INTRODUCTION

• In 2014, there were 18.8 million people diagnosed with diabetes and approximately 7.0 million people undiagnosed in the United States.
• More than 90% of those diabetes cases were type 2 or adult onset diabetes.
• Studies demonstrate diabetes self-management including activities such as increased medication adherence and health literacy improve outcomes for individuals with Type 2 Diabetes (T2D).

OBJECTIVES

• This scoping review serves to provide a review of literature regarding health literacy related to the self-management of T2D with a focus upon medication adherence.
• At the conclusion of this presentation, the learner will be able to identify the steps of the Aronson & O’Malley method for scoping review4 using the Socioecological Model.
• The learner will identify aspects of the relationship between health literacy and medication adherence in rural adults with type 2 diabetes from a social ecological perspective.
• Research Questions: Based on the current literature, which factors are associated with medication adherence in individuals with T2D? Do individuals with T2D who receive health literacy screening show improved medication adherence?

RESULTS MODEL (cont.)

Medication adherence in T2D is related to factors including correlations between: diabetes knowledge scores and medication adherence; diabetes knowledge and A1C; and health literacy is independently associated with diabetes knowledge. Future research should include nursing theory and health promotion behaviors to explore diabetes self-management behaviors related to medication adherence.

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Special thanks to Dr. Susan Newman, PhD, RN, CRNP

Methodology. 8

Medication Adherence in Type 2 Diabetes: A Scoping Review
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CONCLUSIONS

Medication adherence in T2D is related to factors including correlations between: diabetes knowledge scores and medication adherence; diabetes knowledge and A1C; and health literacy is independently associated with diabetes knowledge. Future research should include nursing theory and health promotion behaviors to explore diabetes self-management behaviors related to medication adherence.

SELECT REFERENCES


METHODS

• This Scoping Review used the Aronson & O’Malley method to frame this review8 and the Socioecological Model provided a theoretical framework guiding this review5.
• Systematic literature review was conducted in CINAHL, OVID: Medline, and PubMed databases; also backward chaining; key author and key journal searches to include thirteen peer reviewed studies.
• Peer reviewed studies that assessed medication adherence and health literacy in adults with T2D were included.

RESULTS

Medication adherence in T2D is related to factors including correlations between: diabetes knowledge scores and medication adherence; diabetes knowledge and A1C; and health literacy is independently associated with diabetes knowledge. Future research should include nursing theory and health promotion behaviors to explore diabetes self-management behaviors related to medication adherence.

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