

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE ON DIABETES MELLITUS AMONG
BASIC HEALTH STAFF IN HPA-AN TOWNSHIP**

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The main objective of the study was to determine the knowledge, attitude and practice of the Basic Health Staffs on Diabetes Mellitus prevention and case management activities. The study was designated with cross sectional descriptive approach involving 254 selected BHS from September to December at Hpa-an townships in Kayin state by using the semi-structured interview questionnaires. Regarding to the socio-demographic background of the BHS, most of the BHS were young and graduated. Thirty two percent had been working as BHS for more than ten years and seventy nine percent had got DM training at least one time. Half of BHS were PHS 2 and forty three percent were MW and LHV. Eighty two percent of BHS received information about DM from pamphlet.

In assessment of knowledge, (81%) BHS obtained high knowledge scores. Mean knowledge score were 28 ± 3.9 . Sixty percent of the given score of the knowledge question was used as line of demarcation because of assumption mean KAP score on DM among BHS was 60%. In assessing the attitude on DM, 97% got good attitude scores. Mean attitude score were 40 ± 4.4 . In assessment of practice, 89% had good practice Mean practice score were 20 ± 2.4 . The BHS with high knowledge score had good attitude score and good practice score. And BHS with good attitude score also had good practice score. There were statistically significance association between some socio-demographic characteristics: Rank, monthly income, marital status, working experience were statistically significance association with knowledge level (p value <0.05). LHV and MW were 2 times more knowledge score than PHS2, PHS1 and HA (OR =2.19, 95%CI=1.1-4.2). BHS who got Monthly income more than 150,000 Kyats were 3 times more knowledge

level than who got monthly income 150,000 Kyats and below(OR=3, 95%CI=1.47-6). Married were 3 times more knowledge score than Single, widow and separate (OR=2.82, 95%CI=1.37-6, p value = 0.004). The BHS with the working experience more than 10 years were 4 times more knowledge score than who had the working experience 10 years and below(OR = 4, 95%CI=1.63-9.9). There were significant associations between attitude level and rank (p value=0.011) So
LHV

and MW were equal attitude score with HA, PHS1 and PHS2 (OR=0.94, 95%CI=0.91-0.98). There are statistically significant associations between practice score and education status (p value<0.05). There are also associations between practice score and IEC received. The BHS with graduated were 2.47 times more practice score than who with up to high school (OR =2.47, 95%CI=1.11-5.52). BHS who received information from Billboards, flipcharts were equal practice score with who received information from pamphlets (OR =0.87, 95%CI=0.82-0.91). This study can be conclude that BHS who had healthy life and longer services were good knowledge. And then BHS with higher education level were conscious for how to do DM management. Among them there was not differently attitude score as they got equal supporting from higher authority. In this study, duration and number of training didn't effect to knowledge of BHS because training concern with DM were so scanty but they got knowledges from medias and working experiences. This study was found that BHS in Hpa-an township were good knowledge, good attitude and good practice.