



Affective response of Parents Of newly diagnosed Type1 diabetes children: An experience of a developing country.

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INTRODUCTION

T1DM diagnosis substantially impacts the resource constrained family psychologically and financially in a developing country because the fulfillment of healthcare demands further stresses limited family income. Therefore, apprehensions of parents need to be evaluated and addressed as part of management of T1DM.. This will surely affect the long term outcome in terms of child's health

AIM

- To determine affective responses of parents after diagnosis T1DM in their children.
- To identify psychological and financial challenges for family after diagnosis.
- To address these problems for psychological well-being of parents which influence child health and help to prevent long term complications.

METHOD

- **Study Design** --Cross sectional analytical .
- **Sampling technique**--Continuous convenient.
- **Study population**-- Parents of children presenting with recent diagnosis of T1DM.
- **Exclusion criteria**---Parents' other stresses like death of spouse and divorce.
- **Method**--- Affective response of parents was evaluated by 5 point **Likert scale** to quantify.

RESULTS

- **79 parents enrolled in study.**
- **98% parents unaware of T1DM and injectable insulin management.**
- **82% parents income <50000k and 13% income >50000K**
- **72.9% parents shocked and later depressed after diagnosis.**
- **93% parents wanted alternate modes of treatment mainly because of financial constraints.**
- **84% parents were concerned about coping with disease management and job which includes coming for follow up visits.**
- **67% parents worried about painful injections and tried alternate therapies like homeopathic medication.**
- **Parents worried for future especially higher studies, job, marriage and disease**

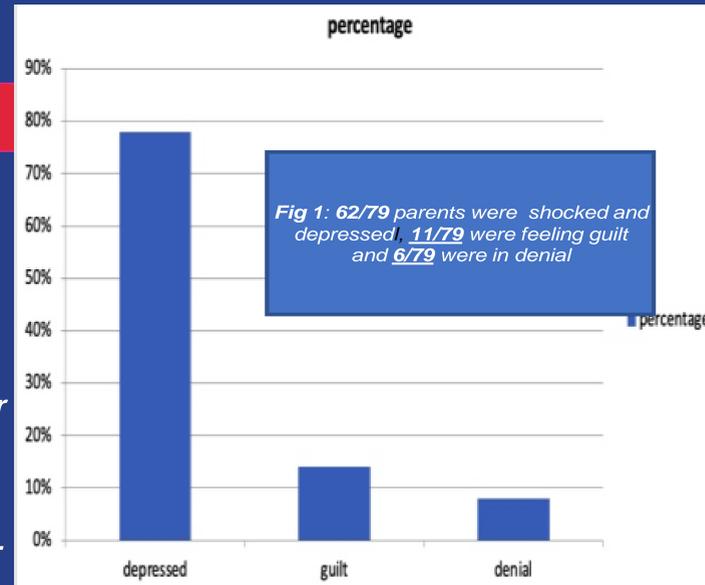
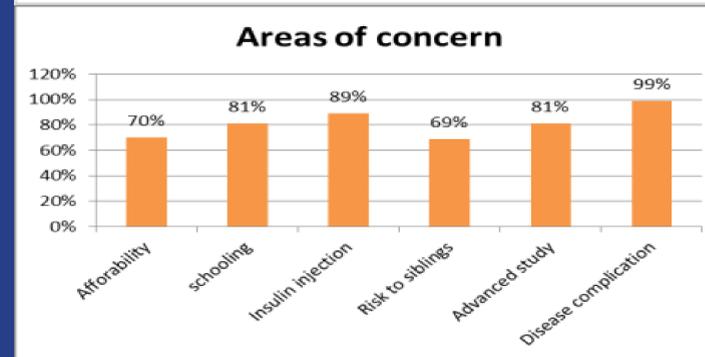


Fig 1: 62/79 parents were shocked and depressed, 11/79 were feeling guilt and 6/79 were in denial



CONCLUSIONS

- Parents of T1DM children had psychosocial affects of depression (the most common) followed by sense of guilt and denial.
- Main stresses included insulin injections, regular (4-6 times) monitoring, pen-pricks fear and affording of glucose monitoring strips and insulin injections.
- Screening of parents and addressing financial issues at diagnosis can help to defer complications of T1DM.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks to **Dr. Gulbin** for encouragement and guidance to undertake this study. I am grateful to **Dr. Somaya A** and **Dr. Khadija H** for their kind support and my children who provided me spare time and computer assistance to complete this study.

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	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Are you concerned about the painful insulin injections	26 (32.9%)	45 (56.9%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (10.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Are you convinced that only therapy is by insulin injection and not oral medication	0 (0.0%)	5 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	64 (81.1%)	10 (12.6%)
Did alternate modes of therapy crossed your mind	64 (81.1%)	10 (12.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (6.3%)
Do you have concerns about the ability to cope with illness along with your job	5 (6.3%)	59 (74.7%)	2 (2.5%)	13 (16.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Are you concerned about the cost that may be involved and how to cope with the expenses	10 (12.6%)	56 (70.9%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.5%)	11 (14.0%)
Are you concerned that child will not be able to participate in physical activities like other children	2 (2.5%)	46 (58.4%)	4 (5.0%)	27 (34.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Are you worried about sending your child to school and getting education	0 (0.0%)	64 (81.1%)	1 (1.3%)	14 (17.6%)	0 (0.0%)
Are you worried about other sibs contracting some illness	0 (0.0%)	55 (69.7%)	19 (24.0%)	5 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Did you think that diabetes diet is a special diet and your child will not be able to take sweat, sugary things	1 (1.3%)	70 (88.6%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (10.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Are you worried about his growth	18 (22.8%)	38 (48.1%)	1 (1.3%)	22 (27.8%)	0 (0.0%)
Did you think, your child is going to die early	32 (40.5%)	37 (46.9%)	10 (12.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Which aspect of long-term are you concerned about most;					
• <u>Getting advance studies</u>	0 (0.0%)	64 (81.0%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (19.0%)	0 (0.0%)
• <u>Getting married</u>	0 (0.0%)	6 (7.6%)	0 (0.0%)	51 (64.6%)	22 (27.8%)
• <u>Getting job</u>	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	64 (81.1%)	13 (16.4%)