

Topic: Quality of Life | Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2 | treatment satisfaction

Prominence percentile: 87.620 

Reaxys Database Information

[View Compounds](#)

Author keywords

glycated hemoglobin perception type 2 diabetes mellitus

Indexed keywords

Metrics

0 Citations in Scopus

0 Field-Weighted
Citation Impact



PlumX Metrics

Usage, Captures, Mentions,
Social Media and Citations
beyond Scopus.

Cited by 0 documents

Inform me when this document
is cited in Scopus:

[Set citation alert >](#)
[Set citation feed >](#)

Related documents

Translating the hemoglobin a1c
with more easily understood
feedback: A randomized
controlled trial

Gopalan, A. , Tahirovic, E. , Moss,
H.
(2014) *Journal of General Internal
Medicine*

Using system of systems' states
for identifying emergent
misbehaviors

Benabidallah, R. , Sadou, S. ,
Nacer, M.A.
(2018) *Proceedings - 2018 IEEE
27th International Conference on
Enabling Technologies:
Infrastructure for Collaborative
Enterprises, WETICE 2018*

Current Level of Glycemic
Control and Clinical Inertia in
Subjects Using Insulin for the
Treatment of Type 1 and Type 2
Diabetes in the Czech Republic
and the Slovak Republic: Results
of a Multinational, Multicenter,
Observational Survey
(DIAINFORM)

EMTREE drug terms: glycosylated hemoglobin

EMTREE medical terms:

adult age distribution Article attitude to health controlled study cross-sectional study
demography diabetes control disease duration educational status female
hemoglobin blood level human informed consent interpersonal communication
major clinical study Malay (language) male medical history
non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus patient education questionnaire statistical analysis

Brož, J. , Janíčková Žďárská, D. , Urbanová, J. (2018) *Diabetes Therapy*

View all related documents based on references

Find more related documents in Scopus based on:

Authors > Keywords >

Chemicals and CAS Registry Numbers:

glycosylated hemoglobin, 9062-63-9

ISSN: 14992671

CODEN: CJDA

Source Type: Journal

Original language: English

DOI: 10.1016/j.jcjd.2018.06.003

PubMed ID: 30145243

Document Type: Article

Publisher: Elsevier B.V.

References (15)

View in search results format >

All Export Print E-mail Save to PDF Create bibliography

- 1 International Diabetes Federation
Diabetes
(2015) . Cited 52 times.
International Diabetes Federation Brussels (Belgium)
- 2 Institute for Public Health
(2015) *National health and morbidity survey, 2015: Non-communicable diseases, risk factors & other health problems, 2*. Cited 57 times.
Ministry of Health St. Louis (MO)
- 3 Greenapple, R.
Review of strategies to enhance outcomes for patients with type 2 diabetes: Payers' perspective

(2011) *American Health and Drug Benefits*, 4 (6), pp. 377-386. Cited 4 times.
<http://ahdbonline.com/sites/default/files/pdf/377-386.pdf>
- 4 De Pablos-Velasco, P., Parhofer, K.G., Bradley, C., Eschwege, E., Gönder-Frederick, L., Maheux, P., Wood, I., (...), Simon, D.
Current level of glycaemic control and its associated factors in patients with type 2 diabetes across Europe: Data from the PANORAMA study

(2014) *Clinical Endocrinology*, 80 (1), pp. 47-56. Cited 69 times.
doi: 10.1111/cen.12119

View at Publisher