

Treatment Adherence among Diabetes Mellitus Type II Patients at Ambulatory Clinics in the Western Region of Saudi Arabia: Descriptive Correlational Study

Louise de Villiers and Jehad O. Halabi

College of Nursing-Jeddah, King Saud bin Abdullaziz University for Health Sciences, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Article history

Received: 11-01-2015

Revised: 14-07-2015

Accepted: 11-09-2015

Corresponding Author:

Louise de Villiers
College of Nursing-Jeddah,
King Saud bin Abdullaziz
University for Health Sciences,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
E-mail: ldevilliers58@gmail.com

Abstract: Diabetes mellitus is a common problem in Saudi Arabia. Adherence to the pharmacological and lifestyle interventions regimens is essential for weight and glycaemic control, as well as prevention of co-morbidities. This study described the levels of treatment adherence among diabetes mellitus type II patients, explored the factors which influenced adherence and identified predictors of adherence. It was conducted in five ambulatory care clinics in the Western Region. The accessible population comprised diagnosed diabetes mellitus type II patients who received treatment at the ambulatory clinics. Persons aged ≥ 18 years and had been placed on medication and lifestyle intervention regimens at least six months prior to data collection, qualified for inclusion. The sample comprised 1,409 randomly selected participants. Participants completed a structured Arabic questionnaire, assisted by research assistants. The research assistants furthermore analysed the participants' clinical records, using a structured checklist. Descriptive and inferential statistics were performed to quantify adherence, explore the relationships among variables and identify the predictors of adherence within the framework of the Health Belief Model. High prevalence of obesity and low prevalence of glycaemic control were found. Participants inadequately adhered to the medication and lifestyle intervention regimens, as well as blood glucose self-monitoring. The findings revealed various perceptual problems which might have contributed to inadequate adherence. The identified predictors of adherence indicated the essential requirements for health care interventions to improve treatment adherence. It is recommended that health education should address sociocultural in addition to biomedical matters to enhance the cultural congruency of interventions and ultimately adherence. Diabetes mellitus management aimed at achieving glycaemic and weight control and protection against co-morbidities requires health education, motivation and support targeted at medication and in particular lifestyle adherence.

Keywords: Adherence, Descriptive Correlational Research, Diabetes Mellitus, Glycaemic Control, Health Belief Model, Lifestyle Adherence, Medication Adherence, Saudi Arabia

Introduction

Prevalence and Contributing Factors

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) has a total population of 27,345,986 (CIA, 2014). The prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus (DM) has reached epidemic proportions affecting an estimated 1.1 million adult (≥ 15 years) males and 775,000 females (MOH, 2014). DM and related co-morbidities constitute the leading cause of

morbidity, disability and mortality. The estimated age-standardised death rate for DM and cardiovascular disease is 540.6 per 100,000 for males and 347.6 per 100,000 for females (WHO, 2011a).

Inactivity and unhealthy eating patterns are related to obesity and DM (Badran and Laher, 2012; Lawrence *et al.*, 2012). In the KSA, the main behavioural risk factor for chronic disease is physical inactivity and the main metabolic risk factor is overweight, followed by elevated

cholesterol and obesity (WHO, 2011a). Obesity affects up to 29% of the population, with a prevalence of 34% among females and 24% among males. The 55-64 year age group is especially affected with a prevalence of 48% (MOH, 2014).

Disease Management and Adherence

Diabetes management entails pharmacological therapy and lifestyle interventions (Saleh *et al.*, 2014). Oral anti-diabetic agents and meal planning are usually prescribed for type II DM (Smeltzer *et al.*, 2010). Lifestyle interventions include physical activity, a well-balanced diet, weight loss and self-monitoring (Lawrence *et al.*, 2012).

DM requires lifelong adherence to health regimens. *Adherence* refers to active, voluntary and collaborative patient involvement to produce a therapeutic effect, which results from internalising treatment recommendations and showing commitment to self-care behaviour (Delamater, 2006; Kyngäs, 2007).

According to the Health Belief Model, the perceptions of persons suffering from disease would invariably influence their health behaviour. Patients diagnosed with DM would therefore have to consider the disease severity and their vulnerability to develop complications before judging whether the benefits of adherence outweigh encountered barriers. Decisions related to adherence are also influenced by demographic and psychosocial factors, as well as cues to action (Rimer and Glanz, 2005).

Adherence is promoted when patients have willpower, are motivated and have a sense of personal energy. Patients are likely to adhere when the treatment regimen makes sense to them, when it seems effective and when they feel they have the ability to succeed at the regimen. A supportive therapeutic relationship with health care providers together with frequent contact, promote treatment adherence (Delamater, 2006; Kyngäs, 2007). Patients adhere better to medication compared with lifestyle intervention regimens, as well as to simpler compared with complex regimens (Khatab *et al.*, 2010).

Non-adherence indicates failure to consistently apply treatment recommendations independently (Delamater, 2006; Kyngäs, 2007). Non-adherence can occur when a health condition is chronic, when the course of symptoms varies or when symptoms are not apparent. Inappropriate health beliefs and low self-efficacy may also lead to non-adherence (Adisa *et al.*, 2009; Delamater, 2006).

A systematic review study found an average adherence rate of 68% among diabetics and that almost half of all patients with chronic diseases stopped refilling prescriptions within one year of commencing their treatment (Melko *et al.*, 2010). Research also revealed poor adherence to vascular-protection medication among

diabetics (N=170,381) (Asghari *et al.*, 2010). Non-adherence results in complications, increased treatment costs and reduced quality of life.

Problem Statement

The researchers observed the occurrence of uncontrolled DM among diabetics in ambulatory care settings in Jeddah, despite numerous health education efforts. Previous research in this context focussed mainly on the prevalence and epidemiology of DM or adherence patterns. Limited information was available about the factors influencing adherence among diabetics.

This study was based on the Health Belief Model. It investigated the levels of treatment adherence among DM type II patients and sought to identify the factors influencing adherence. The following research questions guided the study:

- How adherent are type II diabetics with their prescribed medication and lifestyle intervention regimens?
- How do type II diabetics perceive the Health Belief Model variables of severity, risk, benefits, barriers, intrapersonal factors, health care provider factors and cues to action?
- What are the interrelationships between treatment adherence, socio-demographic factors, HbA_{1c} status, weight status; duration of illness and the Health Belief Model variables?
- What are the predictors for treatment adherence?

Materials and Methods

Design

This descriptive-correlational study was conducted in five ambulatory care settings of the Ministry of National Guard in the Western Region of the KSA. The accessible population comprised diagnosed DM type II patients who received treatment at the clinics. Persons aged ≥ 18 years that had been placed on medication and lifestyle intervention regimens at least six months prior to data collection were targeted.

Sample Selection

A multistage cluster sampling technique was applied. Firstly, five clinics were selected from a sampling frame of eight clinics, using a simple random sampling technique. Secondly, proportional to size sampling was applied to select participants from each of the five selected clinics. The scheduled male and female DM clinic appointments served as separate sampling frames from which a simple random selection was made. The minimum sample size was calculated to be 646 using the sample size formula for single proportions. After accommodating for cluster

sampling, once-off data collection and a 10% non-response rate, the required sample size was 1,421.

Data Collection

This study utilised a structured self-report method involving questionnaire completion. The questionnaire, which had been used in a previous study, was adapted and pretested for this study (Edo and De Villiers, 2012). In addition to this, experts judged the design of the questionnaire, applicability of the items, extent to which the questionnaire reflected the Health Belief Model and the linguistics of the Arabic translation.

Data collection occurred between March 2013 and May 2014. The Arabic questionnaire was administered by ten Arabic speaking, qualified DM care clinicians. These research assistants assisted participants with questionnaire completion. In addition, they measured participants' weight and height, documented their HbA1c values and extracted data from the participants' clinical records using a structured observational checklist.

Participants' responses to biographical items were captured using scales supporting nominal and ordinal levels of measurement. *Age*, *number of dosages skipped* and *number of cigarettes smoked* were measured at the ratio level. The sections which measured adherence and Health Belief Model variables included 4-point Likert-type scales.

Data Management and Analysis

Data analysis was done using SPSS Version 20. Entered data was scrutinised for missing data, outliers and wild codes. Time series data transformations were used to predict the values of the missing data. All the variables were subjected to descriptive analysis. Factor analysis was done to identify clusters of variables which were most closely linked together (Polit and Beck, 2012). Where appropriate the variables which emerged from the factor analysis were also subjected to statistical analysis.

Interrelationships and group differences were investigated using the chi-square and one-way ANOVA techniques. Stepwise multiple linear regression analysis was used to identify the predictor variables for adherence (Polit and Beck, 2012). The significance level was $p < 0.05$.

Responses to biographical and Likert-type scale items were collapsed into two groups in order to conduct the chi-square calculations as indicated in Tables 2-5. In order to apply the ANOVA technique, responses to the item related to *level of education*, were collapsed into three groups, namely *no schooling*, *partial schooling* and *high school certificate and above*.

Research Ethics

Approval was obtained from the King Abdullah International Medical Research Centre, the Director of

Primary Health Care Services and participants. The participants were assured that non-participation, withdrawal or their responses would not result in prejudicial treatment from the research team or the clinic staff. Privacy was maintained and extra precautions were taken to ensure that participation by females occurred in accordance with cultural requirements.

The main goal of any research is to generate sound scientific knowledge through honest methods (Polit and Beck, 2012). This study was conducted as outlined in the approved research proposal and the researchers' interpretations were statistically supported.

Results

Biographical Results

The sample size was 1,409 including 680 (48%) males and 729 (52%) females. The mean age was 55 (± 11.06) years. A total of 702 (50%) had no schooling, 532 (38%) had partial schooling and 175 (12%) achieved a high school certificate and above. More than half of the participants ($n=784$; 56%) were diagnosed >5 years previously.

Diabetic History

The diabetic history of participants is indicated in Table 1. Glycaemic control was measured using HbA1c results based on laboratory analysis of three millilitres of blood submitted in an EDTA tube (lavender top). Poor glycaemic control was defined as $HbA1c \geq 7\%$ (Al Hayek *et al.*, 2013). Most participants ($n=1,095$; 78%) presented with poor glycaemic control ($\bar{x}=8.64, \pm 1.93$).

BMI was calculated using the formula $BMI = \text{weight (kg)} / [\text{height (m)}]^2$. The mean BMI was 31.49 (± 5.62). Most participants were obese ($n=817$; 58%) and 456 (32%) were overweight. Females were predominately obese whereas males were almost equally obese and overweight.

The most frequently reported complications were hypertension ($n=593$; 42%) and bad eyesight ($n=401$; 28%). Participants' medical records included evidence of coronary artery disease ($n=232$; 16%) and retinopathy ($n=197$; 14%).

Very few participants reported taking over-the-counter medication and traditional herbs. Participants reported taking anti-diabetics ($n=906$; 64%) and insulin ($n=195$; 14%). This was inconsistent with the medical records, which indicated that 1,253 (89%) of participants were on anti-diabetics and 492 (35%) were on insulin. There was consistency between the participants' responses ($n=369$; 26%) and their medical records ($n=361$; 25%) with regard to being on medication to treat complications.

Table 1. Diabetic history (n = 1409)

Glycaemic Control - Hb1Ac \bar{x} = 8.64 (\pm1.93)															

Poor - ≥ 7				Good - < 7											

n		%		n		%		n		%					

1,095		77.71		314		22.29									

BMI - \bar{x} = 31.49 (\pm5.62)															
Obese ≥ 30				Overweight ≥ 25				Normal Weight 18.5-24.9				Underweight < 18.5			
n		%		n		%		n		%		n		%	
817		57.98		456		32.36		133		9.44		3		0.21	
Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	

n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
305	21.65	512	36.34	282	20.01	174	12.35	91	6.46	42	2.98	2	0.14	1	0.07

Complications															
Reported by Participants:				Documented in the Records:											
n		%		n		%		n		%					
High blood pressure		593 42.09		Coronary artery disease		232 16.47									
Bad eye sight		401 28.46		Retinopathy		197 13.98									
Heart problems		120 8.52		Neuropathy		120 8.52									
Foot problems		107 7.59		Nephropathy		98 6.96									
Wounds that do not heal		76 5.39		Cerebro-vascular disease		60 4.26									
Paralysis of a limb		21 1.49		Peripheral vascular disease		35 2.48									
Kidney problems		5 0.35													

Medications															
Reported by Participants:				Documented in the Records:											
n		%		n		%		n		%					
Insulin		195 13.84		Insulin		492 34.92									
Anti-diabetics		906 64.3		Anti-diabetics		1,253 88.93									
Insulin and anti-diabetics		258 18.31		Medication for complications		361 25.62									
Medication for Complications		369 26.19													
Over the counter medications		8 0.57													
Traditional herbs		47 3.36													

WHO (2011b)

Treatment Adherence

Adherence to the medication and lifestyle interventions regimens were investigated. The adherence results are summarised in Table 2. Participants reported being medication adherent on the medication adherence scale. However, almost half (n=666; 47%) failed to monitor their blood glucose levels more than once a week and approximately a third (n=448; 32%) reported that they skipped dosages during the past three days.

Participants reported adherence to most of the required lifestyle choices as indicated in Table 2. However, they consumed carbohydrates like bread, pastry and rice daily and animal protein (chicken and meat) several times a week, while exercise occurred only about once a week. Participants furthermore reported that they consumed fruit and vegetables at least several times a week.

Perception of Severity, Risk, Benefits and Barriers

Results pertaining to perception are summarised in Table 3. Most participants regarded DM as a “serious” or “very serious” condition. However, it is noteworthy that

563 (40%) participants indicated that their condition was “not at all” or “somewhat” serious. Participants reported that they had at least 50% risk to develop visual problems. This was followed by 25%-49% risk to develop diabetic coma, heart problems, kidney problems and stroke. It is noteworthy that participants rated the risk for visual complications higher than cardiovascular complications, despite the higher prevalence of cardiovascular complications as previously discussed (Table 1).

Participants considered treatment adherence as highly beneficial. However, they encountered several barriers which made it difficult to adhere. Problematic were ineffectiveness of their medication and lack of discipline to follow their diet or stop smoking. Somewhat problematic were forgetfulness to obtain a refill proactively, numerous lifestyle changes, cultural restrictions against declining food, as well as lack of time and facilities to exercise. While 372 (26%) participants experienced difficulties in honouring clinic appointments, evidence of follow-up visit non-adherence was found in 463 (33%) medical records.

Table 2. Treatment Adherence (n = 1409)

	Mdn	IQR	Daily or several times a week		Once a week or less	
			n	%	n	%
Medication Adherence ($\alpha = 0.79$)						
Non-adherence-intrapersonal reasons:						
Try traditional herbs ^a	4	0	52	3.69	1,357	96.31
Feeling better ^a	4	0	197	13.98	1,212	86.02
Forgetfulness ^a	4	1	226	16.04	1,183	83.96
Non-adherence-medication related reasons:						
Frequently change of medication ^a	4	0	192	13.63	1,217	86.37
Ineffective medication ^a	4	0	220	15.61	1,189	84.39
Fear negative side-effects*	4	0	214	15.19	1,195	84.81
Feeling worse due to medication ^a	4	0	281	19.94	1,128	80.06
Specific adherence behaviour:						
Taking medication as prescribed	4	0	1,335	94.75	74	5.250
Checking blood glucose levels	2	2	743	52.73	666	47.27
Lifestyle Adherence ($\alpha = 0.60$)						
Healthy nutritional choices:						
Eating vegetables	3	1	1,202	85.31	207	14.69
Eating fruits	3	1	1,085	77	324	23
Well-being supporting choices:						
Sufficient sleep	4	1	1,228	87.15	181	12.85
Relaxation	4	1	1,143	81.12	266	18.88
Sufficient water intake	4	1	1,185	84.1	224	15.90
Physical exercise of at least 30 minutes	2	2	439	31.16	970	68.84
Unhealthy nutritional choices:						
Eating fast food ^a	4	1	212	15.05	1,197	84.95
Drinking soft drinks ^a	4	1	326	23.14	1,083	76.86
Eat foodstuffs like cake or chocolate ^a	4	1	317	22.50	1,092	77.50
Eat foodstuffs like meat or, chicken ^a	2	1	1,286	91.27	123	8.730
Eat foodstuffs like bread, pastry or rice ^a	1	1	1,187	84.24	222	15.76

^aReverse coding

Intrapersonal Factors, Health Care Provider Factors and Cues to Action

The results related to this section are summarised in Table 4. Participants understood the nature of DM, symptoms of abnormal blood glucose levels and causes of blood glucose fluctuations better than the effect of their medications, importance of adherence, ways of keeping blood glucose under control and the meaning of blood glucose readings. They strongly believed that their physical health was determined by the will of God rather their own actions. A majority reported a shared responsibility with the doctor to manage their condition and ability to cope at home. It is noteworthy that 1,231 (87%) of participants rejected a belief that DM is curable with traditional herbs. This corresponded with the finding that 1,362 (96%) did not use traditional herbs frequently (Table 2).

Participants perceived the stated health care provider factors highly positively. It is noteworthy that they viewed the waiting time in the clinic less favourably compared to aspects related to the health care team and health care received.

Regarding cues to action, participants indicated that they were highly motivated by advice given by doctors and health educators. They were also motivated by advice given by family and other diabetics, text messages from the clinic and TV programmes on DM. Less motivating were friends' advice, radio programmes, posters and leaflets, as well as the death of a relative or friend. Written articles and information obtained from the Internet were not motivational.

Interrelationships between the Research Variables

Table 5 indicates significant relationships between the research variables. Female participants and participants diagnosed >5 years previously were significantly more likely to report medication adherence than their counterparts ($p < 0.001$). Participants with no schooling were most medication adherent and those with partial schooling were significantly less adherent ($F(2) = 8.34$; $p < 0.001$). Medication adherent participants were significantly more likely to present with BMI ≥ 25 than non-adherent participants ($p = 0.007$).

Table 3. Perceptions of Severity, Risk, Benefits and Barriers (n = 1409)

	Mdn	IQR	n	%	n	%
Perception of Severity						
Seriousness of DM	3	2	Very serious/Serious	60	Maybe/Not at all serious	40
			846	563		
Perception of Risk ($\alpha = 0.95$)						
			50-100% Chance		0-49% Chance	
Physical problems:						
Bad eye sight	3	2	755	53.58	654	46.42
Diabetic coma	2	3	527	37.4	882	62.6
Heart problems	2	2	566	40.17	843	59.83
Kidney problems	2	2	537	38.11	872	61.89
Stroke	2	2	459	32.58	950	67.42
Amputation	1	1	412	29.24	997	70.76
Disrupted eating habits	1	2	461	32.72	948	67.28
Psycho-social problems:						
Marital	1	1	273	19.38	1,136	80.62
Lower quality of life	1	1	229	16.25	1,180	83.75
Emotional	1	1	207	14.69	1,202	85.31
Disrupted family life	1	1	196	13.91	1,213	86.09
Disrupted social life	1	1	199	14.12	1,210	85.88
Burden on family	1	1	193	13.7	1,216	86.3
Disrupted work life	1	1	188	13.34	1,221	86.66
Disrupted education	1	1	178	12.63	1,231	87.37
Financial	1	0	153	10.86	1,256	89.14
Perception of Benefits ($\alpha = 0.93$)						
			Beneficial/very beneficial		Somewhat/not at all beneficial	
Glucose control	4	1	1,388	98.51	21	1.49
Reduced hospital/clinic visits	4	1	1,352	95.95	57	4.05
Protection from complications	4	1	1,333	94.61	76	5.39
Quality of life	4	1	1,352	95.95	57	4.05
Well-being	4	1	1,344	95.39	65	4.61
Reduced expenses	4	1	1,269	90.06	140	9.94
Peace of mind	4	1	1,269	90.06	140	9.94
Longevity	4	1	1,203	85.38	206	14.62
Perception of Barriers ($\alpha = 0.87$)						
			Problematic/Extremely problematic		Not at all/Somewhat problematic	
Treatment related:						
Ineffectiveness of medicine	3	3	820	58.2	589	41.8
Forgetting to obtain refill	2	2	538	38.18	871	61.82
Numerous lifestyle changes	2	2	397	28.18	1,012	71.82
Intrapersonal:						
Lack of discipline	3	3	711	50.46	698	49.54
Cultural restrictions (declining food)	2	2	602	42.73	807	57.27
Lack of time to exercise	2	2	517	36.69	892	63.3
Restricted access to area (exercise)	2	2	492	34.92	917	65.08
Difficulties - honouring appointments	2	2	372	26.4	1,037	73.6
Lack of motivation	1	1	301	21.36	1,108	78.63
Socio-economic obstacles:						
Transport	1	1	307	21.79	1,102	78.21
Avoid being reminded of illness	1	1	277	19.66	1,132	80.34
Social support	1	1	238	16.89	1,171	83.11
Finances	1	0	118	8.37	1,291	91.63

Males were significantly more likely to report lifestyle adherence than females ($p = <0.001$). Participants with partial schooling were significantly more lifestyle adherent than those with no schooling and those with a high school certificate and above ($F(2)=14.90$; $p = <0.001$).

Participants who acknowledged the severity of DM were significantly more likely to report lifestyle non-adherence ($p=<0.001$) and present with $Hb1Ac \geq 7$ ($p = 0.015$) than those who underestimated severity. Similarly, participants who were unmotivated by external cues ($p = 0.024$) had a significantly higher prevalence of $Hb1Ac \geq 7$ than their counterparts.

Table 4. Intrapersonal and Health Care Provider Factors and Cues to Action (n = 1409)

	Mdn	IQR	n SA/Agreed	%	n SD/Disagreed	%
Intrapersonal Factors ($\alpha = 0.81$)						
Understanding:						
What DM is	4	1	1,376	97.66	33	2.34
Causes of glucose fluctuations	4	1	1,364	96.81	45	3.19
Symptoms of abnormal glucose levels	4	1	1,220	86.59	189	13.41
Importance of adherence	3	1	1,379	97.87	30	2.13
Ways of keeping glucose under control	3	1	1,368	97.09	41	2.91
Effect of medications	3	1	1,304	92.55	105	7.45
Meaning of glucose readings	3	1	1,220	86.59	189	13.41
Self-efficacy:						
Able to cope at home	3	1	1,199	85.1	210	14.9
Personal responsibility to manage DM	3	1	1,121	79.56	288	20.44
Locus of control:						
Will of God	4	1	1,121	79.56	288	20.44
Doctor primarily responsible to manage DM	3	1	1,354	96.1	55	3.9
Belief:						
DM curable with traditional herbs	1	1	178	12.63	1,231	87.37
Health Care Provider Factors ($\alpha = 0.95$)						
			SA/Agreed		SD/Disagreed	
Respectful treatment - doctor	4	1	1,406	99.79	3	0.21
Respectful treatment - other health care workers	4	1	1,403	99.57	6	0.43
Confidence in health care team.	4	1	1,403	99.57	6	0.43
Competence of health care team.	4	1	1,402	99.5	7	0.5
Health care team understanding concerns.	4	1	1,401	99.43	8	0.57
Usefulness of health education	4	1	1,399	99.29	10	0.71
Health care team listening to concerns.	4	1	1,400	99.36	9	0.63
Effectiveness of issued medicines	4	1	1,394	98.94	15	1.06
Acceptable waiting time at clinic.	3	1	1,214	86.16	195	13.84
Cues to Action ($\alpha = 0.90$)						
			Will definitely/ May motivate		May not/Will definitely not motivate	
Health care providers' advice:						
Doctor's advice	4	1	1,386	98.37	23	1.63
Health educator's advice	4	1	1,377	97.73	32	2.27
Social cues:						
Advice from a family member	3	2	1,031	73.17	378	26.83
Advice from other diabetics	3	2	1,003	71.19	406	28.81
Friends' advice	3	2	879	62.38	530	37.62
Health education media:						
Text messages sent by the clinic	3	2	1,031	73.17	378	26.83
TV programmes on DM	3	2	1,012	71.82	397	28.18
Radio programmes on DM	3	2	941	66.78	468	33.22
Posters displayed in the clinic	3	3	843	59.83	566	40.17
Health education leaflets	3	3	790	56.07	619	43.93
Other cues:						
Death of relative/friend due to DM	3	2	813	57.7	596	42.3
Newspaper or journal articles	2	2	505	35.84	904	64.16
Information on the internet	2	2	445	31.58	964	68.42

Participants who acknowledged the severity of DM were significantly more likely to report low perception of risk ($p < 0.001$) and barriers ($p < 0.001$) than those who underestimated severity.

It is noteworthy that participants diagnosed >5 years ago, participants aged ≥ 55 years and participants who acknowledged the severity of DM were significantly more likely to report that they were

unmotivated by external cues than their counterparts ($p < 0.001$).

Predictors of Treatment Adherence

Predictors of medication adherence were external locus of control and high perception of benefits. Predictors of lifestyle adherence were low perception of barriers and receptiveness to external cues (Table 6).

Table 5. Interrelationships between the Research Variables (n = 1409)

	n	%		n	%	χ^2
			Hb1Ac			
<7			≥7			
Acknowledged severity	170	12.06	Acknowledged severity	676	47.97	$\chi^2(1) = 5.87,$
Underestimated severity	144	10.22	Underestimated severity	419	29.74	$p = 0.015$
Motivated	162	11.50	Motivated	486	34.49	$\chi^2(1) = 5.11,$
Not motivated	152	10.79	Not motivated	609	43.22	$p = 0.024$
			BMI			
<25			≥25			
Medication adherent	99	7.03	Medication adherent	1,047	74.31	$\chi^2(1) = 7.23,$
Medication non-adherent	37	2.63	Medication non-adherent	226	16.04	$p = 0.007$
			Medication Adherence			
Adherent			Non-adherent			
Males	529	37.54	Males	151	10.72	$\chi^2(1) = 10.85,$
Females	617	43.79	Females	112	7.95	$p = <0.001$
≤5 years ago	480	34.01	≤5 years ago	145	10.29	$\chi^2(1) = 15.21,$
>5 years ago	666	47.29	>5 years ago	118	8.37	$p = <0.001$
			Lifestyle Adherence			
Adherent			Non-adherent			
Males	419	29.74	Males	261	18.52	$\chi^2(1) = 52.10,$
Females	309	21.93	Females	420	29.81	$p = <0.001$
Acknowledged severity	378	26.83	Acknowledged severity	468	33.22	$\chi^2(1) = 5.52,$
Underestimated severity	350	24.84	Underestimated severity	213	15.12	$p = 0.019$
			Perception of Risk			
High			Low			
Acknowledged severity	125	8.80	Acknowledged severity	721	51.17	$\chi^2(1) = 61.57,$
Underestimated severity	12	0.85	Underestimated severity	551	39.11	$p = <0.001$
			Perception of Barriers			
High			Low			
Acknowledged severity	57	4.05	Acknowledged severity	789	56	$\chi^2(1) = 21.72,$
Underestimated severity	8	0.57	Underestimated severity	555	39.39	$p = <0.001$
			Cues to Action			
High motivation			Low motivation			
≤5 years ago	350	24.84	≤5 years ago	275	19.52	$\chi^2(1) = 45.31,$
>5 years ago	298	21.15	>5 years ago	486	34.5	$p = <0.001$
<55 years old	340	24.13	<55 years old	351	24.91	$\chi^2(1) = 5.64,$
≥55 years old	308	21.86	≥55 years old	410	29.1	$p = 0.018$
Acknowledged severity	301	21.36	Acknowledged severity	545	38.68	$\chi^2(1) = 92.39,$
Underestimated severity	347	24.63	Underestimated severity	216	15.33	$p = <0.001$

Table 6. Predictors of Adherence

	Unstandardised beta	Standard error	T-ratio	P-value
Medication adherence predictor model				
Understanding	-0.385	0.051	-7.47	<0.001
Locus of control	0.909	0.115	7.912	<0.001
Cues to action	-0.122	0.018	-6.908	<0.001
Perception of severity	-0.395	0.151	-2.618	0.009
Self-efficacy	-0.301	0.115	-2.627	0.009
Perception of benefits	0.093	0.038	2.467	0.014
Perception of risk	-0.027	0.062	-2.038	0.042
$R^2 = 0.179; R^2 \text{ Adjusted} = 0.175; \text{Standard error} = 4.79; F(7, 1401) = 43.61, p = <0.001$				
Lifestyle adherence predictor model				
Perception of barriers	-0.114	0.016	-7.083	<0.001
Perception of risk	-0.047	0.01	-4.733	<0.001
Cues to action	0.133	0.014	9.814	<0.001
Health care provider perception	-0.212	0.03	-6.962	<0.001
Locus of control	0.441	0.092	4.805	<0.001
Perception of benefits	-0.134	0.03	-4.429	<0.001
Self-efficacy	0.372	0.089	4.206	<0.001
$R^2 = 0.244; R^2 \text{ Adjusted} = 0.240; \text{Standard error} = 3.78; F(7, 1401) = 64.68, p = <0.001$				

Discussion

Participants reported adequate medication adherence on the medication adherence scale. However, the discrepancy between the medical records and participants' accounts of their prescribed medication, as well as evidence of skipped dosages, suggested that participants subjectively overestimated their level of medication adherence. The lower adherence among male participants was consistent with previous research results in Nigeria (Adisa *et al.*, 2009) and China (Wong *et al.*, 2011). In contrast, gender did not affect medication adherence in France (Tiv *et al.*, 2012).

This study revealed inadequate lifestyle adherence. Participants frequently consumed animal protein and carbohydrates, failed to exercise regularly and presented with lack of glycaemic and weight control. These results were consistent with previous research, which revealed low adherence to the prescribed eating plan and exercise regimen and a sedentary lifestyle among Saudi participants (Badran and Laher, 2012). Midhet *et al.* (2010) confirmed that unhealthy diet and physical inactivity are the most important risk factors of type II DM in the KSA. Diet and exercise are essential for blood glucose control and uncontrolled DM can lead to various complications (Al-Hayek *et al.*, 2012).

Both genders showed inadequate lifestyle adherence. However, female participants showed significantly lower adherence levels and a relatively higher perception of barriers. This could be culturally rooted. The literature indicates that cultural barriers, limited access to exercise facilities and easy access to migrant labour encourage a sedentary lifestyle among women in the Gulf Region (Badran and Laher, 2012).

Poor glycaemic control was evident in 78% of participants. This figure was higher compared to previous research in the KSA. Al-Hayek *et al.* (2012) found that 71% (N=147) of participants lacked glycaemic control, while Al-Elq (2009) reported a prevalence of 68% (N=353). Systematic review research indicated that glycaemic control was achieved by less than 50% of type II diabetics due to inadequate adherence to dietary, exercise and medication regimens (García-Pérez *et al.*, 2013).

Only 53% of participants monitored their blood glucose levels regularly. This is problematic since self-monitoring improves blood glucose management and quality of life (Al-Shahrani and Al-Khalidi, 2013). Previous research in the KSA revealed lower levels of self-monitoring adherence, namely 39% (Al-Hayek *et al.*, 2012) and 30% (Al-Elq, 2009). Research in Nigeria indicated that inadequate adherence to glucose self-monitoring could be attributed to lack of knowledge (Adisa *et al.*, 2009).

Adequate consumption of fruit and vegetables, as well as physical exercise, is essential for weight control and prevention of disease (WHO, 2011b). However, the diet in KSA typically includes Kabsa (a meal containing rice and meat), French fries and bakery items. Previous research found an adjusted odds ratio of 5.5 for eating Kabsa and 0.4 for vegetables (Midhet *et al.*, 2010). Participants in this current research consumed fruit and vegetables and meat or chicken several times a week. Bread, pastries or rice were consumed on a daily basis. This frequent intake of carbohydrates could have contributed to the inadequate glycaemic and weight control.

Participants in this study were typically overweight or obese. The mean BMI of 31.49 was consistent with previous research in Riyadh (N=113), which revealed a mean of 31.06 (Al Hayek *et al.*, 2013) among diabetics. Research in the Asir Region (N=14,252), obtained a lower BMI, namely a median of 29 (Al-Shahrani and Al-Khalidi, 2013).

Diabetes, hypertension, overweight and obesity increase the risk of cardiovascular disease. Furthermore, diabetes is one of the leading causes of visual impairment and blindness (WHO, 2014). This study revealed the presence of particularly hypertension, coronary artery disease and retinopathy, as well as the corresponding use of insulin and medication to treat complications. Previous research confirmed that DM is a significant predictor of hypertension in the KSA (Saeed *et al.*, 2011). Badran and Laher (2012) found 31% prevalence of retinopathy among type II diabetics in Arab speaking countries (N=4,758). Similarly, systematic review research confirmed the occurrence macro- and micro-vascular conditions as a result of poor glycaemic control (García-Pérez *et al.*, 2013).

Diabetic patients develop complications as a result of poor insight of the disease and inadequate glycaemic control (Al Hayek *et al.*, 2013). Participants in this research showed partial understanding of DM management, low perception of risk and external locus of control. This might have resulted in inadequate treatment adherence despite appreciating the seriousness of DM and benefits of adherence.

Lack of discipline might have contributed to inadequate lifestyle adherence, inadequate diabetic control and a consequent belief that the medication was ineffective. This latter belief might have further strengthened participants' non-adherence behaviour. Highly educated participants were least lifestyle adherent and therefore lack of discipline is a plausible explanation for the inadequate lifestyle adherence. The literature confirms this conclusion (Delamater, 2006).

Participants indicated that advice by the doctor or health educator would most likely motivate them to adhere. This applied particularly to females, long-time sufferers and older participants. Noteworthy was the low

motivational value of health education leaflets and posters, printed articles and information on the internet. This latter finding was not surprising considering the low educational status of participants. Research done in Seychelles also highlighted the high motivational value of professional advice and relatively low motivational value of leaflets and posters. Participants in this previous study were however more receptive to health education programmes on television or the radio than the participants in the current study (Edo and De Villiers, 2012).

Conclusion

This study concludes that treatment adherence was inadequate despite participants' appreciation for the benefits of adherence. High perception of severity and receptiveness to external cues did not necessarily result in behavioural change for glycaemic and weight control. This could be attributed to a low perception of risk to develop complications, barriers which made it difficult to adhere, lack of discipline and insufficient understanding of the disease management requirements. DM management requires culturally congruent health education, motivation and support targeted at medication and in particular lifestyle adherence. The findings of this study can be used to develop effective adherence promotion strategies.

Previous research found that health education is positively associated with improved medication adherence, lifestyle adherence and glycaemic control (Al Hayek *et al.*, 2013). This study recommends that preference should be given to face-to-face health education by doctors and nurse health educators. Television monitors could be utilised in waiting areas to convey health education messages especially targeted at lifestyle adherence. Posters and pamphlets can be used to strengthen health education but should not be regarded as the main means of information dissemination.

Health care professionals should refrain from assuming that diabetics who acknowledge the severity of DM will adhere to treatment. Health education should equally be targeted at diabetics who acknowledge and underestimate the severity of their condition.

It is necessary to address diabetics' cultural views on health, illness and care. All variables of the Health Belief Model should be incorporated in holistic health assessment and education strategies. Health education should address psycho-social topics, including diabetics' religious views, in addition to biomedical aspects related to DM.

The benefits of adherence should be stressed during health education aimed at promoting medication adherence in particular. Health educators should ensure that diabetics fully understand the effects of their medications, their responsibilities regarding blood

glucose management, importance of self-monitoring and the meaning of blood glucose values.

Health education should stress the importance of lifestyle adherence in order to enhance the effectiveness of medication. Particular attention should be given to the variety of sources of protein and carbohydrates, as well as how to balance protein and carbohydrate intake for optimal diabetic control. In addition, wellness clinics could be established to promote self-discipline and an active lifestyle. Research in Riyadh confirmed that diabetes self-management education improved dietary, exercise and self-monitoring adherence (Al Hayek *et al.*, 2013).

To promote lifestyle adherence in particular, diabetics should be assisted to develop confidence in their ability to exercise self-discipline. Continuous monitoring and support are required to ensure that behavioural changes ensue. Clinics can use mobile devices to send adherence promoting reminders to diabetics. Research by Leon *et al.* (2015) indicated that adherence support by SMS messages benefitted patients, particularly those who experienced life stressors and those who struggled with adherence.

Research in Mexico by Gutiérrez Herrera *et al.* (2015) indicated the effectiveness of a health education model which emphasises interactive educational techniques stimulating patient cooperation. The results of this current study suggest that support groups consisting of especially fellow diabetics, family members and to a lesser extent friends would enable diabetics to obtain advice and assistance, overcome barriers and better adhere to the treatment regimen. Participants who suffered from DM for longer than five years can serve as medication adherent role models and resource persons for newly diagnosed diabetics.

A limitation of the study was the under-reporting of smoking behaviour. Cultural factors may have contributed to this. The researchers however believe that this study succeeded in explicating the factors which influence treatment adherence and how treatment adherence could be promoted in the Western region of Saudi Arabia. Replication of the study in other regions of the country is recommended.

Acknowledgement

The researchers acknowledge the contribution by managers of the five health centres that facilitated access to participants. The research assistants rendered valuable support by collecting data and assisting participants.

Funding Information

The study was supported by a grant from the King Abdullah International Medical Research Center at King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Ministry of National Guard (RJ12/240/J).

Author's Contributions

Both authors contributed equally in the preparation, development and publication of this manuscript.

Louise de Villiers: Initiated the study and took primary responsibility for writing the research proposal, seeking funding, implementing the study, corresponding with the funding agency and writing the manuscript.

Jehad O Halabi: Made substantial contributions towards writing the research proposal and manuscript, as well as implementing the study. Took primary responsibility for translating the tool into Arabic, ensuring that the items were relevant to DM in the region and liaising with the research assistants.

Ethics

No ethical issues are expected to arise after the publication of this manuscript.

References

- Adisa, R., M.B. Alutundu and T.O. Fakeye, 2009. Factors contributing to non-adherence to oral hypoglycemic medications among ambulatory type 2 diabetes patients in South-Western Nigeria. *Pharmacy Prac.*, 7: 163-169.
- Al-Elq, A.H., 2009. Current practice in the management of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in Saudi Arabia. *Saudi Med. J.*, 30: 1551-1556.
- Al Hayek, A.A., A.A. Robert, M.A. Al Dawish, M.M. Zamzami and A.E. Sam *et al.*, 2013. Impact of an education program on patient anxiety, depression, glycemic control and adherence to self-care and medication in Type 2 diabetes. *J. Family Community Med.*, 20: 77-82. DOI: 10.4103/2230-8229.114766
- Al-Hayek, A.A., A.A. Robert, A.A. Alzaid, H.M. Nusair and N.S. Zbaidi *et al.*, 2012. Association between diabetes self-care, medication adherence, anxiety, depression and glycemic control in type 2 diabetes. *Saudi Med. J.*, 33: 681-683.
- Al-Shahrani, A.M. and Y.M. Al-Khaldi, 2013. Obesity among diabetic and hypertensive patients in Aseer region, Saudi Arabia. *Saudi J. Obesity*, 1: 14-17. DOI: 10.4103/2347-2618.119470
- Asghari, S., J. Courteau, C. Drouin, J.P. Gregoire and A.C. Carpentier *et al.*, 2010. Adherence to vascular protection drugs in diabetic patients in Quebec: A population-based analysis. *Diabetes Vascular Dis. Res.*, 7: 167-171. DOI: 10.1177/1479164109360593
- Badran, M. and I. Laher, 2012. Type II diabetes mellitus in Arabic-speaking countries. *Int. J. Endocrinol.*, 1: 11-11. DOI:10.1155/2012/902873
- CIA, 2014. The world fact book. CIA.
- Delamater, A.M., 2006. Improving patient adherence. *Clinical Diabetes*, 24: 71-71. DOI: 10.2337/diaclin.24.2.71
- Edo, T.A. and L. De Villiers, 2012. Compliance with anti-hypertensive drug treatment and lifestyle modifications among hypertensive patients on Praslin Island, Seychelles. *Africa J. Nursing Midwifery* 14: 3-17.
- García-Pérez, L.E., M. Alvarez, T. Dilla, V. Gil-Guillén and D. Orozco-Beltrán, 2013. Adherence to therapies in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Ther*, 4: 175-194. DOI: 10.1007/s13300-013-0034-y
- Gutiérrez Herrera, V.R., H.M. Zerón and M.R. Mendieta Alcántara, 2015. Adherence to two methods of education and metabolic control in type 2 diabetics. *Ethiop J. Health Sci.*, 25: 163-170. DOI: 10.4314/ejhs.v25i2.9
- Khattab, M., Y.S. Khader, A. Al-Khawaldeh and K. Ajlouni, 2010. Factors associated with poor glycemic control among patients with Type 2 diabetes. *J. Diabetes Complications*, 24: 84-89. DOI: 10.1016/j.jdiacomp.2008.12.008
- Kyngäs, H.A., 2007. Predictors of good adherence of adolescents with diabetes (insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus). *Chronic Illness*, 3: 20-28. DOI: 10.1177/1084822311414792
- Lawrence, W., S. Conrad and A.S. Moore, 2012. Type 2 diabetes: Growing to epic proportions. *Nursing Manage.*, 43: 20-25.
- Leon, N., R. Surender, K. Bobrow, J. Muller and A. Farmer, 2015. Improving treatment adherence for blood pressure lowering via mobile phone SMS-messages in South Africa: A qualitative evaluation of the SMS-text Adherence Support (StAR) trial. *BMC Family Practice*, 16: 80-80. DOI: 10.1186/s12875-015-0289-7
- Melko, C.N., P.E. Terry, M.S. Camp and M.L. Healy, 2010. Diabetes health coaching improves medication adherence: A pilot study. *J. Lifestyle Med.*, 4: 187-193. DOI: 10.1177/1559827609351131
- Midhet, F.M. and A.A. Al-Mohaimeed, 2010. Lifestyle related risk factors of type 2 diabetes mellitus in Saudi Arabia. *Saudi Med. J.*, 31: 768-774.
- MOH, 2014. Minister of health announces the results of the national survey for the health information in the Kingdom. MOH.
- Polit, D.F. and C.T. Beck, 2012. *Nursing Research: Generating and Assessing Evidence for Nursing Practice*. 1st Edn., Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, Philadelphia, ISBN-10: 0781794684, pp: 796.
- Rimer, B.K. and K. Glanz, 2005. *Theory at a Glance: A Guide for Health Promotion Practice*. 1st Edn., US Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, pp: 48.
- Saeed, A.A., N.A. Al-Hamdan, A.A. Bahnassy, A.M. Abdalla and M.A.F. Abbas *et al.*, 2011. Prevalence, awareness, treatment and control of hypertension among Saudi adult population: A national survey. *Int. J. Hypertension*. DOI:10.4061/2011/174135

- Saleh, F., S.J. Mumu, A. Hafez and L. Ali, 2014. Non-adherence to self-care practices and medication and health related quality of life among patients with type 2 diabetes: A cross-sectional study. *BMC Public Health*, 14: 431-431. DOI: 10.1186/1471-2458-14-431
- Smeltzer, S.C., B.G. Bare, J.L. Hinkle and K.H. Cheever, 2010. *Brunner and Suddarth's Textbook of Medical-Surgical Nursing*. 1st Edn., Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, Philadelphia, ISBN-10: 0781785898, pp: 2240.
- Tiv, M., J.F. Viel, F. Mauny, E. Eschwège and A. Weill *et al.*, 2012. Medication Adherence in Type 2 Diabetes: The ENTRED study 2007, a French population-based study. *PLoS ONE*. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0032412
- WHO, 2011a. Non-communicable diseases country profiles. World Health Organization.
- WHO, 2011b. *Global Status Report on Noncommunicable Diseases 2010*. 1st Edn., World Health Organization, Geneva, ISBN-10: 9241564229, pp: 162.
- WHO, 2014. *Global Health Statistics*. 1st Edn., Ice Press, Geneva, ISBN-10: 9240692673, pp: 180.
- Wong, M.C., A.P. Kong, W.Y. So, J.Y. Jiang and J.C. Chan *et al.*, 2011. Adherence to oral hypoglycemic agents in 26 782 Chinese patients: a cohort study. *J. Clin. Pharmacol.*, 51: 1474-1482. DOI: 10.1177/0091270010382911