conferenceseries.com

20th Asia Pacific

Diabetes Conference

July 16-17, 2018   Sydney, Australia

Assessment of anti-diabetic medication adherence and associated factor among patient with diabetic mellitus receiving care at Zewditu Memorial Hospital chronic follow up

Oumer Sada
Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia

Background: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a group of metabolic disorders of fat, carbohydrate and protein metabolism that results from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action (sensitivity) or both. Most diabetic patients are classified into one of two broad categories: Type-1 diabetes caused by an absolute deficiency of insulin or type-2 diabetes defined by the presence of insulin resistance with an inadequate compensatory increase in insulin secretion.

Objective: To assess adherence of anti-diabetic medications and associated factors among patient with diabetes mellitus receiving care at Zewditu Memorial Hospital chronic follow up.

Method: Facility based cross-sectional study was conducted at Zewditu Memorial Hospital among diabetic patients from February 20, 2017 to April 20, 2017. Structured questioner was used to collect data from the patient. Systematic random sampling technique was used. Morisky Medication Adherence Scale (MMAS) scores were used for labeling patients as adherent or non-adherent. Data was entered and analyzed using SPSS version 20.

Result: All of respondent, 79 (54.1%) and 67 (45.9%) were female and male, respectively. Most of the study participants 34 (23.3%) were in the age group of 51-60 years. One hundred one (101; 69.2%) of respondents were married currently. A total of 129 (88.4%) of respondent were adhered to anti-diabetic medication. There was a significant association between adherence to the medication and marital status, number of medication prescribed and forgetfulness ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The participants in the study area were good adherent to their anti-diabetic medications with non-adherence rate of 11.6%. Different factor of medication non-adherence was identified such as number of medication prescribed; forgetfulness and socio-demographic factor such as education level and marital status, all of which are modifiable factors.

oumer.sada@gmail.com

Notes: