EFFECT OF VISUAL IMPAIRMENT AND EYE DISEASES ON QUALITY OF LIFE

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Meta-analysis from 35 studies between 1980-2008 showed that global prevalence of Diabetic Retinopathy was 34.6%. Major risk factors of diabetic retinopathy are poor glycaemic control, duration of diabetes and associated hypertension. Regular eye checkup is mandatory for early detection of Diabetic Retinopathy and prevention of blindness. This study is aimed at finding out the knowledge about Diabetic Retinopathy among diabetic patients in a rural area of Central Kerala.

STUDY DESIGN

Observational cross-sectional study of diabetic patients selected by random sampling method.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data collected using a pretested semi-structured questionnaire containing questions to assess the knowledge along with demographic details.

RESULTS

A total number of 410 diabetic people from rural area were included in the study. Out of this, 28 (6.8%) had no knowledge about Diabetic Retinopathy and 316 (77.07%) patients had good knowledge; 242 (59.02%) had undergone eye checkup to rule out Diabetic Retinopathy. Significant association between duration of diabetes and good knowledge (p value-0.046) was found. But no significant association between gender and knowledge was found; 32.4% were unaware that Diabetic Retinopathy depends on duration of the disease and 24% did not know that Diabetic Retinopathy leads to blindness. Major sources of information were mass media (48%) and hospital/camps (41%).

CONCLUSION

Good knowledge can be attributed to the high literacy rate, but only a few knew that duration and heredity are major risk factors. This emphasises the need of conducting health education/awareness classes on a regular basis.

KEYWORDS

Knowledge, Awareness, Non-Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (NIDDM), Rural Area, Diabetes, Diabetic Retinopathy (DR).

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BACKGROUND

Non-Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (NIDDM) is a lifestyle disorder, which is commonly seen after the age of 40 yrs. In a literate state like Kerala, there is no sharp demarcation in the lifestyle of rural and urban population. As a result, prevalence of NIDDM is on the rise in the rural population as well. A study on global prevalence and major risk factors on Diabetic Retinopathy (DR) conducted by Yau J et al showed that the global prevalence of any type of DR was 34.6% as found by meta-analysis from 35 studies between 1980-2008. The study showed that prevalence of proliferative diabetic retinopathy was 6.96% and diabetic maculopathy 6.81%.

It was also highlighted that the major risk factors for DR are duration of diabetes, poor glycaemic control and associated systemic hypertension.^[1] In a study conducted by P.K. Rani et al in urban and rural populations of 3 states of South India, it was found that prevalence of DR was slightly more among rural population (18%) than urban population (17%). A similar pattern of prevalence is seen in case of referable retinopathy (6.8% in rural and 4.6% in urban population). Surprisingly, more subjects belonging to rural population had done DR screening than the urban population.^[2] The prevalence of DR was found to be 10.4% in rural India in a study conducted by Rajive Raman et al. It was also found that prevalence of DR was 10.3% among the diabetics. Male gender, use of insulin, longer duration of diabetes (>15 yrs.), poor glycaemic control and associated systemic hypertension were found to be the high risk factors.^[3] Chengamanad Diabetic Retinopathy Awareness Study (CDRAS) conducted at Chengamanad (Ernakulam District, Kerala) by Mahesh et al also reported lack of awareness and lack of knowledge about DR among the rural population.^[4] The study conducted by Cetin EN et al emphasised the importance of good control of DR and regular eye checkup in the prevention of DR. They also found that even though most of the

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patients are aware of DR, they lack appropriate knowledge and behaviour about the management of DR.^[5] Earlier studies conducted in Australia found that only 37% of the patients with diabetes mellitus were aware of this disease,^[6] whereas a study from the U.S. found that 65% of people with diabetes were aware of the association between diabetes and eye disease.^[7] In a study by Dandona et al on urban general population in India, the prevalence of DR was high but a low level (27.0%) of awareness about this dreaded complication was observed.^[8] The aim of this study was to find out the awareness and knowledge of DR in the rural population of a literate state like Kerala.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Approval was obtained from Institutional Research and the Ethics Committee. Initially, a questionnaire was prepared in local language and applied on 30 diabetic patients attending the Diabetic Clinic of our hospital. Necessary modifications were made and it was finalised. This finalised questionnaire was distributed to 167 Anganwadi workers after explaining the full details to them. The Anganwadi workers were asked to distribute this questionnaire along with the consent form to all willing patients with Diabetes in their area. Questionnaire contained information regarding demographic details, duration of diabetes, frequency of glycaemic control, frequency of eye checkup, family history of diabetes, few questions to assess the knowledge about diabetic retinopathy and the source of information on DR. The patients were instructed to return the filled answer sheets immediately to the Anganwadi worker. Data were analysed using the software SPSS version 15. Mean, standard deviation, frequency and percentage were calculated. Chi-square test was done to find out the association between knowledge on DR and various factors. $P < .05$ was considered as statistically significant.

RESULTS

A total of 410 patients with diabetes who gave consent were included in this study. Out of this, 176 (42.9%) were males and 234 (57.1%) were females. Mean age of the study participants was 58.6 years and standard deviation 11.4 years. All these 410 patients were literate and they were above the age of 30 years. Based on the duration of Diabetes, patients were divided into 2 groups. One with duration < 5 years 261 (63.7%) and another with duration ≥ 5 years 149 (36.3%).

Based on education, they were grouped into 3. Group I up to 10th standard 192 (46.8%), Group II plus two and diploma 182 (44.4%) and Group III graduate and postgraduate 36 (8.8%). Depending on the scores obtained, they were divided into 2, $> 50\%$ (good knowledge) and $\leq 50\%$ (poor knowledge).

No positive family history in 142 patients (34.6%), but 268 (65.36%) had a positive family history.

Blood tests were done at a frequency of 1-2 months 226 (55.1%) patients, 6 months 134 (32.7%) patients, > 6 months 50 (12.2%) patients.

Out of this 410 patients 242 (59%) had undergone eye checkup to rule out eye disease, but 168 (41%) have not done an eye checkup; 42 (10.2%) gave family history of diabetic eye disease.

Duration	Poor Knowledge	Good Knowledge	Total	P Value
< 5 Years	68 (26.1%)	193 (73.9%)	261 (100%)	0.046
≥ 5 Years	26 (17.4%)	123 (82.6%)	149 (100%)	
Total	94	316	410	

Table 1: Relation between Duration of Diabetes and Knowledge on Diabetic Retinopathy

Among the patients with duration of diabetes < 5 years 193 (73.9%) had good knowledge and those with duration ≥ 5 years 123 (82.6%) had good knowledge. This difference was statistically significant ($p = 0.046$).

Gender	Poor Knowledge	Good Knowledge	Total	P Value
Male	41 (23.3%)	135 (76.7%)	176 (100%)	0.0878
Female	53 (22.6%)	181 (77.4%)	234 (100%)	
Total	94	316	410	

Table 2: Comparison of Gender and Knowledge on Diabetic Retinopathy

Males 135 (76.7%) and females 181 (77.4%) had good knowledge, so this is not statistically significant ($p = 0.0878$).

Question Asked	Response Given		
	Yes	No	Don't Know
Diabetes affects the retina causing on Diabetic retinopathy	295 (72.0%)	18 (4.4%)	97 (23.7%)
Diabetic retinopathy results in Blindness	305 (74.4%)	6 (1.5%)	99 (24.1%)
Diabetic retinopathy depends on duration of diabetes	243 (59.3%)	34 (8.3%)	133 (32.4%)
Diabetic retinopathy can be prevented by controlling blood sugar	318 (77.6%)	18 (4.4%)	74 (18%)
Effective treatment available for Diabetic retinopathy	316 (77.1%)	24 (5.9%)	70 (17%)

Table 3: Knowledge on Diabetic Retinopathy

Around 70% of people gave the right response to all the questions and around 25% were not aware of the disease.

Fig. 1: Comparison – Educational Status & Knowledge on Diabetic Retinopathy

Level of education has no relation with awareness and knowledge. $P = 0.492$ (Not significant).

Fig. 2: Source of Awareness on Diabetic Retinopathy

Most of them got information from mass media and hospital.

DISCUSSION

Diabetic retinopathy constitutes 4.8% of blindness globally. Blindness due to diabetic retinopathy is irreversible, but it can be prevented if detected at an early stage. It is lack of awareness and lack of knowledge of this disease is preventing people to undergo screening procedures. In the present study, among 410 diabetic patients 28 (6.8%) had no knowledge about DR and 316 (77.07%) patients had good knowledge, 242 (59.02%) had undergone eye checkup to rule out DR.

Study conducted by Mahesh et al reported that out of 1096 diabetic patients, 713 were aware of DR.^[4] In another study conducted in a rural population in South India by P.K. Rani et al found that 37.1% out of 1938 had knowledge about DR. Among this those who speak Malayalam language and those who belong to upper socio-economic status had a significantly better awareness regarding DR. Those who had knowledge showed positive attitude towards screening.^[9]

A hospital-based study conducted in Nigeria revealed that out of 185 patients, 84.3% were aware about DR, but only 15.7% had undergone DR screening.^[10] A similar study conducted in Kenya, a developing country revealed that 83% were aware of diabetic eye disease, but only 50% went for eye checkup.^[11] Yet another study conducted in Malaysia, a developed country showed 87.2% patients were aware, but < 50% had undergone ocular examination.^[12]

In our study no significant association was found between gender and the level of knowledge. Other studies also showed no gender difference in the level of knowledge.^[13] Family history was positive in 268 (65.36%) patients and 42 (10.2%) had diabetic eye disease. Our study revealed a significant association between duration of diabetes and good knowledge; 82.6% of patients with duration of diabetes $\geq$ 5 years had good knowledge, whereas no significant association was found between the level of education and knowledge. Study conducted at other places also revealed significant relation between duration and knowledge.^[14,15,16]

In the present study, about 70% gave correct response to the questions to assess the knowledge and about 25% were not aware of the disease. Studies conducted at Colombo

showed only 31% having good knowledge.^[14] Ramiz Hussain et al reported 619 (40.7%) out of 1538 patients with diabetes mellitus to have good knowledge of the disease.^[15,16] In our study, 32.4% were unaware that DR depends on duration of the disease and 24% did not know that DR leads to blindness. Population based study conducted by Mahesh et al reported that 479 patients (43.7%) knew that frequent ocular examinations are necessary and 674 patients (61.5%) did not know that the duration of the disease had any relation with diabetic retinopathy.

In the present study, we found mass media (48%) and hospital/camps (41%) as the major sources of information. The study conducted by Saikumar et al reported that 36% Diabetic patients who were aware of DR gained knowledge through the mass media, 32% from doctors.^[17] The study conducted in 2 diabetic centres at Glasgow and UK reported that they gained information from hospital staff.^[18]

CONCLUSION

Majority of the people are having good knowledge about diabetic retinopathy, but only a few knew that duration of diabetes and heredity has a role in developing DR. This may prevent patients from visiting an ophthalmologist for diabetic retinopathy screening. In a developing country like India, financial burden for getting treatment for diabetic retinopathy is very high. Being a disease of socio-economic concern, efforts have to be taken to create awareness among the public about diabetic retinopathy. Awareness programmes need to be conducted frequently, so that blindness due to diabetic retinopathy can be avoided.

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