

How to Cite:

Aneed, S. H., Balat, K. Z., & Washeel, O. F. (2022). Awareness mothers related about health care infant and adolescent with diabetes at AL-Nasiriyah City Hospitals. *International Journal of Health Sciences*, 6(S2), 689–695. <https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6nS2.4931>

Awareness Mothers Related About Health Care Infant and Adolescent with Diabetes at Al-Nasiriyah City Hospitals

Suror H. Aneed

Pediatric Nursing Department, University of Thi-Qar, Iraq

Kefah Zair Balat

Psychiatric Nursing Department, University of Thi-Qar, Iraq

Oday Faris Washeel

Pediatrics Nursing Department, College of Nursing, Al-Muthanna University

Abstract---Background: it is the responsibility of specialists. The mothers responsibility have an very important role to play. The role of hospital mothers is very important result of their regular contact with the diabetes patients at home and hospital compared to other members of the healthcare team. Objective: aims including (1) To assess Awareness mothers related about nutrition infant and adolescent with diabetes. (2) Find out relation shape between Awareness mothers related about nutrition infant and adolescent with diabetes and mothers demographic data. A descriptive study conducted in the hospitals of the city of Nasiriyah and included Bint Al- Huda Hospital for teaching hospital , and Muhammad Al-Mousaw Pediatric Hospital), and the research period began from the 1st October 2021 to 30th December of 2021. A non-probability “purpose” sample was chosen from (50) investigating mothers. The objectives of the study the researcher designed the study tool (questionnaire) consisting of two parts, the first part included demographic information for mothers and contains (7 paragraphs, and the second part includes Awareness mothers of feeding children with diabetes, and it contains (2) aspects divided into sub-items which to consisting of 20 items.

Keywords---awareness, diabetes, health care, mother.

Introduction

Diabetes: define is a group of metabolic diseases characterized by chronic hyperglycemia resulting from defects in insulin secretion and insulin action or both. The deficient action of insulin on target tissues result to abnormalities in fat, carbohydrate and protein also the metabolism that are found in diabetes are due to. If ketones are present in urine or blood, treatment is urgent, because ketoacidosis can evolve rapidly. It is causes by insulin insensitivity as a result of insulin resistance, declining insulin production, and eventual pancreatic beta-cell failure. M. This leads to a decrease in glucose transport into the liver, muscle cells, and fat cells. There is an increase in the breakdown of fat with hyperglycemia (Kimberly H. & Jameson JL, 2019; Bokov et al., 2022). The symptoms of diabetes include urination and increased hunger Increased thirst, tingling, blurred vision, fatigue, in the hands or feet or numbness, sores that do not heal, unexplained weight loss, presence of ketones in the urine and also, skin infection or gums and vaginal infection male sexual dysfunction. Nitin C. & Nidhi T., 2018; Ansari et al., 2022).

Any persone who has symptoms of diabetes or is at risk for the disease. should be doing The fasting plasma glucose (FPG) test measures blood sugar after have fasted for 8 blood sugar is checked an hour after you drink a sugary liquid. The earlier get diagnosed with diabetes, the sooner can start treatment (Marina P, 2020; Huldani et al., 2022). Management of Diabetes requires awareness to know what makes blood sugar level rise high and low in each time. Treatment for this problems during how to control these day -to- day factors, such as regular food: Healthy eating . But if you have diabetes, you need to know how foods affect blood sugar levels. It's not only the type of food you eat, but also how much eat and the combinations of food types eat, exercise Physical activity is another important part of diabetes management plan (Chrysoula, 2016; Mohammed and Qasim, 2021).

The physiological, cognitive, behavioral and socio-emotional issues at this developmental stage make diabetes management challenging Hence, caring for a young child with diabetes can be overwhelming and stressful for parents, and can affect wider parents (Pendley et al., 2010). the literature suggests that of caring for a diabetic child that may be of concern to the mothers the mother is the person most connected to the details of the disease with their child, and problems that she has in dealing with the disease may affected on the family. For example: diet, injections of insulin, control, and episodes of hypoglycaemic, Blood urine test .All causes fatigue and effort for the mother. So, she is must be made aware about the disease (Jaser et al, 2011). Parental education and active participation in the self-management of diabetes in their children. Very important of all mothers but it's especially for those with young children through monitoring Blood glucose test that for differentiating between confusing symptoms in young children (Whittemore et al., 2012).

Methodology

Design of study

A descriptive (cross sectional research design) performed about health care infant and adolescent with diabetes. The present research started from 1st October 2021 to 30th December of 2021.

Setting of the study

The study has been conducted for Assess Awareness mothers related about health care infant and adolescent with diabetes at AL-Nasiriyah City Hospitals including Bint Al Huda Maternity & Children Hospital. Muhammad Al – Mawsawi pediatric Hospital. Distribution of the Study Sample according to their Setting which including.:Bint Al- Huda Maternity & Children Hospital 25 and Muhammad AL-Mawsawi pediatric Hospital.

Study sample

A non-probability sample (purposeful sample) consisting of (50) mothers from the intensive care unit in the hospitals of the city of Nasiriyah, including Bint Al Hoda Maternity and Children Hospital and Muhammed Al Mousawi Hospital for Children.

The data collection

The data collected through self-administration was by questionnaire Arabic of the all individuals including in the study sample. On average, each interview took about (10-15) minutes to complete the questionnaire.

Result

Table 1
Socio- demographic characteristics of the mother (200) sample size

Socio-demographic	Scale	NO.	%
Age mother	≤ 20	1	.5
	20_29	154	77.0
	30_39	40	20.0
	40 &above	5	2.5
level of education	not read & not write	67	33.5
	Primary	61	30.5
	Secondary	69	34.5
	Graduation & above	3	1.5
Occupation	Housewife	165	82.5
	employee	35	17.5

This table: showed according to the results, the age group of 20-29 years old accounted for the highest percentage of the study sample were (77.0 %). In terms of level of education, the majority of them had a Secondary and accounted for

nearly (34.5%). Regarding to occupation, the preponderance of study respondents were a housewife roughly about (82.5%) of sample.

Table 2
Distribution of study sample according to Awareness mothers related about health care with diabetes (n=200)

No	Items	Scale			
		Correct Frequency	Percent	In correct Frequency	Percent
1-	Basic knowledge on diabetes				
1-1	"Exercise plays an important role in prevention and managing diabetes"	192	96.0	8	4.0
1-2	Symptomatic hypoglycemia can be treated with(3–4) cubes of sugar	140	70.0	60	30.0
1-3	The obesity are related to diabetes closely related	171	85.5	29	14.5
1-4	Diabetes is associated with high blood pressure	137	68.5	63	31.5
1-5	major causes for diabetes is eating large amounts of sugar	157	78.5	43	21.5
2-	Awareness on basic meal planning for diabetes				
2-1	Diabetics should not exclude any nutrients from their diet	115	57.5	85	42.5
2-2	"Use the total carbohydrates on food labels to determine their amount carbohydrates per serving"	112	56	88	44.0
2-3	The total amount of carbohydrate was very necessary than type of carbohydrate	103	51.0	97	48.5
2-4	The daily calories for diabetics should come source from carbohydrates	130	65.0	70	35.0
2-5	Diabetics should eat fruits	162	81.0	38	19.0
2-6	Diabetics should be consume alcohol with meals	173	86.5	27	13.0
2-7	"low-fat milk contains less fat and fewer calories than whole milk"	125	62.5	75	37.5
2-8	Trans fats increase bad cholesterol levels	93	46.5	107	53.5
2-9	The use of animal fats should be restricted to diabetic patients	141	70.0	59	29.0
2-10	The daily calories for diabetics should come from protein	183	91.0	17	8.5
2-11	Cholesterol should be limited to 300 mg per day for diabetics	25	12.5	175	87.5

2-12	Diabetes patients should be eat balanced diets	128	64.0	72	36.0
2_13	Get the child used to eating food cooked by grilling or boiling and reducing the intake of fried foods.	114	57.0	86	43.0
2_14	Adhere to a strict diet, regarding the amount of carbohydrates at each meal.	151	75.0	49	24.5
2_15	All children should eat regularly and never skip meals.	170	85.0	30	15.0

This table revealed that the majority of respondents (96.0%) did incorrect about the awareness on diabetes, which represents mostly in question number (1). Regarding the awareness on basic meal planning for diabetes, the majority of sample (91.0%) did not awareness about this domain.

Table 3
Difference between Socio demographic and Awareness mothers related about health care with diabetes (n=200)

Socio- demographic	Awareness mothers	
	X ²	P-Value
Age	40.956	0.517
level of education	45.702	0.003

X²=Chi-square S= significant P≤ 0.05(

This table (4.3) showed that there is no significant relationship regarding age participate to refresher course health care in diabetes and Awareness which P were (P≤ 0.517, P≤ 0.186, P≤ 0.481) respectively. While highly significant relationship between level of education & Awareness (P≤ 0.003, P≤ 0.001) respectively.

Discussion of Result

Part-I: Discussion of general information related to mothers: This table (4-1) the results showed the majority of nurses the age group of (20-29) years old accounted for the highest percentage of the study sample were (77.0 %). The present of study results agree with MOGRE, et al., (2015) in study in titled (Assessing mothers knowledge levels in the nutritional management of Diabetes) which his study results indicated that most of the nurses had age group of 24-29 years. The level of education, the majority of them had mothers were secondary and accounted for nearly (34.%).The present of study results agree with AL-Shwaiyat & Sinjillawi ,(2013) in study in title (Assessment of Therapeutic Nutritional Knowledge of Jordanian mothers) mention that responsibility recording to education about diabetes in the secondary level for mothers (Gloria et al., 2015).

Part-II: Discussion of the distribution of the study sample according to the Awareness of the mothers in the Department of health care for infant and adolescent with Diabetes: This table (4.2) revealed that the majority of respondents (96.0%) did not know about the basic awareness on diabetes, which represents mostly in question number (1). Regarding awareness on basic meal planning for diabetes, the majority of sample (91.0%) did not know about this domain. The present of study results agree with Modic & Albert (2009).in study in tittle (diabetes teaching is not for faint of heart) mothers knowledge on the nutrition of the diabetes was low. It raises concerns about enough of mother awareness in care and quality from Dietary information provided to patients (Gloria et al., 2015).

Part III: Discussion of Difference between Socio demographic and Awareness mothers about health care infant and adolescent with diabetes: This table (4.3) showed that there is no significant relationship regarding age and Awareness which P were ($P \leq 0.517$, $P \leq 0.186$, $P \leq 0.481$) respectively. While there is highly significant relationship between level of education and Awareness ($P \leq 0.003$, $P \leq 0.001$) respectively. The present of study results agree with, study in tittle (Diabetes and Education -Knowledge Level about Diabetes Management in mothers Student) Helene& Jabbar, (2019): reported that there is high significant relationship between awareness and level of education.

Conclusion

The Most of the sample of mothers within the age group (20-29 years) they make up (77%), the greater number of the study participants were Secondary, housewife .The majority of respondents do not know about basic knowledge about diabetes .Also, showed that there is no significant relationship regarding (age) .While there is highly significant relationship between levels of education.

Recommendation

- (Should be Education of the mothers routinely offered during antenatal visits and postnatal about diabetes to improve the level of awareness and reduce infection their children with this disease).
- (Doing to Training courses for all staff health care that work in intensive care unit wards in regarding to mother's health education towards child care and especially children with diabetes).
- (should be The mass media encouraged to play important role to disseminate more important information on diabetes disease)

References

- Al-Shwaiyat, N. M. &Sinjillawi, A. B. (2013). "Assessment of therapeutic nutritional knowledge of Jordanian nurses". *International Journal of Nutrition and Food Sciences*.vol. 23(5) ;pp.123-34.
- Ansari, M.J., Jasim, S.A., Taban, T.Z. et al. (2022). Anticancer Drug-Loading Capacity of Green Synthesized Porous Magnetic Iron Nanocarrier and Cytotoxic Effects Against Human Cancer Cell Line. *J Clust Sci*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10876-022-02235-4>

- Chrysoula D, Victoria A, Anna P, Eirini M, Nikoletta MM, Sofia Z. Assessment of insulin treatment – related knowledge among nurses in Pediatric Hospitals. 2016;6(4):20–5.
- Dmitry Olegovich Bokov, Abduladheem Turki Jalil, Forat H. Alsultany, Mustafa Z. Mahmoud, Wanich Suksatan, Supat Chupradit, Maytham T. Qasim & Parvaneh Delir Kheirollahi Nezhad (2022) Ir-decorated gallium nitride nanotubes as a chemical sensor for recognition of mesalamine drug: a DFT study, *Molecular Simulation*, DOI: 10.1080/08927022.2021.2025234
- Everything You Need to Know About Diabetes.
- Gloria, A.; Ansah ;Schaller, C.;& James, E. L. (2015). The nutritional knowledge of Australian nurses. *Nurse Education Today*.(8),(23);pp:14.
- Helene, A. G. & Jabbar, A., (2019). "Diabetes related knowledge among residents and nurses: A multicenter study in Karachi, Pakistan". *BMC Endocrine Disorders*. Vol.(6),No.(34);pp:11.
- <https://www.healthline.com/health/diabetes>
- Huldani, H., Jasim, S. A., Bokov, D. O., Abdelbasset, W. K., Shalaby, M. N., Thangavelu, L., ... & Qasim, M. T. (2022). Application of extracellular vesicles derived from mesenchymal stem cells as potential therapeutic tools in autoimmune and rheumatic diseases. *International Immunopharmacology*, 106, 108634.
- Jaser SS, Whittemore R, Ambrosino JM, Lindemann E, Grey M.(2011). Mediators of depressive symptoms in children with type 1 diabetes and their mothers. *J Pediatr Psychol*. Vo.;33:509–19.
- Kimberly H. & Jameson JL.(2019) ."Type 2 diabetes mellitus: Etiology, pathogenesis, and natural history" ,pp:87.
- Marina Basina, M.D. (2020). — Written by Stephanie Watson — on February 26,
- Mogre, V., Ansah, G. A., Marfo, D. N., & Garti, H. A. (2015). Assessing nurses' knowledge levels in the nutritional management of diabetes. *International Journal of Africa Nursing Sciences*, 3, 40-43.
- Nitin ,E.& Nidhit. (2018). Nurses' perceptions: issues that arise in caring for patients with diabetes. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* .Vol.(9),(32 (
- Pendley S, Kasmien J, Miller L, Donze J, Swenson C, Reeves G. Peer and family support in children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes. *Journal of pediatric psychology*. 2010;27(5):429–438. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/jpepsy/27.5.429>
- Whittemore R, Jaser S, Chao A, Jang M, Grey M. (2012).Psychological experience of parents of children with type 1 diabetes: a systematic mixed-studies review. *Diabetes Educ*. Vol.;38:562–79.
- Zainab I. Mohammed and Maytham T. Qasim (2021) Hormonal profile of men during infertility. *Biochem. Cell.Arch*.21, 2895-2898. DocID: <https://connectjournals.com/03896.2021.21.2895>