

Global Insights into the Clinical Management of Type 2 Diabetes mellitus: a Context Specific view of Nigeria on Drivers and Barriers to Clinical Nursing Management



Stella Foluke Bosun-Arije*, Catherine Hayes, Jonathan Ling, Yitka Graham

Introduction

- World Health Organisation (2014) recommends cost-saving, feasible and dynamic approaches for the management of type 2 diabetes.
- Whilst the impacts of socio-economic and psychological factors on its management are well evidenced, understanding of organisational factors in the context of primary care is equally pivotal.
- Considerations to the geo-political and cultural context of healthcare provision could identify additional information towards type 2 diabetes management.
- Nurses are an integral part of health professionals whose experiences of evidence-based practice, could potentially contribute to the modernisation of nursing care for people living with type 2 diabetes.

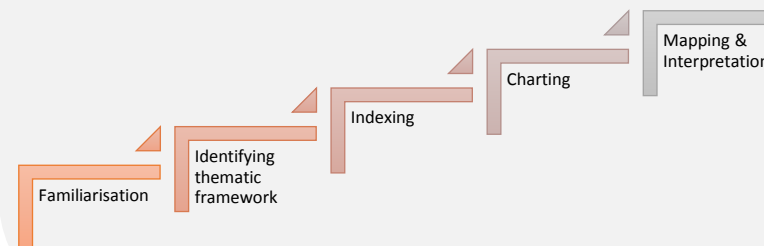
Aim

To understand and analyse nurses' perceptions on drivers of and barriers to type 2 diabetes management in Nigeria.

Methods

- Adopted a Grounded Theory approach via the integration of a Constant Comparison Method.
- Nurses of various professional and educational background participated.
- 17 semi-structured interviews were conducted.
- Data sets were analysed using Framework Analysis by Ritchie and Spencer (1994).

Stages of Data Analysis



Results

Five themes emerged from the research;

- Relationship-related factors.
- Clinic arrangement factors.
- Knowledge-management factors.
- Information-management factors.
- Resource-related factors.

THEME 1 Relationship related factors

As a driver of t2dm management
Tell the truth about DM,
Humour and listen more.

As a barrier to t2dm management
Language

Conclusions

There is a critical implication to frequently review the structure and culture of the hospital setting. Consider the extraneous macro level factors that impact on patient care.

References

World Health Organisation (2014). Global Status Report on Non communicable diseases. Geneva, WHO press.