AN ANALYSIS OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG DIABETIC FOOT ULCER PATIENTS IN KUANTAN, PAHANG

Authors : Nur Ilham Alia, Muhammad Aiman Fauzi, Sarah Syahidah Ismail, Mohd Norhisham Azmi Abdul Rahman, Noor Ezmas Mahno, Azrin Waheedy Ahmad, Faidzal Othman

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Conflict of Interest: None

6.3%

Prevalence worldwide[1]

50%

Recurrence rate[1]

15-25%

Risk to develop DFU[2]

[1]Zhang, P., et.al Annals of Medicine, 49(2), 106–116.
[2]Kossioris A., et.al Determinants of Health-Related Quality Of Life In Patients With Diabetic Foot Ulcers: A Systematic Review And Meta-Analysis. Health Science Journal, 9(6), 1–7.

OBJECTIVES

1
To describe the sociodemographic characteristics of diabetic foot ulcer patient in Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan, Kuantan.

2
To determine risk factors associated with quality of life among diabetic foot ulcer patients.

3
To investigate the relationship between HRQoL, the sociodemographic status and the selected clinical characteristic of diabetic foot ulcer.

METHODOLOGY

■ **Cross sectional, convenient sampling**

■ **Study period** : 17th July - 26th August 2017

■ **Sample population**: Diabetic foot ulcer patients under follow-up, warded or first visit to HTAA

■ **Inclusion Criteria**:
- ○ Diabetes Mellitus Type 1 or 2
- ○ Ability to communicate in Malay or English
- ○ Consented adult (18 years and above)

RISK FACTORS

MODIFIABLES

NON-MODIFIABLES

Quality of Life

Marital Status
Occupation
Household Income
Academic Level
Smoking Status
Vape Status
Types of Diabetes
Treatment
Glycaemic Control
Preventive measure taken

Age
Sex
Ethnicity
Type of Diabetes Mellitus
Duration of Diabetes
Mellitus
Comorbidity
Wagner Classification
Amputation status
Limb involvement
Ulcer Status

■Research Tool : guided self-administered questionnaire of SF-36[1]

QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY / KAJIAN KUALITI HIDUP

Sila tandakan (√) satu jawapan sahaja bagi setiap soalan pada ruang yang disediakan. Jika anda tidak pasti tentang jawapan bagi sesuatu soalan, pilihlah jawapan yang paling hampir berdasarkan pendapat anda sendiri.

Tick (√) one answer for each question as indicated. If you are unsure about how to answer a question, please give the best answer you can.

1. Secara umum, kesihatan anda boleh dianggap berada ditahap:
   In general would you say your health is…

Sangat-sangat baik □   Sangat baik □   Baik □   Sederhana □   Teruk □
Excellence   *Very good*   *Good*   *Fair*   *Poor*

2. Berbanding dengan setahun yang lalu, bagaimana anda nilaikan kesihatan anda sekarang secara keseluruhan?
   Compared to 1 year ago, how would you rate your health in general now? Would you say it is...
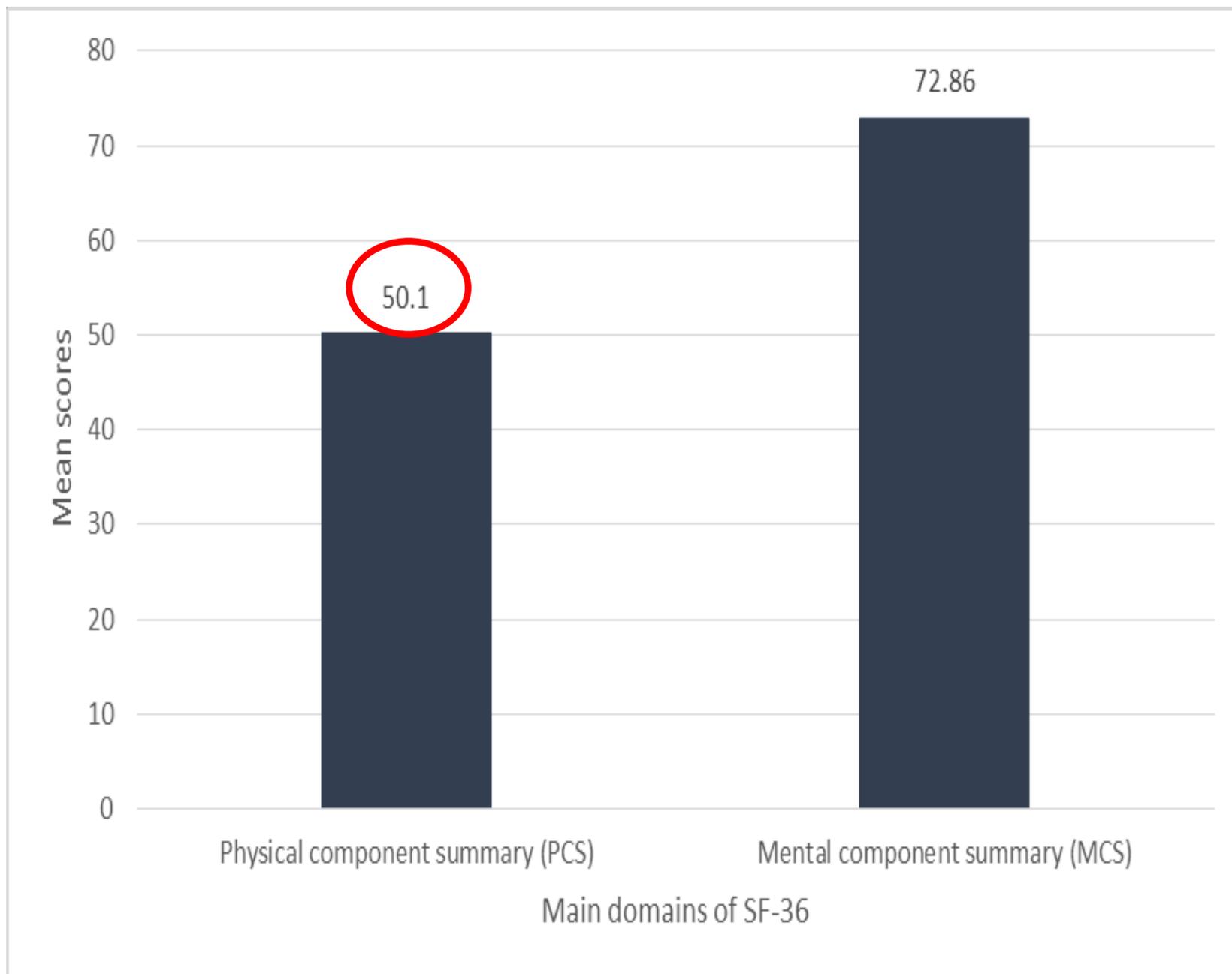
Jauh lebih baik dari setahun yang lalu □
Much better now than one year ago

Kurang baik dari setahun yang lalu □
Somewhat worse now than one year ago

Lebih baik dari setahun yang lalu □
Somewhat better than one year ago

Jauh lebih teruk dari setahun yang lalu □
Much worse now than one year ago

Sama dengan setahun yang lalu □
About the same as one year ago

3a. Adakah kesihatan anda sekarang menghadkan anda daripada melakukan **aktiviti-aktiviti berat**? Contohnya berlari, mengangkat barang-barang berat, mengambil bahagian dalam acara sukan lasak dan seumpama dengannya.

[1] Sararaks et al., Validity and Reliability of the SF·36: The Malaysian Context

Physical Health Component Summary

Demographic		Physical Health Summary(PCS) Mean rank	p value
Age	Mean(SD)	(56+11.8)	0.031
Marital Status**			0.008
	Single	76.1	
	Married	52.59	
	Divorced	14	
	Widower	38.62	
Income**			0.043
	low income	48.99	
	middle income	69.15	
	high income	67.11	
Hypertension*			0.003
	Yes	44.19	
	No	61.83	

Clinical		Physical Health Summary(PCS) Mean rank	p value
Types of Amputation*			0.001
	Major	15.81	
	Minor	32.34	
Chronic Kidney Disease*			0.005
	Yes	32.3	
	No	55.9	
Preventive Measure			
Wheelchair*			0.003
	Yes	40.85	
	No	59.08	

*Mann-Whitney U test,
**Kruskal-Wallis test

Physical Health Component Summary (PCS)

Individuals with two or more chronic conditions having more pronounced lower HRQoL, Rothrock et al. (2010)
* Rothrock, et al. (2010). Relative to the General US Population, Chronic Diseases are Associated with Poorer Health-Related Quality of Life as Measured by the Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS). *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, *63*(11), 1195–1204.

Above knee amputation patients had low quality of life, (Hogg et al. 2012)
* Hogg, et al.(2012). Measures of health-related quality of life in diabetes-related foot disease: a systematic review.

Clinical	Mean rank	p value
Married	52.59	
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Preventive Measure		
Wheelchair*		0.003
Yes	40.85	
No	59.08	

Disease itself impose a heavy economic burden to the patient as they required comprehensive wound care (Madanchi et al., 2013).
* Madanchi, N., et al(2013). Who are diabetic foot patients? A descriptive study on 873 patients. *Journal of Diabetes & Metabolic Disorders*, *12*(1), 36.

Moving around with wheelchair restrict their movement and daily activities (Hogg et al. (2012)
*Hogg, et al.(2012). Measures of health-related quality of life in diabetes-related foot disease: a systematic review.

CONCLUSIONS

■Diabetic foot ulcer significantly affects physical aspect of patients' quality of life

■Closer attention among the lower social economy background with multiple co-morbidities

Thank You