

Predictors of Poor Glycemic Control Amongst Patients Attending Diabetes Clinic of the University Health Center, University of Ibadan, Nigeria Post Covid-19 Pandemic: A Retrospective Study

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Abstract

Diabetes Mellitus is a chronic multisystemic disease characterized by high blood sugar. Poor glycemic control is closely linked with micro/macro-vascular complications. Covid-19 significantly mal-affected healthcare services, as it disrupted clinical activities, thereby worsening glycemic control in DM patients. This study aims at assessing predictors of poor glycemic control amongst registered DM patients at the University Health Center, Uni-Ibadan, Nigeria.

This study will be a retrospective descriptive and analytical study involving about 60 patients who have been attending DM clinic of Uni-Ibadan. Secondary data will be collected from patient's case notes using a structured data extraction form to harvest Patient's data. Glycemic control will be assessed using HbA1C, FBS/2hpp for each patient. Descriptive statistics will be used to summarize the data and multivariate analysis will be done to establish predictors of glycemic control.

It is anticipated that poor glycemic control will be rampant amongst DM patients post Covid-19 due to poor clinical/medication adherence vis-à-vis patient-specific factors independently linked with poor glycemic control.

The study is expected to provide valuable information on Predictors of Poor Glycemic Control which will greatly impact DM care in the University of Ibadan.

Index Terms

Diabetes Mellitus, Glycemic Control, Covid-19