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The Relationship Between Medication Adherence and Health-Related Quality of Life among Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) Patients

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Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the relationship between medication adherence and health-related quality of life among Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) patients. A correlational survey design was used in this study. The study was conducted through assisted questionnaire administration via face to face with 188 T2DM patients. The questionnaire used was the Medication Compliance Questionnaire (MCQ) and Diabetes Quality of Life revised version (DQoL-R). Descriptive analysis, Crosstabs analysis and Chi-Square test was used to run the data of this study. Result shows the average age of the participants were 64.60 years old and a significant relationship was found between medication adherences with the domain Worry in diabetes quality of life. In conclusion, this study may provide a significant finding on quality of life factors which also need to be appropriately intervene in order to improve medication adherence among type 2 diabetes patients in Malaysian health care.

Keywords: Medication Adherence, Health-Related Quality of Life, Medication Compliance Questionnaire, Diabetes Quality of Life Revised Version, Type 2 Diabetes Patients

Introduction

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a complex and well-known chronic disease that was caused by failure of pancreas producing poor amount of insulin or the body cells could not use the intake of insulin effectively from the pancreas (Hurtado & Vella, 2018). It also can be found in other metabolic conditions such as hypertension and obesity, whereby usually coexist in individuals with T2DM.

In Malaysia, based on data recorded in the National Mortality and Morbidity Surveys (NHMS) by the Ministry of Health (MOH) shows the number of diabetes patients increased past few years, it was reported that in 2006 there was 11.6% (Institution of Public Health, 2006), 15.2% in 2011 (Institute of Public Health, 2011) and recently 17.5% in 2015 (National Health and Morbidity Survey, 2015). Globally, it was estimated that people to get diabetes would increase to 693 million by 2045 (Cho, Shaw, Karuranga, Huang, da Rocha Fernandes, Ohlrogge & Malanda, 2018). Thus, these percentages indicated a large impact on the increasing number of T2DM patients in a growing population country such as Malaysia.

Based on a study by Sefah, Okotah, Afriyie and Amponash (2020), the management of diabetes mellitus (DM) include pharmacotherapy. Some of the pharmaco-therapeutic approach included was the use of oral medication (anti-diabetic drugs), exogenous, insulin and lipid lowering drugs. A major challenge to the management of diabetes was the non-adherence towards the therapy. On average, 50% of the new medication users would fail to adhere to at least 80% of their prescribed drugs during the first year of therapy (Sapkota, Brien, Greenfield & Aslani, 2015). In Malaysia, it was reported that 47% to 53% of diabetes patients were non-adherent towards their medication (Khoo, Lee, Sararaks, Samad, Liew, Cheong & Ismail, 2012; Chew, Lai & Ng, 2020).

In addition, without a proper medical intervention or therapy, diabetic patients may suffer with various type of a long-term diabetic complications in their life. As a result of these long-term complications, it could give a negative impact on the health outcomes and quality of life among the diabetic patients. The requirement of tiresome diabetes self-care such as adhere with medications can lead to psychological problem like depression and it will affect the patient's adherence towards their diabetic treatment (Bujang, Ismail, Hatta, Othman, Baharum, & Lazim, 2017).

Thus, it is worth for the researcher to investigate whether the T2DM patients in University Malaya Medical Center (UMMC) were involved with these problems and if there is evidence of involvement, does the quality of life is related with the medication adherence behavior in T2DM patients. Overall, this study has taking into consideration on the patient's adherence towards medication and health-related quality of life as an initiative to minimize the T2DM risk, reducing the burden faced by the patients and improve the health care system.

Literature Review

Medication adherence is an important key that determine the therapeutic success and the effectiveness of the treatment in patients with chronic diseases such as type 2 diabetes mellitus (Saidi, Sabran, Razali, Salleh, Soe & Jamaludin, 2019). There are several factors which influence medication adherence among the type 2 diabetes patients such as information on medication, experience and complication with medication, support for medication behavior and routines in medication behavior (Borgsteede, Westerman, Kok, Meeuse, de Vries & Hugtenburg, 2011; Aloudah, Scott, Aljadhey, Araujo-Soares, Alrubeaan & Watson, 2018). These shows that the knowledge, attitudes and practices of the patients plays an important role on the treatment outcomes.

Moreover, for patients who did not adhere with their medications, they were prone to develop one or multiple types of comorbidities (Iglay, Hannachi, Joseph Howie et al., 2016; Lin, Kent, Winn, et al., 2015). As patients with T2DM was exposed to chronic hyperglycemia, it could result in micro-vascular complication such as visual impairment, diabetic foot problems, and kidney functions (Hurtado & Vella, 2018). A study by Muhamad, Mutalip, Mustapha, et al (2019) proves the presence of comorbidities was significantly associated with diabetic complications and the commonest comorbidity were hypertension, hyperlipidemia and obesity. These shows that, T2DM patients need to be more concern on their health conditions as they were prone to get more critical illnesses.

Besides that, a study conducted by Jannoo, Wah, Lazim and Hassali (2017) reported T2DM patients with higher levels of medication adherence had lower levels of diabetes-specific distress. The study explained that medication-focused strategy among T2DM patients was important in order for the individual able to cope better with the diabetes distress. The result of the study also shows that diabetes-specific distress was negatively associated with

health-related quality of life. With that, patients should be advised to have a high medication adherence to endure less distress and experience a better quality of life.

In addition, a research by Khayyat, Mohamed, Khayyat, Alhazmi, Korani, Allugmani & Hadi (2019) proves that patients with long-term diagnosis of T2DM and adhere towards their medication had a significantly better quality of life compared to those who are non-adherent towards their medications. Based on the findings of the study, patients who adhere towards their medication were more likely to enjoy their life. Meanwhile, patients who were non-adherence towards the medications only leads to disease related complications. With that, the patient would tend to face an uncontrolled disease condition which also gives a major impact on the patient's quality of life.

Methodology

This study uses the quantitative correlational survey design (Apuke, 2017). The patients were required to complete the Medication Compliance Questionnaire (MCQ) and Diabetes Quality of Life revised version questionnaire (DQoL-R) through an assisted questionnaire administration method.

Research Samples

The targeted sample for this study were Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) outpatients in University Malaya Medical Center (UMMC) regardless of gender, race or ethnicity (Malay, Chinese, Indian or Others). Eligible participants must be 1) an adult above 20 years and older, 2) diagnosed with T2DM, 3) currently taking at least one oral diabetes medication or insulin injection daily, 4) able to understand Malay or English language as the items asked were in both languages, 5) level of glycosylated haemoglobin (HbA1c) \geq 6.5%, BMI $>$ 23kg/cm² (National Diabetes Registry Report, 2011). Patients were excluded if 1) pregnant, 2) too ill to participate, 3) unable to speak or understand Malay or English 4) currently did not taking or prescribed any oral diabetes medication (Shiyanbola et al., 2018).

The sample size was calculated using G*Power 3.1.9.2 software, with an estimated effect size of $r = 0.25$, a power of 0.95 and significance at 0.05. The estimated sample size is 200. By taking into considerations 20% of data being incomplete or missing in patient medical records, the sample size was 240 (Conn & Ruppap, 2017). A pilot study was conducted with a total of 52 patients. With that, it makes the amount of 188 patients that will be counted in the main study. The sample was taken with multiple visits to UMMC.

Pilot Test

The pilot test for this study was conducted using Medication Compliance Questionnaire (MCQ) and the revised version of Diabetes Quality of Life (DQoL) on 188 Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) patients. It was reported the value of Cronbach's alpha for MQC was $\alpha = 0.820$. It shows that the value of the internal consistency is acceptable. In addition, for DQoL, the value of Cronbach's alpha was $\alpha = 0.819$. The result also indicates an acceptable internal consistency.

Instrument

Medication Compliance Questionnaire, MCQ (Ramli, Ahmad and Paraidathu, 2012)

The questionnaire was used to measure a patient's adherence towards their medication. It is a 7-items self-report questionnaire that modified and validated using two different adherence questionnaires, the Hill-Bone Adherence to Blood Pressure Therapy Scale

and the 8-item Morisky Medication Adherence Scale on the hypertension population in Malaysia, by using a 5-point Likert scale. A full score of 28 or a score of 27 (due to 1 point deducted from any one of the “unintentional adherence” questions, which were question 1 or question 6), were defined as adherence. A score of 26 and below was categorized as nonadherence. Cronbach’s alpha was calculated to be 0.782, reflecting the good internal consistency and reliability. Interrater agreements (between the two interviewers) indicated good consistency with the Kappa value of 0.796. Approval to use the medication adherence scale was obtained from the developer (Ramli, Ahmad, & Paraidathathu, 2012).

Diabetes Quality of Life revised version, DQoL (Bujang, Adnan, Hatta et.al, 2018)

The questionnaire was used to measure health-related quality of life among diabetes patients based on three main domains which are satisfaction (S), impact (I) and worry (W) (DCCT Research Group, 1988). The revised version of DQoL measure was adapted in a Malaysian study and modified into a 13-items self-report questionnaire from the original version of DQoL. (Bujang, Adnan, Hatta, Bariyyah, Ismail & Lim, 2018). It still measured the three main domains from the previous DQoL which were satisfaction (S), impact (I) and worry (W). For the domain satisfaction (S), it contained 6 item, impact (I) contains 4 items and worry (W) contains 3 items. The response for the S and I items was measured on a scale of 1 to 5 and W is measured on a scale 0 to 5. A higher average score indicates a poorer quality of life (Bujang, Ismail, Hatta, Othman, Baharum, & Lazim, 2017).

Statistical Analysis

The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 23.0 was used to key in the data raw data obtained from the participants. However, any missing data or incomplete survey will be discarded. A descriptive analysis was used to report the socio-demographic status, Crosstabs analysis and Chi-Square test was used to analyze the relationship between medication adherence and health-related quality of life among T2DM patients.

Result

Sample’s Socio-demographic Profile

In Table 1, the number of samples (n) and percentages (%) on age, race, sex, highest level of education, marital status, location, working status, comorbidities and routes of medication were presented. The total sample used in the study was 188 T2DM patients. Based on Table 1, the average age of the participants in this study were M = 64.60 years old. Majority of the sample were covered by the female population with 52.7% (n = 99), meanwhile for the male population only covers 47.3% (n = 89). Moreover, the samples consist of participants from different racial background. Most of the participants were Malay with 43.6% (n = 82), followed by Indian, 39.4% (n = 77), Chinese, 16.0% (n = 30) and others 1.1% (n = 2).

The highest level of education among the participants were mostly covered until secondary school with 53.2% (n = 100) and only 2.7% (n = 5) of the patients were not getting any proper education. In addition, based on the marital status, 9.20% (n =173) of the participants were already married and a total of 8% (n = 15) were still single and not married. Furthermore, most of the participants were found living in an urban location area, 88.3% (n = 166) rather than the rural location area with 6.9% (n = 13).

Moreover, the working status of the participants shows 72.3% (n = 136) of them were not working and there were 27.7% (n =52) of the participants were still working. Furthermore, hypertension is the most common comorbidities reported among the 67% (n = 126) of the

participants and 55.9% (n = 105) of the participants were diagnose with other type of comorbidities instead of hyperlipidemia and dyslipidemia. Lastly, 66% (n = 124) of the participants were taking only oral anti-diabetic medications and only 29.3% (n = 55) of the participants were taking their oral medication together with insulin injection.

Table 1. Sample's Sociodemographic Profile (N=188)

Variable		n	Percentage, %
Age			Mean = 64.60
Sex	Male	89	47.3
	Female	99	52.7
Race	Malay	82	43.6
	Chinese	30	16.0
	Indian	74	39.4
	Others	2	1.1
	College/Matriculation/ University	61	32.4
Highest level of education	Secondary school	100	53.2
	Primary school	22	11.7
	None	5	2.7
	Marital status	Married	173
Marital status	Single	10	5.3
	Not married	5	2.7
	Location	Urban	166
Location	Semi-urban	9	4.8
	Rural	13	6.9
	Working status	Working	52
Not working		136	72.3
Comorbidities	Hyperlipidemia	43	22.9
	Hypertension	126	67.0
	Dyslipidemia	5	2.7
	Others	105	55.9
	Routes of Medication	Oral only	124
Routes of Medication	Injection only	9	4.8
	Oral & injection	55	29.3

The Prevalence Rate of Medication Adherence

The prevalence rate of medication adherence was administered by using Medication Compliance Questionnaire (MCQ). The response status to the questions in MCQ are presented in Table 2, whereby a score of 27 was considered adherence. There was a total of 119 (63.3%) number of patients who are adhere towards their medication intake and 69 (36.7%) of the patients were categorized as non-adherent.

Table 2. Summary of the MCQ score and adherence status (N = 188)

Total score (28 points)	n	Percentage, %	Status
< 26	69	36.7	Non-adherent
> 27	119	63.3	Adherent

Notes: Non-adherence is defined as a score of 26 and below, whereas adherence is defined as a patient with a score of 27 and higher.

The Prevalence of Health-Related Quality of Life

The analysis of health-related quality of life was performed by using the Diabetes Quality of Life Revised version (DQoL). Figure 3 shows the level quality of life among the patients with T2DM based on the three domains in DQoL. It was reported that the highest percentage 68.1% (n = 128) patients were have a good level quality of life on “Worry” domain, 62.2% (n = 117) were having a good level quality of life and 37.8% (n = 71) of the patients were having poor level quality of life in “Impact” domain and the least percentage, 59.6% (n = 112) of the patients were having a good level quality of life under “Satisfaction” domain. Overall, the total DqoL shows that 56.4% (n = 106) of the patients were having a good level quality of life and 43.6% (n = 82) patients were having poor level quality of life.

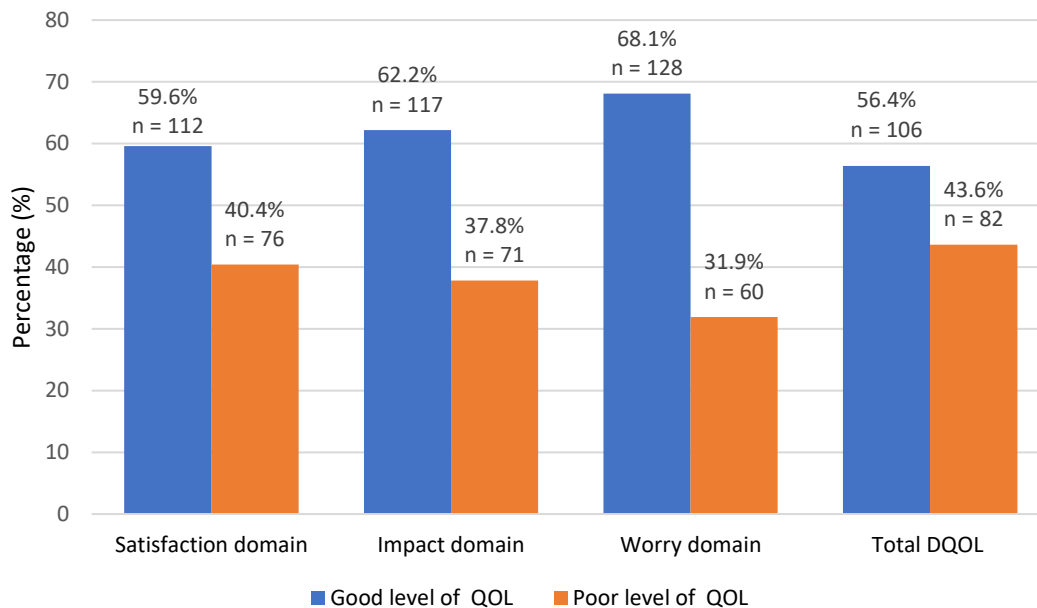


Figure 3. Prevalence of Health-Related Quality of Life (N = 188)

The Percentage of Medication Adherence and Non-adherence among T2DM patients with Level of Health-Related Quality of Life

The Table 4 shows the percentage of T2DM patients’ medication adherence with the level of health-related quality of life. A total of 67.9% T2DM patients who adhere towards their medication and have a good level of health-related quality of life. Furthermore, the table shows the percentage for T2DM patients who did not adhere towards their medication and have a poor level medication adherence is 42.7%. The total percentage for T2DM patients who adhere and obtain a quality of life is 63.3.%, meanwhile those who are non-adhere towards their medication and obtain a quality of life is only 36.7%.

Table 4. Percentage of Medication Adherence and Level of Health-Related Quality of Life

			DQoL		
			Good level	Poor level	Total
Medication Adherence	Non-adherence	Count	34	35	69
		% within Medication Adherence	49.3%	50.7%	100.0%
		% within DQoL	32.1%	42.7%	36.7%
	Adherence	Count	72	47	119
		% within Medication Adherence	60.5%	39.5%	100.0%
		% within DQoL	67.9%	57.3%	63.3%

The Relationship between Diabetes Quality of Life Domains and Medication Adherence

The relationship between health-related quality of life and medication adherence was presented in Table 5. A significant relationship was found between the worry domain and medication adherence (Chi-Square = 10.492, $df = 1$, $P = 0.001$). Meanwhile, there are no significant relationship was found between satisfaction domain (Chi-Square= 1.603, $df = 1$, $P = 0.205$), impact domain (Chi-Square = 2.379, $df = 1$, $P = 0.123$) and overall health-related quality of life with medication adherence.

Table 5. Result of Chi-Square Test between Diabetes Quality of Life Domains and

Domains	Chi-Square Value	df	P-value
Satisfaction and Medication adherence	1.603	1	0.205
Impact and Medication adherence	2.379	1	0.123
Worry and Medication adherence	10.492	1	0.001***
Total DQoL and Medication adherence	2.239	1	0.135

Medication Adherence

Discussion

Based on the understanding of the authors, this is one of the studies conducted in Malaysia to look on the relationship between medication adherence and health-related quality of life among T2DM patients. From this study, there is a significant relationship found between medication adherence and worry domain (Chi-Square = 0.001, $df = 1$, $P = 0.001$). There is no significant relationship was found between the satisfaction domain, impact domain and total diabetes quality of life with medication adherence among T2DM patients.

The result of the current study was supported with the findings by Shalihin, Mukhali, Zubaidi, Aris, Omar, Fauzi, & Abdul Aziz (2019) mentioned that the number of medications intake were predicted statistically significant among old-aged diabetic patients for worry domain score in diabetes quality of life. With that, as the mean age for the current study was 64.6 years old, it may also be one of the factors that effected the domain worry to be significant with medication adherence.

Moreover, findings in the current study were in accordance with a research by Amankwah-Poku, Akpalu, Sefa-Dedeh, & Amoah (2021) which proves that medication intake was not associated with general well-being and all the domains of quality of life because among the diabetes regimen, medication maintenance is the easiest to adhere, meanwhile other self-care routine such as diet and exercise were the most challenging regimen to be

adhere. Furthermore, the medication intake could be a daily routine for the patient to take and therefore it has no appreciable relationship to well-being.

Lastly, past research proves that there were studies proves that the highest quality of life level in patients with diabetes mellitus was associated with better adherence treatment, meanwhile there were also few researches has not identified the association (Alfian, Sukandar, Lestari, & Abdulah, 2016).

Limitations

The current study has its own limitations, the study was depended on the respondent's self-reported data. With that, there would be a possibility for the subject to recall bias with their answers (Alfian, Sukandar, Lestari & Abdullah, 2016).

Future Recommendations

Firstly, other information that may influence adherence should also be assessed, such as the use of other medications, diabetes knowledge, side effect of the medication, frequency of dosage and costs of the treatment (Alfian, Sukandar, Lestari & Abdulah, 2016). In addition, replication and adaptation of a qualitative method of this study should be conducted by taking into consideration on the previous mentioned limitations. With that, the result on the prevalence of medication adherence could be assure and generalized.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study indicates there is a significant relationship between medication adherence and the domain worry in health-related quality of life among T2DM patients. It explained that patients with a high adherence towards their medication has a high worrying aspect in their quality of life. Moreover, these are one of the factors that can be useful to be considered in the future study. The study is also suggested to assess other variables and a qualitative study to obtain in depth understanding on T2DM patients' adherence towards their medications.

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