

Factors Associated with Poor Glycaemic Control: A Study Among Diabetic Outpatients in WP Putrajaya

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Among the therapeutic goals of diabetes management is to achieve good glycaemic control to prevent development and progression of diabetic complications. In 2018, Putrajaya had successfully achieved national optimum standard for good glycaemic control (HbA1C \leq 6.5) quality assurance prevalence of 35.4%. Nevertheless, there is a worrying increased trend of diabetes prevalence rate among the Putrajaya population. Thus, we examined factors associated with poor glycaemic control among diabetic outpatients in Putrajaya. **METHODS:** A cross-sectional study was carried out among the audited National Diabetes Registry samples. Total of 1264 patients aged over 18 years old attending four outpatient government diabetic clinics in Putrajaya between June 2017 and June 2018 were selected as samples **RESULTS:** Our study found that 64.6% of the samples had poor glycaemic control. Obesity (aOR 7.60; 95%CI: 1.71, 33.75), use of insulin (aOR 6.47; 95%CI: 4.28, 9.80), overweight (aOR 6.03, 95%CI: 1.36, 26.67), age less than 40 years old (aOR 1.55, 95%CI: 1.09, 2.20) and longer diabetic duration (aOR range 1.36 - 2.94; 95%CI: 1.01, 5.07) were found to be the factors associated with poor glycaemic control. **CONCLUSION:** Findings of this study indicate a high prevalence of poor glycaemic control among the Putrajaya population. Targeted intervention should focus more towards patients with obesity and for education in proper use of insulin to improve glycaemic control among the patients here.

KEYWORDS: Diabetes, glycaemic control, obesity, insulin

Factors Influencing Attitude Towards Organ and Tissue Donation Among Patients in Primary Health Clinic, Sabah

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Malaysia is one of the countries that suffer from low deceased organ donation rates. Success rate of organ or tissue procurement not only depends on approach rate by healthcare providers, but it is also highly relying on the awareness among the public whereby it can be a platform for family initiation of organ donation. Aim of the study is to assess the knowledge and determine the factors influencing attitude towards organ and tissue donation among patients in primary care clinic. **METHODS:** A cross-sectional analytical study with self-administered questionnaires was conducted in April 2018. **RESULTS:** Among 383 patients with a mean (SD) 32.69 (9.239) age, 155 (40.5%) were males and 228 (59.5%) were female. Monthly income, education level, occupation and knowledge level are significantly associated with attitude of the respondents towards organ and tissue donation. Knowledge on organ donation and brain death both significantly affected attitude towards organ donation. **CONCLUSION:** The higher the knowledge on organ donation and brain death, the more positive impression or attitude toward organ donation. Hence, it is important for public health units to promote and deliver public education on organ donation, changed public misconceptions and work parallel with hospitals to increase organ donation rates in Sabah.

KEYWORDS: Attitudes, Organ Donation, Patients, Knowledge, Brain Death, Sabah