

Exploring Self-Management Practices Among Patients with Diabetes in Government Hospitals in the Upper West Region of Ghana

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Abstract: Diabetes mellitus is a chronic progressive metabolic disorder characterized by hyperglycaemia mainly due to absolute or relative deficiency of insulin hormone. The study aimed at exploring the level of self-management practices among diabetes patients receiving care in public hospitals in the Upper West Region of Ghana. The research was a cross-sectional survey adopting stratified sampling technique to select 201 respondents. A questionnaire was used in the study for data collection with a reliability coefficient of 0.8. The data was analyzed using the SPSS version 21. Adherence to proper self-management practices was high with a mean percentage of 64.7%. Demographic factors of diabetes patients did not have any effect on their Self-Management Practices ($p > 0.05$). There were differences in Self-Management practices among group of diabetes patients receiving care at different hospitals ($p < 0.05$). In conclusion, most diabetes patients in the Upper West Region adhered correctly to self-management practices. However, they needed to improve upon the management on monitoring of blood sugar level and foot care. There was a difference in self-management practices of diabetes patients who received care at Wa and Lawra. It was also found that sex, gender, district of location, occupation, and income among others did not have influence on self-management practice.

Keywords: Diabetes, Patients, Self-Management, Practices, Hospitals

1. Introduction

Diabetes is characterized by a disorder in metabolism of carbohydrate and subsequent derangement of fat and protein metabolism [1]. Furthermore, disturbance in production and action of insulin, and a hormone secreted by the islets of Langerhans in the pancreas were also implicated in the disease [1]. In addition to insulin, aging, over weight and several other hormones affect blood glucose level thereby preventing glucose from entering the cells [2]. This leads to hyperglycemia, which may result in acute and chronic complications such as diabetic keto-acidosis, coronary artery disease, cerebrovascular disease, kidney and eye diseases, disorders of the nerves and others [3].

A Global status report on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), postulated that NCDs including type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) will become the leading cause of death on the African continent by 2030 [4]. There has been a drastic increase in the prevalence of type 2 diabetes over the past decades due to the perpetual increase in obesity [5].

At least 171 million people worldwide suffer from diabetes and it is more prevalent in developed countries. This increase in incidence of diabetes in developing countries follows the trend of urbanization and lifestyle changes including perhaps and most importantly a “Western – Style” diet [6].

Egypt had been estimated to be the 9th country in the

prevalence of diabetes in the world [7]. Recent changes in physical activity and dietary patterns have promoted the development of diabetes and if different preventive and control activities are not adopted, by the year 2025, more than 9 million Egyptians (13% of the population above 20 years old) will have diabetes [7]. In Nigeria though no estimate of the individuals suffering from diabetes has been made, in a recent screening exercise carried out in Warri and Sapele involving 787 people, 65% were diabetic and hypertensive [8].

Evidence of the dramatic costs of treating diabetes and its complications were found in the CODE-2 study which reported the total direct costs of type 2 diabetes (T2D) to be 29 billion Euros in 1998 [9]. The study revealed the lack of specific programs to address it and attributed the rise in diabetes to obesity, sedentary life style and unhealthy diets.

Report concerning Ghana showed that 440,000 adult populations in Ghana within the ages of 20-79 years had diabetes with a national prevalence of 3.35% (1 in every 30 adults). Eight thousand, five hundred and twenty eight deaths in Ghana were diabetes related, of which 72.4% were diabetes patients under 60 years [10]. NCDs were estimated to account for 43% of total deaths in Ghana of which diabetes contributed 2%. Diabetes is also said to be among the top 4 causes of mortality due to non-communicable diseases [11].

It was indicated in the Ghana Health Sector 2013 Program of Work that there had been an increased in the incidence of non-communicable diseases in the country [12]. Hence a call was made to all and sundry to adopt a healthy lifestyle and routine check-ups. These have created much awareness of Diabetes as a condition in some communities especially in the Northern part of Ghana [13]. The document also provided core programs to be undertaken to scale up and improve management of diabetes and hypertension [12].

Therefore, the purpose of the study was to explore the self-management practices among diabetes patients and to explore the differences in management among patients receiving care at the chosen hospitals.

2. Methodology

2.1. Research Design

A cross-sectional survey was employed to find out from diabetes patients in the selected hospitals how they were involved in self-management practices recommended for diabetes patients.

2.2. Study Setting

This study was conducted in the Upper West Region; at the Wa Regional Hospital, Lawra District Hospital and Nandom District Hospital. These institutions were selected because they were the hospitals that run diabetic clinics at the time of commencement of the research.

2.3. Population

Target population for the study was Diabetes Patients who

attended diabetic clinics in the various hospitals in the Upper West Region.

2.4. Sample and Sampling Procedure

This study included people with type 2 diabetes in the three selected government hospitals in the region. The total number of diabetes type 2 patients who attended clinic in these hospitals was estimated to be 404 by the end of March 2016. The researcher used the sample size calculation with the proportionate sample allocation to the three hospitals [14]. This calculation translated into sample size of Wa Regional Hospital to be 151, that of Lawra District Hospital to be 22 and finally 28 for Nandom District Hospital. Total was 201.

2.5. Data Collection

Data was collected by using a questionnaire. Ample time was given to the respondents to study the pattern of the instruments and to answer appropriately without being rushed. There was an interpreter in a dialect of the respondent to assist filling the questionnaire for patients who could not read and write.

2.6. Data Analysis

The collected data was analyzed by using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 21 software. Descriptive and inferential statistics techniques were employed in the study by using frequency distribution, Regression and ANOVA.

3. Results

3.1. Demographic Characteristics

From Table 1, majority of the respondents were females (138, 69.7%) and, 103, (51.2%) of them were between ages 40 and 59 years. The males were 63 (31.3%). Again, majority of the study respondents (153, 76.1%) were married as well as coming from Wa district (151, 75.2%). Twenty eight people (13.9%) were from Nandom district and lastly, 22 (10.0%) from Lawra district respectively. The study revealed that 62.7% of the respondents had at least primary education as compared to 75 (37.3%) who had no formal education. Greater proportion (107, 53.2%) of respondents were self-employed and 25 (12.4%) unemployed. Most of the respondents were not found in the government sector probably because they did not pursue higher education. Majority (110, 54.7%) of respondents involved in the study followed the Islam faith. About 75 (37.3%) were Christians and lastly, 16 (8.0%) were Traditionalist. It could also be seen that the dominant proportion (50.8%) of the respondents contracted diabetes five or more years ago.

For earnings from work, majority of the participants (68, 33.9%) were earning salaries less than Gh¢ 200.00. Twelve point four percent of the study respondents did not earn salaries. This could be as a result of unemployment since the

same percentage indicated they were not employed.

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristic.

Age Range of respondents	Frequency	Percent (%)
20-39 years	21	10.5
Years	103	51.2
Above 59 years	77	38.3
Total	201	100.0
Sex of respondents		
Male	63	31.3
Female	138	69.7
Total	201	100.0
Marital Status		
Never married	8	4.0
Married	153	76.1
Divorced	6	3.0
Separated	4	2.0
Widowed	29	14.4
Cohabiting	1	.5
Total	201	100.0
District		
Wa	151	75.2
Lawra	22	10.9
Nandom	28	13.9
Total	201	100.0
Education level		
No formal education	75	37.3
Primary school	43	21.4
Secondary school	41	20.4
Training college/Poly	17	8.5
University	25	12.4
Total	201	100.0
Occupation		
Government employee	63	31.3
Self – employed	107	53.2
Private sector workers	6	3.1
Unemployed	25	12.4
Total	201	100.0
Religion		
Christian	75	37.3
Islam	110	54.7
Traditional	16	8.0
Total	201	100.0
Duration		
Less than one year	20	10.0
One year ago	22	10.9
Two years ago	37	18.4
Three years ago	24	11.9
Four years ago	16	8.0
Five years ago	17	18.5
More than five years ago	65	32.3
Total	201	100.0
Income level		
Less than GHC200	68	33.9
GHC200-400	34	16.9
GHC500-700	16	8.0
GHC800-1000	31	15.4
GHC1000-3000	27	13.4
Not applicable	25	12.4
Total	201	100.0

3.2. Self-Management Practices of Diabetes Patients

Table 2. Self-management practices.

Medication	Does not apply to me		Applies to me	
	Freq	(%)	freq	(%)
I adhere correctly to my medication regimen	13	6	188	94
I never missed a single dose of medication in the past week	22	11	179	89
I am taking my diabetic drugs for life	22	11	139	89
Instructions about my drugs are followed strictly	23	11	178	89
I don't stop taking my medication when I feel better	24	12	177	88
Mean percentage		10.2		89.8
Nutrition				
I eat less/no white bread (ordinary bread)	42	21	159	79
I eat less fatty foods, including bacon, "meat"; use less fat	30	15	170	85
I reduce intake of sugar and sweets (cookies, cakes)	27	13	174	87
I eat more frequently, but smaller portions	47	13	154	87
I eat more fruits and vegetables	27	13	174	87
Drink more soup	39	19	162	81
I eat on a schedule	53	26	148	74
I have never eaten food forbidden by diabetes patients	60	30	141	70
I do not drink alcoholic beverages	60	30	141	70
Mean percentage		20		80
Monitoring of blood sugar				
I monitor my own blood glucose level	137	69	62	31
I have a glucose meter myself	143	71	58	29
I monitor my blood sugar level more than once every week	151	75	50	25
I do measure my blood glucose level before and after every planned activity	129	64	72	36
Mean percentage		69.8		30.2
Foot care				
I regularly examine my feet for abnormalities	78	39	123	61
I do not add detergent to the water I use to wash my feet	81	40	120	60
I dry my feet thoroughly following washing	73	36	128	64
I lubricate my feet following washing	92	46	109	54
I use blunt instrument to clean under my nail	87	43	114	57
I cut my nails by the help of others	126	63	75	37
I wear a foot wear that is closed to protect my feet	122	61	79	39
I make sure I do not walk barefooted	82	41	119	59
The socks I use do not have rubber material in them	115	57	86	43
I change my socks every day/wear clean socks every day	112	56	89	44
Mean percentage		48.2		51.8
Exercise				
Exercise is a priority to me	52	26	149	74
Walking is my preferred exercise	44	22	157	78
I exercise every day	63	31	138	69
I exercise at least twice a week	60	30	141	70
I exercise 20-30 minutes per day for at least three days in a week	67	33	134	67
Mean percentage		28.4		71.6
Over all mean percentage		35.3		64.7

The self-management of diabetes was assessed on the following sub scale: medication, nutrition, monitoring of blood sugar, foot care and exercise. Respondents were to indicate 'does not apply to me' or 'it applies to me' to show how they practiced their self-management activities.

From table 2, the highest score on medication subscales was 94% which indicated that participants adhered correctly to their medication regimen. Eighty nine percent of the participants indicated they never missed their medications, they followed their drugs instructions correctly and that they were taking their drugs for life. Eighty eight percent of the participants asserted they never stopped taking their medications even when they felt better. Averagely, 89.8% of the respondents adhered correctly to their medications.

Scores on nutrition subscales indicated that 87% of the participants indicated the following; reduced intake of sugar, ate smaller quantities at frequent intervals and ate more fruits and vegetables. Eighty five percent ate less fatty foods and 81% took more soup. Comparatively, the lowest score (70%) indicated they did not drink alcoholic beverages. On the average, 80% of the study participants adhered correctly to nutrition practices.

On the monitoring of blood sugar level, lower scores were obtained. Thirty one percent of the participants monitored their blood glucose level on their own. Twenty nine percent possessed a glucose meter. Twenty five percent monitored their blood glucose level more than ones weekly whiles 36% monitored before and after every planned activity. Averagely, 30% of the participants adhered to correct practices of blood glucose monitoring.

On foot care, 64% of the study participants which represented the highest score indicated that participants dried their feet after washing. Sixty one percent examined their feet regularly for abnormalities. The scores on some of the sub scales were below average. For instance, 37% of the participants cutting their nails by the help of others, 39% wearing closed foot wear, 43% using socks without rubber material and 44% wearing clean socks. On the whole, barely above average (51.8%) of the participants adhered to correct foot care practices.

On exercise subscales, participants scored higher percentages. Seventy four percent said exercise was a priority, 78% preferred walking as exercise, 69% exercised every day, 70% exercised at least twice weekly and finally 67% exercised 20-30 minutes per day for at least three days in a week.

3.3. Effect of Demographic Factors on Self-Management Practices

The study sought to find out from respondents whether demographic factors affected self-management practices. The regression analysis was used to test the effect. From Table 3, the demographic factors which included age, sex, marital status, education, occupation, religious affiliation, duration of diabetes and monthly income did not affect self-management practices ($p>0.05$).

Table 3. Effects of Demographic factors on Self-Management Practices.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficient	T	P value
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	89.506	7.483		11.960	0.001
Age	1.163	1.510	0.056	0.771	0.442
Sex	2.988	2.133	0.104	1.401	0.163
Marital Status	0.777	0.867	0.065	0.897	0.371
Education	-0.292	0.801	-0.030	-0.364	0.716
Occupation	-1.334	0.956	-0.119	-1.396	0.164
Religious aff.	0.751	1.319	0.043	0.569	0.570
Duration of Diabetes	0.257	0.457	0.041	0.563	0.574
Monthly income	-0.531	0.466	-0.089	-1.140	0.256

3.4. Difference Between the Selected Hospitals and Self-Management Practices

From Table 4, there were significant differences between means of the District Hospitals in terms of Self-Management Practices ($p=0.014$). Hence, a Post Hoc tests was conducted to find out which pairs of means are statistically different. Mean difference between the management of diabetes patients receiving care at Wa regional hospital and those receiving care at Lawra district hospital was 8.86635 as indicated on Table 5. This implied those diabetes patients who received care at the Wa regional hospital managed themselves better than diabetes patient who receive care at Lawra district hospital. This could be as a result of patients at Wa regional hospital receiving proper education as compared to those at Lawra district hospital.

Table 4. Anova.

Group	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	P value.
Between Groups	1512.206	2	756.103	4.344	0.014
Within Groups	34466.550	198	174.073		
Total	35978.756	200			

Table 5. Multiple comparison.

(J)District	(I)District		Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig
Tuckey HSD	Wa	Lawra	8.86635	3.01085	0.010
		Nandom	1.46050	2.71472	0.853
	Lawra	Wa	-8.86635	3.01085	0.010
		Nandom	-7.40584	3.75890	0.122
	Nandom	Wa	-1.46050	2.71472	0.853
		Lawra	7.40584	3.75890	0.122

4. Discussion

The study explored the self-management practices of diabetes patients by asking questions in five main domains namely; medication, nutrition, monitoring, foot care and exercise.

It was revealed that majority of the participants adhered correctly to their medication regimen as found among other study participants [15, 16]. The finding however contradicted with a research conducted at Korle-bu Teaching Hospital in

Ghana in which smaller number of study participants adhered correctly to their medication regimen [17]. In this study most of the respondents asserted they had never missed a single dose of their medication over the past week which was similar to findings by other authors [16]. Also most of them agreed they were taking their medication for life since the disease could not be cured. Similar findings were observed elsewhere when respondents stated they were taking their diabetic drugs for life with the same reasons as above [16]. Majority of the participants followed instructions about their drugs strictly, and this was similar to the finding of other authors [18].

In all, participants of this study adhered to proper self-management practices concerning their medications. This showed that participants demonstrated excellent practice in this domain. Though diabetes drugs were not affordable, participants still tried to adhere to proper medication practices. This could be as a result of their high knowledge on the importance of medications in managing their disease.

Most participants of the study ate less/no white bread, less fatty food including meat and reduced their intake of sugar and sweets. Elsewhere, lesser percentage of participants were found practicing these similar activities [19]. Majority of the study participants ate frequently but in smaller portion. Many ate more fruits and vegetables and drank more soup. This was in affirmation to other authors where majority of their study participants asserted to the above statements in attempt to control diabetes [19, 20]. Also majority of the study participants had never eaten forbidden food neither drank alcoholic beverages. There were similar observations where forbidden foods and alcohol intake were also not taken by the participants [20]. In a nutshell, the study participants of this study have demonstrated excellent practices on self-management activities on nutrition. This could be as a result of the presence of nutritionist in all the various facilities who took part in the education of the patients.

A few of the study participants also monitored their own blood glucose level as against what was found by Dunning et al where majority of the study participants monitored their own blood glucose level with their personal glucose meter [21]. Having a few of the participants of this study monitor their blood glucose level could be linked to their low financial status since some of them were not on salary and those on salary received monthly income less than GH¢200.00. However, findings by other researchers showed high use of personal glucose meter unlike others who also registered fewer percentages [20, 22, 23]. Again a few of them monitored their blood glucose level more than once weekly which was similar to other findings [24]. The common practice among most of the participants is monitoring their blood glucose level only on their clinic days which was once every week. It could be that the hospitals often get short of glucometer strips from time to time and also the cost associated with testing discouraged the people from testing their glucose level.

Majority of the study participants regularly examined their

feet for abnormalities which was contrary to other findings with similar practice of foot care [23]. The differences could be inadequate knowledge among the participants of this study on how to examine ones feet. Also few of the study participants cut their nails by the help of others with the reason of avoiding injury and also used closed foot wear for protection. However, those who cut their own nails stated they were being careful and put on closed foot wear to protect their feet [15]. Participants who cut their nails by themselves thought that they were more careful than others as opposed to participants that sought the help of others. Majority of the respondents used socks with rubber material and a few of them changed their socks or wore new ones every day. This could lead to foot problems among the study participants unlike other studies where majority of them had used cotton socks and changed them every day because of their level of knowledge [15].

Exercise was prioritized among the participants of this study as a way of managing their diabetes as compared to fewer participants of other studies [22]. Inadequate information on how exercise helps in the control of diabetes was given as a reason for fewer number involved in exercising [20].

It was evident from the study that none of the demographic factors of diabetes had influence on their self-management practices which is similar to the findings of other authors [15]. The finding is however contrary to that noted elsewhere when there exist a correlation between age and regular self-care [25]. Older patients took better care of themselves than younger ones. [26]. However, the study findings conforms to that there was no association between the sex of the study participants and their self-care practices [15].

Though other demographic factors did not show any association with self-management practices, some studies established some relations [25, 27-29]. The study revealed that there was a statistically significant difference in self-management practices of diabetes patients who received care at Wa and Lawra. The patients who received care at Wa regional hospital were better off regarding self-management practices because of the availability of better facilities and educational programs as compared to patients who received care at Lawra district hospital.

5. Conclusions

Most diabetes patients in the Upper West Region adhered to correct self-management practices on medication, nutrition and exercise. However, they needed to improve upon monitoring of blood sugar level and foot care. Also demographic factors of the participants of this study did not have influence on self-management practice.

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