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Full Length Research Paper

Acute glycemic level and its association with physical activity recommendation among type 2 diabetic patients in Illubabor zone oromiya, Ethiopia

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Poor and inadequate glycemic control among patients with Type 2 diabetes constitutes a major public health problem and major risk factor for development of diabetes complications. In clinical practice, optimal glycemic control is difficult to obtain because the reasons for poor glycemic control in Type 2 diabetes are complex. This study aims to determine Acute glycemic level and its association with physical activity recommendations adherence among type 2 diabetic patients in Illubabor zone southwest, Ethiopia. Institution based cross-sectional study was conducted from March 19 to May 19, 2018. Among 422 diabetic patients attending regular follow up at government health facilities in illuababor zone, southwest Ethiopia, participants were selected using systematic random sampling method. Data were collected using interview administered semi structured questionnaires; FBS was used to determine patient's glycemic control level. Multivariable logistic regression was used to determine the independent predictor's of diabetic patient's Acute glycemic control level. In the current, study nearly two third (64.5%) of respondents had poor (inadequate) Acute glycemic control. While 51.8 and 38% of participants were non adherence to dietary and physical activity recommendations respectively. Patients Acute glycemic control was significantly affected by patients occupational status [AOR=0.39 (0.22-0.68)], family history of DM [AOR=0.34 (0.18-0.62)], presence of co-morbidities [AOR=3.72(1.39-9.94)], and physical activity adherence [AOR=0.46 (0.28-0.75)]. High proportion of diabetic patients had poor Acute glycemic control. Patient's occupational status, family history of DM, presence of co morbidities, physical activity adherence was an independent predictors of diabetic patient's Acute glycemic control. Early identification and management of co-morbidities and delivery of focused health information physical activity recommendations should be strengthened.

Key words: Adherence, diabetic, glycemic level, Illuababor.

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a metabolic disorder characterized by chronic hyperglycemia due to defects in

insulin secretion, insulin action, or both, effects of diabetes mellitus include long-term damage, dysfunction

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and failure of various organs. DM may present with characteristic symptoms such as thirst, polyuria, blurring of vision, and weight loss. In its most severe forms, ketoacidosis or a non-ketotic hyperosmolar state may develop and lead to stupor, coma and, in absence of effective treatment, death (Yigazu and Desse, 2017).

Type 2 diabetes constitutes about 85 to 95% of all diabetes. American diabetic Association (ADA) and International Diabetes Federation (IDF) estimated about 19.8 million adults were estimated to have diabetes in Africa and regional prevalence of DM is 4.9%. Out of this more than 50% lives in four highly populated countries namely: Nigeria, South Africa, Ethiopia and Tanzania, it is estimated that 439 million people would have type 2 DM by the year 2030; ageing populations, increasing urbanization, reduced physical activity and Chronic consumption of high energy, high fat diets and behavioral patterns plays critical role in the incidence of this medical problem (World Health Organization, 2016; Ogurtsova et al., 2017; Al-hayek et al., 2012).

It has been shown that hyperglycemia enhances free radical production, inducing oxidative damage, which in its turn activates the death pathways implicated in cell apoptosis and necrosis. Extant literatures have demonstrated that intermittent high glucose is more dangerous than constant high glucose medium for human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) in culture, because in the former condition there was a marked increase in cellular apoptosis. These findings suggest that variability in glycemic control could be more deleterious to HUVECs than a constant high concentration of glucose (Tanaka et al., 1999; Risso et al., 2001).

Presence of macro- and micro vascular complications in patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) is not only related to chronic hyperglycemia represented by glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) but also to acute glycemic fluctuations (Caprnda et al., 2017). A1C reflects, average blood glucose concentrations over a prolonged period of time; it does not provide much information on the prevalence and amplitude of hyperglycemic blood glucose excursions experienced through short period of time. Intermittent high blood glucose exposure rather than constant high blood glucose exposure has been shown to have deleterious effect in experimental studies (Quagliaro et al., 2003; Piconi et al., 2006). Such information is highly relevant because acute hyperglycemic episodes have been associated with the development of diabetes complications independent from A1C levels. In addition, the level of glycemic variability, which reflects the frequency and amplitude of upward and downward blood glucose excursions throughout the day, has recently been implicated in the development of diabetes complications (Jan-Willem VD and van -Loon JL, 2015; James BM et al., 2002).

Glycemic control is more than just taking medicine; Most behaviors that are appropriate for everyone to

prevent diabetes are also appropriate for people who are diagnosed with diabetes. These same behaviors can help people with diabetes manage their condition and prevent complications. These behaviors includes weight management, healthy eating, participation in regular physical activity, tobacco free habit, adequate sleep, participation in diabetes prevention education programs and adherence to personalized diabetes treatment plans (North carolina diabetes advisory council, 2015; Diabetes Australia, 2014; Kassahun et al., 2016).

In clinical practice, optimal glycemic control in Type 2 diabetes is difficult to achieve because of intricate reasons, both patient and health care provider related factors may contribute to poor glycemic control (Wallace et al., 2000). Study conducted in different parts of Ethiopia, Ambo, Mekele, Gonder and TikurAnbessa Specialized Hospital reported different level of poor glycemic control among type 2 diabetic patients which extends from 48 to 80% (Minyahil A et al., 2014; Tadele et al., 2016; Solomon et al., 2015; Yohannes T et al., 2018), another study conducted in Saudi Arabia and India both reported poor glycemic control among three fourth of patients, patients poor level of glycemic control were significantly associated with patients sex, age, BMI, hypertriglyceridemia, hypercholesterolemia treatment modality, family history, duration of diabetes mellitus, diabetic management and diabetic complications (Almutairi et al., 2013; Gopinath et al., 2013).

Significance of the study

Similar to any developing countries, Ethiopia generally and the study area particularly is currently undergoing one of the most rapid epidemiological transitions. Despite the facts that increased diseased burden and critical importance of glycemic control, majority of the patients fail to achieve adequate level of glycemic control and factors responsible for poor glycemic control are also complex and interrelated. As a result, this study was conducted to determine Acute level of glycemic control and identify factors associated with poor glycemic control among patients with Type 2 diabetes who attended regular follow up at two government hospitals in Illuababor zone, south western Ethiopia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area and period

Institution based cross sectional study was conducted from March 19 to May 19, 2018, in Ilu Abba Bora Zone of Oromia Region, south western Ethiopia. Metu Town is the administrative center of the zone which is 600 km south west of Addis Ababa. The study was conducted in two governmental hospitals (Metu Karl Referral Hospital and Darimu Hospital) both gives follow up care for diabetic and NCD patients.

In the current study, all adults diagnosed with type 2 diabetes

mellitus who were on regular follow up at MKRH and Darimu hospital NCD follow up units were considered as a source population and selected adults diagnosed with type 2 diabetes mellitus who were on regular follow up at MKRH and Darimu hospital NCD follow up units were a study populations. Critically ill and patients with severe mental illness were excluded from the study.

Sample size determination and sampling technique

Sample size was separately calculated for the outcome (Glycemic control) and for each associated factors using previously published parameters and the largest sample size was taken using the assumption of 50% poor glycemic level which was reported in a study conducted another part of Ethiopia (Minyahil A et al., 2014) 95% level of confidence (α), 80% power (β) and 10% non-response rate, the final sample size was 422. The final sample size was allocated proportionally to two hospitals based on their number of diabetic patients on follow-up accordingly 756 and 338 patients were in a regular follow-up in MKRH and darimu hospital respectively accordingly 291 and 132 patients were proportionally taken from Metukarl hospital and Darimu Hospital respectively. Finally study participants were selected using systematic random sampling technique.

Data collection method and tools

Semi-structured interviewer administered questionnaire was used to collect socio-demographic. Patients health profile, including; duration of disease, type of treatment, co morbidity, family history, and Fasting blood sugar was reviewed from patient follow up card. Diabetic health belief was assessed using 26 questions, 5 questions each assessing the perceived susceptibility to diabetes complications and perceived severity constructs, perceived benefit and barrier to diet and physical regimen was assessed using 4 and 8 questions respectively likewise self-efficacy towards following dietary and physical activity recommendation was assessed by 4 questions. The other section of the tool assess emotional and active or instrumental family and non-family members support which was modified from "The Diabetes Social Support Questionnaire-Family Version: developed in 2002 (Greca et al., 2002). Dietary adherence status was assessed using 12 item scale (Worku et al., 2015) which is modified from eight-item Morisky medication adherence scale (MMAS-8) which was developed in 2008 (Morisky, 2011; Woods et al., 2011) (World Health Organization(WHO), 2009).

Data processing and analysis

Data were cleaned, edited, coded and entered to Epi data version 3.1 and was exported to SPSS windows version 20 for analysis. Exploratory data analysis and Descriptive statistics including proportion, percentage, ratios, frequency distribution, mean and standard deviation was used to describe the data. Wealth index was constructed using the principal component analysis(PCA) form 27 items after checking all assumptions. Bivariate logistic regression analysis were done to see the association between individual explanatory and outcome variables; variables with P-value <0.25 were a candidate for multi variable logistic regression. Odds ratio with 95% C.I was used to measure the strength of association between dependent and independent variables. P value <0.05 was used to declare level of statistical significance. The scores of each diabetic health belief construct were summed up, to come up with a single scoring for each construct, for every respondent. Participants were labeled to have high or low level of

individual constructs based on correct response of mean value as a cutoff, social support scores of every respondent were also summed up. Participants were labeled to have poor or good social support based on mean value. Dietary adherence status score was computed by taking the mean values of 12 questions assessing patients' dietary recommendation adherence.

Ethical consideration

Ethical clearance and permission were obtained from the Research Review Board of Jimma University and offered to illuababor zone Health office and respective hospital administrative officials, information about the objective of the study, confidentiality, autonomy and justice were explained for the participants during data collection. Informed verbal consent was obtained from each study participant.

Operational and standard definitions

Good glycemic control

Fasting blood glucose of 70–130 mg/dl (29).

Poor glycemic control

Fasting blood glucose of <70 mg/dl and >130mg/dl (29).

Acute glycemic control

In the current study, FBS measured during the last follow up visit was considered as recent glycemic control.

Adult

A person who has reached 18 years old.

Diet

This refers to the recommended diet for people with DM who should eat small meals spread throughout the day (at least 5/day), eat fruits and vegetables daily, and eat foods high in fibers and whole grain but low in fats, sugars and carbohydrates that have high glycemic index (30).

Physical activity

This refers to bodily movement produced by the contraction of skeletal muscle that requires energy expenditure in excess of resting energy expenditure (Westerterp, 2013).

Non adherent to dietary recommendation

These are those who scored the mean and above the overall dietary recommendation score.

Adherent to dietary recommendation

These are those who scored below the overall mean dietary recommendation score.

Table 1. Socio-demographic Characteristics of diabetic patients attending regular follow-up in illubabor zone, south western Ethiopia may 2018.

Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Sex	Male	191	48.7
	Female	201	51.3
	Single	71	18.1
Marital status	Married	250	63.8
	Widowed	44	11.2
	Separated	27	6.9
Educational level	Can't read and write	146	37.2
	Primary	52	13.3
	Secondary and vocational	120	30.6
	College and above	74	18.9
Occupational status	Self employed	111	28.3
	Gov't employed	112	28.6
	unemployed	169	43.1
Ethnicity	Oromo	228	58.2
	Amhara	82	20.9
	Gurage	25	6.4
	Tigre	48	12.2
	Others	9	2.3
Household wealth	Low	130	33.2
	Middle	134	34.2
	High	128	32.7

Non Adherent to physical activity recommendation

These are those who scored less than 600 METs per week based on the GPAQ incorporated scoring mechanism (World Health Organization, 2009).

Adherent to physical activity recommendation

These are those who scored greater than 600 METs per week based on the GPAQ incorporated scoring mechanism (World Health Organization, 2009).

RESULTS

A total of 392 respondents participated in the study, yielding a response rate of 92.9%; females account for 51.3%. The mean age of respondents were 47 (SD±13); nearly two third (63.8%) of respondents were married, 37.2% of them cannot read and write, regarding occupational status. 43.1% of respondents were government employers, similarly more than half (58.2%) of respondents were Oromo by ethnicity furthermore one third of the participants were in the lowest wealth tertiales

(Table 1).

Clinical characteristics of study participants

The mean illness duration since diagnosis was 6.9 (SD±5.3) years. One hundred and eighty two (46.4%) patients reported that they had family history of DM and nearly half of the respondents (46.9%) had additional comorbidity. More than half of patients (52.3%) used oral hypoglycemic agent. One hundred and sixty nine (43.1%) of patients never missed their diabetic follow up appointment in the past three month. Additionally more than one fourth of participants, 105 (26.8%) reported that they did not attend diabetic education while 47 (12%) attended regularly. In the current study, one fourth (25.5%) of diabetic patients were member of Ethiopian diabetic association, the mean BMI was 27 (SD±13) and 44.1% of respondents had normal BMI while 19.6% of respondents were obese. Furthermore 62 (17.3%) of the respondents had abdominal obesity (Table 2 and Figure 1).

Table 2. The Clinical characteristics among type II diabetic patients attending regular follow-up in illubabor zone, south western Ethiopia may 2018.

Variable		Frequency (n=392)	Percent
Duration of DM	<1 year	27	6.9
	2-5 year	184	46.9
	6-10 years	92	23.5
	>11 years	89	22.7
Co morbidity	Yes	184	46.9
	No	187	47.7
	I do not know	21	5.4
Treatment Intensity	Insulin injection	128	32.7
	Oral medication	205	52.3
	Both	30	7.7
	Diet only	29	7.4
Family History	Yes	182	46.4
	No	110	28.1
	Do not know	100	25.5
Missed appointment in the past three month	None	169	43.1
	One	127	32.4
	Two	75	19.1
	Three and above	21	5.4
Diabetic education	Never	105	26.8
	Sometimes	240	61.2
	Regularly	47	12
Source of diabetic information	Media	21	5.4
	Medical staff	319	81.4
	Friends and family	52	13.3
Diabetic information from Doctors	Yes	164	41.8
	No	228	58.2
Dietary written instruction	Yes	101	25.8
	No	291	74.2
Physical activity written instruction	Yes	51	13
	No	341	87
DM association member	Yes	100	25.5
	No	250	63.8
	Do not know	42	10.7

In the present study, level of glycemic control was assessed using FBS; the mean FBS was 183.4 mg/dl and accordingly 64.5 % of respondents had inadequate glycemic control (Figure 2).

Diabetic patient's dietary and physical activity recommendation adherence

The present study showed 51.8% of the respondents

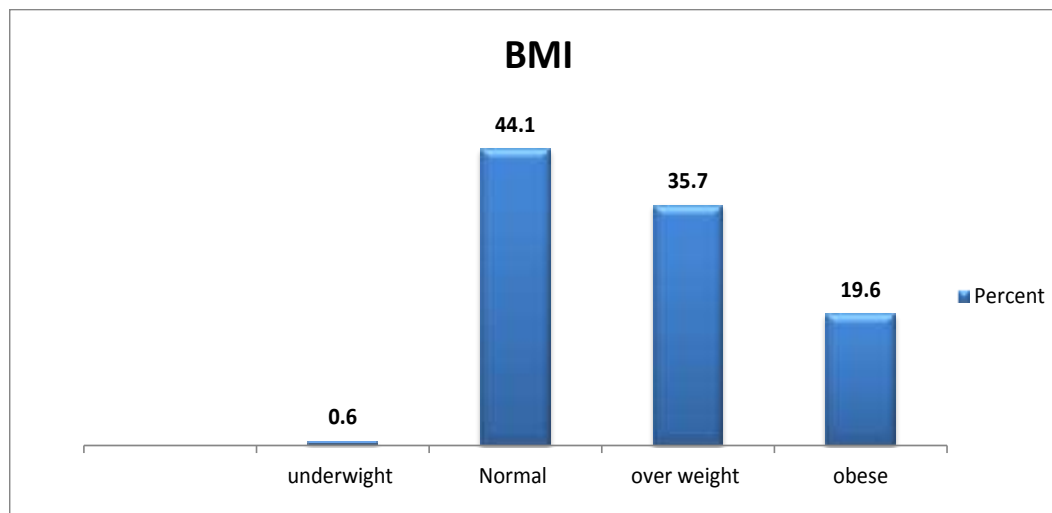


Figure 1. Anthropometric characteristics of among type II diabetic patients attending regular follow-up in illubabor zone, south western Ethiopia, may 2018.

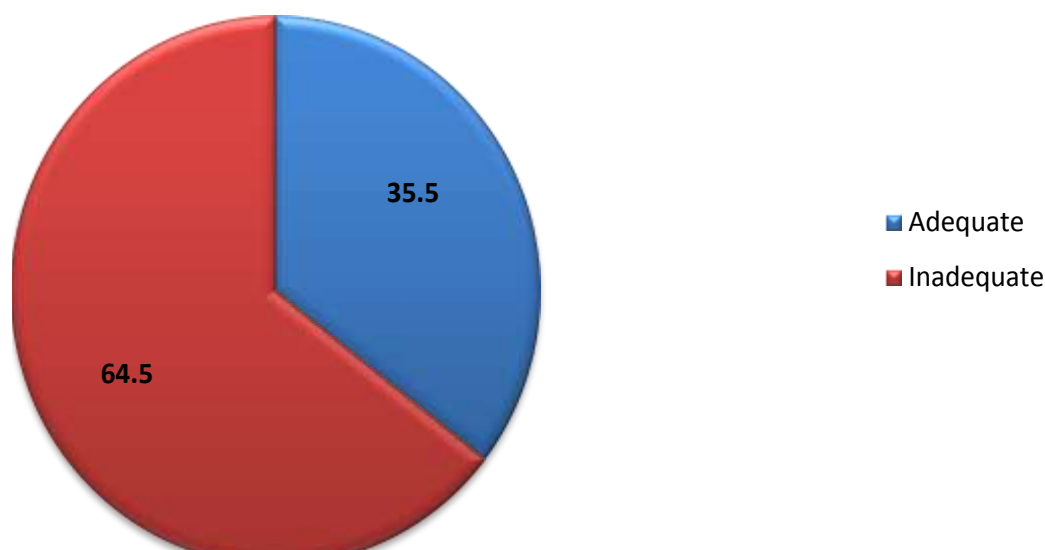


Figure 2. Glycemic control among type II diabetic patients attending regular follow-up in illubabor zone, south western Ethiopia may 2018.

were non-adherent to dietary recommendation while 38% of participants were non adherent for physical activity recommendations and overall non adherence accounted for 67.9% (Figure 3).

In the present study patients diabetic health beliefs was assessed, nearly three fourth of participants had high perceived susceptibility, while diabetic patients with high perceived severity, perceived barrier and self-efficacy accounts 54.6, 43.9 and 60.7% respectively (Table 3).

In multivariable logistic regression analysis, patient's occupational status, family history of DM, co-morbidities,

physical activity recommendation adherence and written diabetic instruction were an independent predictors of diabetic Acute glycemic control (Table 4). Patients who were government employers had less odds than unemployed patients [AOR=0.39 (0.22-0.68)], similarly patients who had diabetic family history had 0.34 less odds than patients who did not know their family history [AOR=0.34 (0.18-0.62)]; patients who had another co-morbidities were 3.7 times likely to have poor glycemic control [AOR= 3.72(1.39-9.94)] furthermore patients who were adherent to physical activity recommendations were

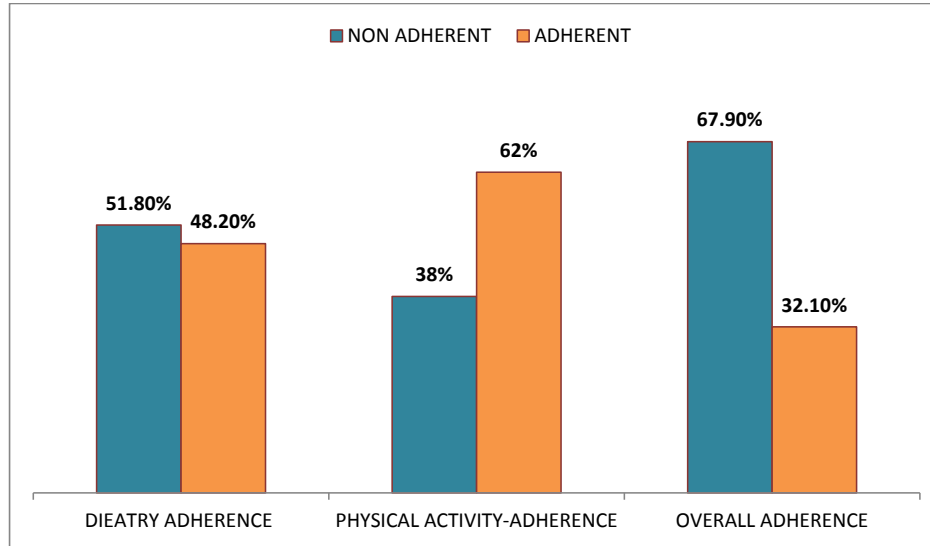


Figure 3. Adherence to dietary and physical activity recommendations among type II diabetic patients attending regular follow-up in illubabor zone, south western Ethiopia may 2018.

Table 3. Diabetes health beliefs among type II diabetic patients attending regular follow-up in illubabor zone, Ethiopia may 2018.

Variable	Frequency (n=392)	Percent
Perceived susceptibility		
Low	107	27.3
High	285	72.7
Perceived severity		
Low	178	45.4
High	214	54.6
Perceived benefit		
Low	131	33.4
High	261	66.6
Perceived barrier		
Low	220	56.1
High	172	43.9
Self-efficacy		
Low	154	39.3
High	238	60.7

54% less likely to have poor glycaemic control.

DISCUSSION

Good glycaemic control among T2DM patients prevents

short-term complications, decrease risk of long-term complications and decrease health care resource use and costs. In the current study, nearly two third (64.5%) of respondents had poor (inadequate) glycaemic control. This study also reported higher dietary and physical activity non adherence, and this could be one of the possible justification for the high proportion of poor glycaemic control, on the other hand the result is comparable with a study finding from Gonder (Solomon et al., 2015), however the finding is lower than findings from Tikurambesa, Malaysia and India (Ababa et al., 2018; Almutairi et al., 2013; Gopinath et al., 2013) and higher than a finding from northern Ethiopia, Mekelle, which reported 48.7% had poor glycaemic control (Tadele et al., 2016), the discrepancy might arise from socio-cultural, economic and dietary consumption difference among study populations, in addition the variation might be due different blood glucose measurement modality used. In this study, fasting blood sugar was used to monitor patient's blood glucose level while most of referenced studies used glycated hemoglobin, furthermore the variation might arise from difference in level of urbanization between conducted comparatively in less urbanized area. It is well known that urbanization is commonly associated with motorized way of life and unhealthy eating pattern like consumption of ready-to-eat food products containing high levels of salt, sugar and fat (Tadele et al., 2016), which are the common factors adversely affect patients glycaemic control.

In the current study patients occupational status was found to be an independent predictor of patients Glycaemic control, the result is in line with finding from Jimma University Teaching Hospital, which also indicated

Table 4. Multivariable logistic regression model predicting glycemic control level among type II diabetic patients attending regular follow-up in illubabor zone, south western Ethiopia, May 2018.

Variable	Categories	Poor glycemic control	Good glycemic control	COR(CI)	AOR(CI)	P-value
Occupational status	Self employed	68	43	0.6 (0.36-1.01)	0.69 (0.4-1.18)	0.182
	Government Employed	55	57	0.37 (0.22-0.61)	0.39 (0.22-0.68)	0.001
	Unemployed	122	47		1	1
Family history of DM	Yes	96	86	0.35 (0.2-0.6)	0.34 (0.18-0.62)	0.001
	No	73	37	0.62 (0.34-1.14)	0.198 (0.64-0.32)	0.19
	Do not know	76	24		1	1
Co morbidities	Yes	126	58	2.39 (0.96-5.9)	3.72(1.39-9.94)	0.009
	No	109	78	1.53 (0.62-3.79)	3.46 (1.24-9.59)	0.017
	Do not know	10	11		1	1
Physical exercise adherence	Yes	136	107	0.46 (0.3-0.7)	0.46 (0.28-0.75)	0.002
	No	109	40		1	1

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test. P-value= 0.717.

a positive correlation between patient's occupational status and glycemic control. The observed association might be due to low educational achievements among unemployed patient's; it is known that education offers opportunity to learn more about health generally and glycemic control particularly. Likewise, the result is also supported by low economic level of unemployed patients which directly interfere with patients capacity to afford medicine and strictly follow healthy dietary and physical activity recommendations.

The present study point out that patients who know their family diabetic history were found to less likely to have poor glycemic control; the result is incoherent with the study done in Saudi Arabia and Malaysia; both reported significantly higher proportion of poorly glycemic control among patients who know their family history of diabetes (Almutairi et al., 2013; Riyadh and Alzaheb,

2018); the disagreement might arise from the possible lifestyle and family attachment difference between study setups. In the current study area, family members commonly lived in a common shelter and there was also a strong social attachment which facilitates exchange of health information between family members, in view of the fact that diabetic self-care is a continuous activity, it's likely for other family members to gain diabetic self-care knowledge's.

This study also revealed that presence of other co morbidities was associated with poor glycemic control; the association can be explained by the possible effect of co-morbidities in precipitating hyperglycemia among diabetic patients, likewise the result might also be due to likely diversion of patient's attention from the routine diabetic self-care to management of acute co-morbidities symptoms, which likely impose adverse economic, psychological and physical pressure

which likely had undesirable effect on patients adherence towards health recommendations and later leads to inadequate glycemic control.

In this study, adherence to physical activity recommendation was found to be an independent predictor of diabetic patients Acute glycemic control. The result is similar with the study conducted in Tepi (southern Ethiopia) (Biru, 2017); Netherlands (Jan-Willem VD and Luc JCV , 2015) and Yemen (Rita de Cássia, 2011). A healthy lifestyle with regular physical activity are very important tools in reaching and maintaining an adequate glycemic control in patients with diabetes. The benefits of exercise for glycemic control are largely explained by an increase in whole-body insulin sensitivity furthermore exercise also lowered glycemic variability throughout the day, indicating a decline in the frequency and/or amplitude of glucose fluctuations.

Although this study provides basic information

addressing knowledge gap, institutional based nature of the study might not infer for other diabetic patients. The cross-sectional nature of the study design does not show temporal relationship or causality, additionally in this study, contrary to scientific plausibility, diabetic health belief and patients dietary adherence were not found to be predictors of patients glycemic level, this might arise from sample size, study design used and some biases in particular recall and social desirability bias.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study found that majority (64.5%) of diabetic patients had poor glycemic control. Occupational status of patients, family diabetic history, co-morbidities, and physical activity adherence was found to be independently associated with patient's glycemic control level. Therefore early identification and management of co-morbidities should get due attention during regular diabetic follow up sessions and Health professionals should give due attention and take sufficient time while delivering information's about physical activity recommendations.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors have not declared any conflict of interests.

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