

ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH LITERACY LEVEL AMONG PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH HEALTH INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOR: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY IN NEGERI SEMBILAN, MALAYSIA



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INTRODUCTION

Health information seeking behaviour (HISB) for diabetic's patients is a dynamic and evolving process. Understanding this behaviour is crucial for healthcare providers to tailor their communication and education efforts to meet patients needs. However, health literacy (HL) plays a crucial role in determining how effectively patients seek and utilize health information. Ishikawa (2010) indicates that health literacy is essential and a necessary skill for individuals who want to seek health information.

Understanding the level of HL and pattern of HISB among Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) patients may help policy makers and healthcare providers identify ways to promote dynamic health-seeking behaviour.

02

METHODOLOGY



Study Design:
Cross Sectional
Online Survey



Study Population:
T2DM patients who registered and received treatment at government health clinics in Negeri Sembilan



Sample Size:
306 T2DM patients



Sample Technique:
Multistage random sampling technique



Inclusion Criteria:
T2DM patients who registered with government health clinics, Malaysian aged 18 and above, able to read and write in Malay or English



Data Collection Period:
September 2021 to December 2022

03. OBJECTIVES



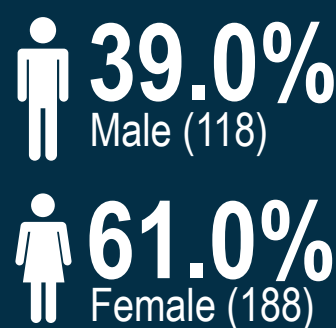
- To assess the level of health literacy of T2DM patients in Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia.
- To determine the association between HISB and HL among T2DM patients in Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia.



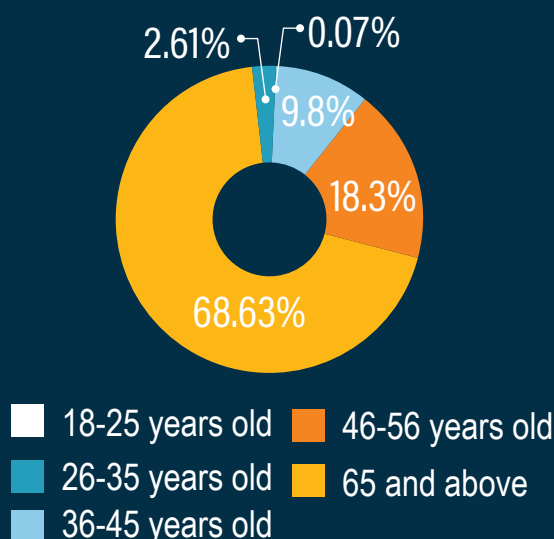
04. SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC

TOTAL RESPONDENT: 306 (100%)

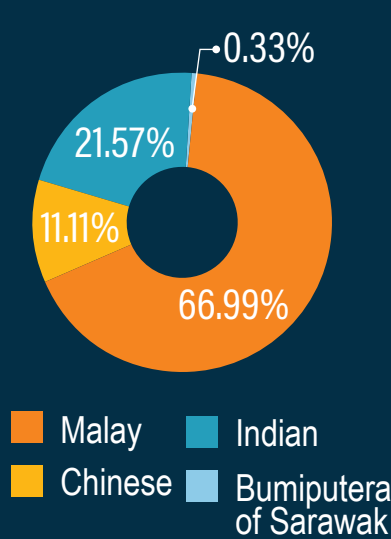
GENDER



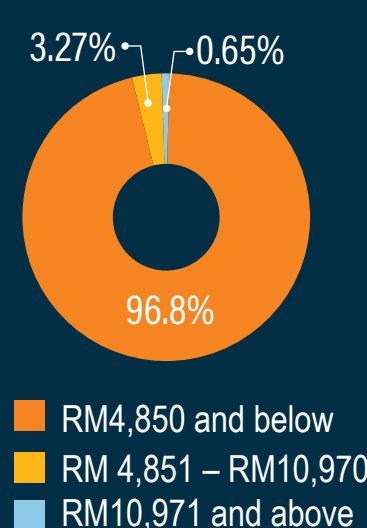
AGE



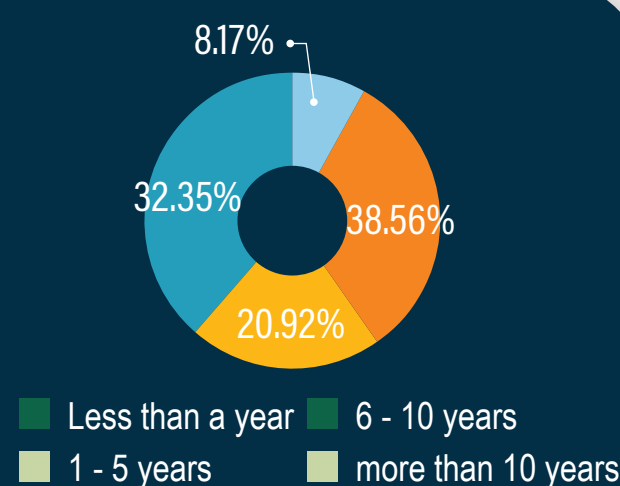
RACE



HOUSEHOLD INCOME



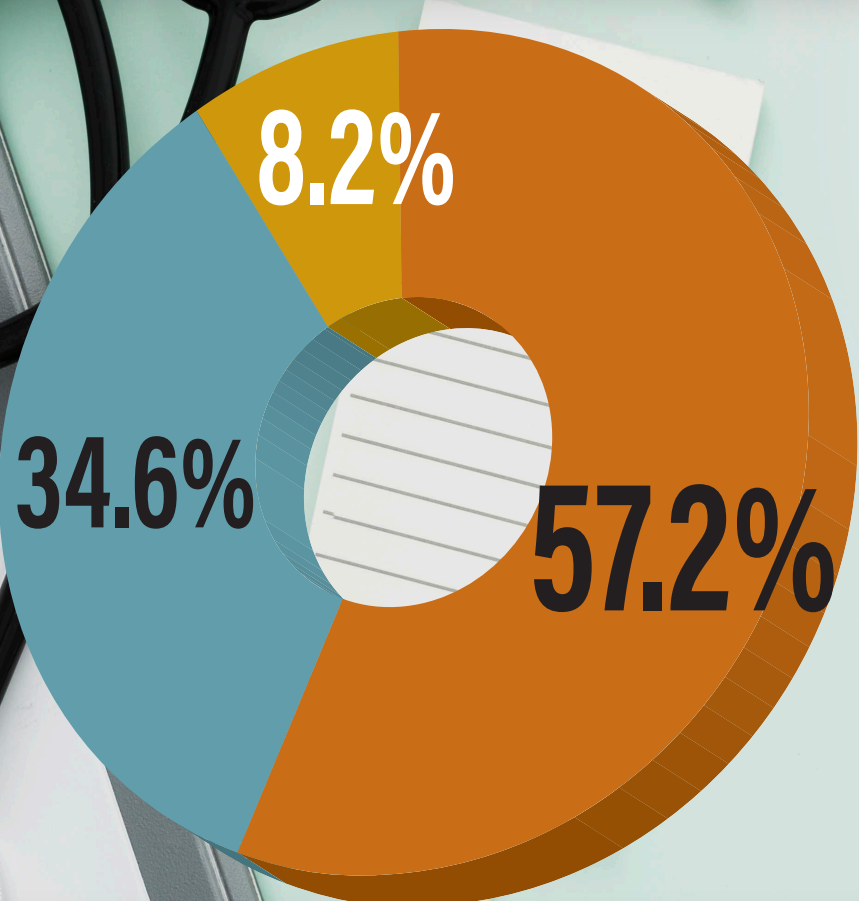
PERIOD OF BEING DIAGNOSIS WITH DIABETES



05

RESULTS

LEVEL OF HEALTH LITERACY (HL)



- Limited health literacy
- Sufficient health literacy
- Excellent health literacy

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HEALTH INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR (HISB) AND HEALTH LITERACY (HL)

A significant a weak positive relationship was identified between HISB and health literacy level ($r = 0.35$, $p < 0.05$)

| Variable | | Health Literacy |
|----------|---------------------|-----------------|
| HISB | Pearson Correlation | 0.351** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | 0.000 |
| | N | 999 |

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

06. CONCLUSION

The result showed a weak positive relationship between HL and HISB. Most patients had limited health literacy and were passive in seeking health information. Improving health literacy could encourage patients more active engagement in seeking health information and lead to better health outcomes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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