

**FACTORS RELATED TO THE OCCURRENCE OF PERIPHERAL
ARTERIAL DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES TYPE 2**



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ABSTRACT

The number of people with type 2 diabetes in Vietnam have been increasing and peripheral artery disease (PAD) is the complication commonly found that leads to serious morbidity among these patients. This descriptive correlational research aimed to study the occurrence of PAD and the factors related to the occurrence of PAD among patients with type 2 diabetes. Self-efficacy theory was utilized as a framework for this study. The study was conducted among 136 adult patients with type 2 diabetes who were admitted in the endocrine department, Bach Mai hospital, Hanoi, Vietnam. Data were collected by using patients' hospital record and interviewing the patients with interviewing forms. The occurrence of PAD was measured by Ankle Brachial Index (ABI). Chi – Square test was employed to test the relationship among all variables. The results revealed that there was nearly equal distribution between males (52.2%) and females (47.8%). The age of patients ranged from 23 to 86 years with mean age of 59.62 years (SD ± 11.76). A half of the patients lived in the rural area. The majority had experienced type 2 diabetes with the mean duration of 7.59 years (SD ± 6.83 years). Almost all patients (82.2%) had level of HbA1C of over than 7.0 with the mean of 9.38 (SD ± 2.4), there were 16.2 % of patients with PAD, majority of patients (61.8%) never heard about PAD and the knowledge regarding PAD early detection, complications and prevention was very low with the average total score of 2.31 (SD ± 3.49). Majority of them had zero score on knowledge about PAD. The mean score of self-efficacy diabetes scale was 49.05 (SD ± 9.52). This research showed that there was no significant correlation between PAD and knowledge about PAD ($p = .66$). Comorbidity and HbA1C had positive correlation with the occurrence of PAD ($p < .05$) while self-efficacy had negative correlation with PAD ($p < .05$). However, knowledge about PAD was not correlated with the occurrence of PAD ($p > .05$). It is recommended that patients with type 2 diabetes should receive routine examination on their ABI. Nurses should provide health information to patients with type 2 diabetes to control their diet in order to control the level of HbA1C and provide psychological support, find support resources to empower them which so as increase self -efficacy in diet control, proper exercise and foot care.

**KEY WORDS: PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL DISEASE/TYPE 2 DIABETES / HBA1C/
SELF EFFICACY**

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