نموذج رقم ۱۱۱۰۰ استمارة ملخص بحث بواسطة المتقدم

نوعه: - (مشترك)

عنوان البحثُ باللغة الإنجليزية:-

Effect of Ramadan Instructional Program on Glycemic Control among Elderly People with Diabetes

عنوان البحث باللغة العربية: _ في نسبة السكر في الدم بين كبار السن المصابين بمرض أثر برنامج رمضان التعليمي على التحكم في نسبة السكري السكري المشاركون في البحث: بالترتيب في النشر مع توضيح تخصصاتهم ووضع خط تحت اسم المتقدم

| | مكان العمل | الدرجه | الاسم |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | كليه التمريض- جامعة الفيوم | مدرس تمريض صحة مجتمع | د. أماني عبد العزيز إبراهيم |
| | | | جمعه |
| ſ | كليه التمريض- جامعة الفيوم | استاذ مساعد تمريض صحة مجتمع | د / أمل ابراهيم فؤاد |
| | | | |

مكان النشر:

Novelty journal, Vol. 5, Issue 3/ September - December 2018

هل البحث معتمد على رسالة علمية نعم () $(\sqrt{\ })$

ملخص البحث المصغر باللغة الانحليزية:

Background: Fasting in Ramadan month for elderly with diabetes is a challenge, but numerous elderlies with diabetes select to fast despite the guidance for not to do by health professionals. Purpose: Assessment of the effect of Ramadan instructional program on glycemia control among elderly patients with diabetes. Subjects & Methods: A Quasi-experimental design was used. Setting: This study was conducted at five geriatric home in Cairo city (Hadaya Barakat, Al-Safa, Al-Marwa, Om- Hani and Al-Fayoum geriatric home). Sample: APurposive sample of two hundred elderly patients with diabetes were divided into two groups (100 elderly patients with diabetes in each group), the first group was educated for Ramadan instructional program (intervention group), and the second group was not educated Ramadan instructional program (control group). Tools: 1- structured interviewing questionnaire concerned with (socio-demographic data and personal medical history). 2-Glucometers sheet. 3- Adherence to a healthy diet sheet. 4- Biochemical clinical and metabolic parameters charts. 5- Physical Activity Scale for the Elderly (PASE). Results: Elderly patients who developed hypoglycemia in the intervention group were less than control group (17.0% Vs 34.0%). Also, patients who developed hyperglycemia in the intervention group were less than control group (26.0% Vs 48.0%). Conclusion: Elderly patients who received Ramadan instructional program (intervention group) had more glycemia control than elderly patients who did not (control group). Recommendation: Specialized instructional program for glycemia control should be planned for elderly patients with diabetes before Ramadan.

Key Words: Ramadan instructional program, glycemic control, elderly people with diabetes

توقيع مقدم البحث

مقدم البحث د. امل ابراهیم فواد