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OVERCOMING BARRIERS IN DIABETES INFORMATION SEEKING: ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS



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Introduction

The successful management of Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is highly dependent on patients' capacity to actively seek and effectively utilize health information. Study shows that in order to establish good disease management, an individual must possess good knowledge, motivation and behavior, in addition to clinical interventions (Panting et al., 2020). The importance of information needs among diabetes patients has not been extensively researched (Biernatzki et al., 2018). Thus, patients must understand that health information-seeking behavior (HISB) is an essential skill that contributes to managing their disease (Lambert and Loiselle, 2007). This study investigated the barriers encountered by patients with T2DM in Selangor and Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia while seeking information about diabetes.

Objectives

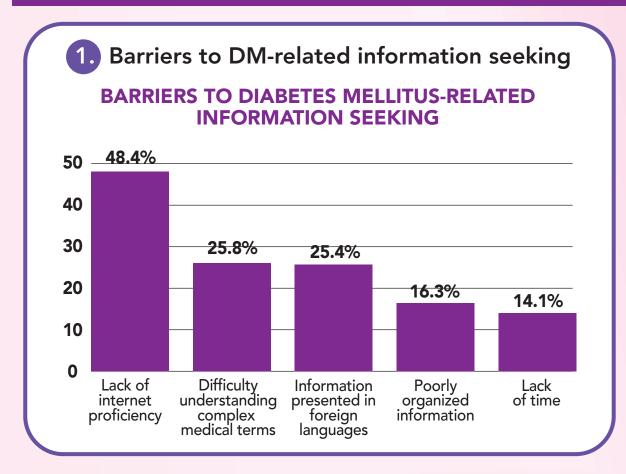
- 1. To describe barriers to effective information seeking among T2DM in Selangor and Negeri Sembilan.
- 2. To assess the need for seeking diabetes information among T2DM patients in Selangor and Negeri Sembilan.

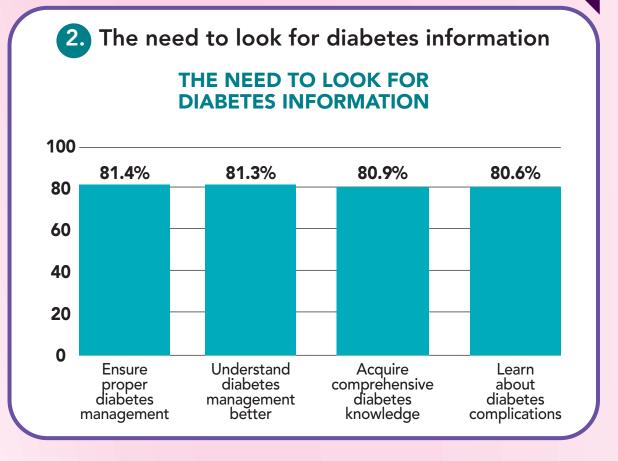
Methods					
Study Design	Cross-sectional study				
Sampling Technique	Multistage random sampling technique				
Study Population	T2DM patients who registered and received treatment at government health clinics in Selangor and Negeri Sembilan				
Sample Size	Selangor - 693 respondents Negeri Sembilan - 306 respondents				
Inclusion Criterias	T2DM patients who registered with government health clinics, Malaysians aged 18 and above, patients with other (non-communicable disease) NCD/chronic disease able to read and write in Malay or English				
Research Instrument	A validated Self-administered Questionnaire (SAQ) for Health Literacy (HL), called HLS-M-Q18, was used. It was adapted from the HLS-EU-Q47 to fit HL needs. The "adopt and adapt" method was used to create domains for Health Information-Seeking Behavior (HISB) based on several surveys and literature reviews in both English and Malay				

Socio-demographic profile

Total respondent (N)	Genders	Age	Race	Household income	Period of being diagnosis with diabetes
Selangor N=693	Male (42.6%)	18 – 25 years old (0.7%)	Malay (62.2%)	RM 4,850 and	Less than a year (9.1%)
Negeri Sembilan N=306	Female (57.4%)	26 – 35 years old (3.6%)	Chinese (10.8%)	below (90.8%) RM 4,851– RM10,970 (7.6%) RM10,971 and above (1.6%)	1 - 5 years (30.8%)
		36 – 45 years old (8.9%)	Indian (26.2%)		6 - 10 years (19.5%)
		46 – 55 years old (19.7%)	Bumiputera		More than 10 years (40.5%)
		65 years old and above (67.1%)	of Sabah (0.3%)		
			Bumiputera of Sarawak (0.1%)		
			Others (0.4%)		

Results





Conclusion

This study highlights significant barriers to effective information seeking among T2DM patients, such as digital literacy, communication skills, and comprehension issues. This finding will provide accessible and comprehensible data for policy makers and health care providers to identify ways to facilitate dynamic HISB in addressing these barriers effectively. For example, T2DM patients can gain the knowledge necessary to effectively manage their health, thereby leading to enhanced health outcomes and improved quality of life. This can enhance the patients' health literacy, particularly in empowering patients to make informed choices about treatment options, lifestyle changes, and self-care practices. Therefore, it is recommended that healthcare providers improve internet proficiency among older patients, simplify medical information, and enhance communication strategies to address these barriers effectively.

Acknowledgement

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References

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