

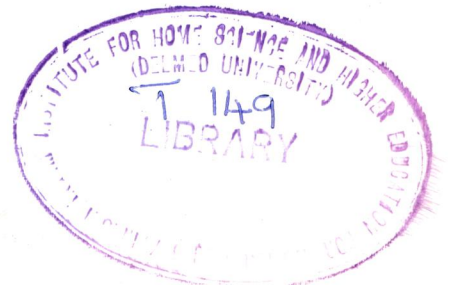
Development and Evaluation of Audio-
Visual Aids for Diet Counselling of
Diabetics and Cardiovascular Disease
Patients

By

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Introduction

I. INTRODUCTION

Mankind is beset with many nagging problems, the major being poverty, hunger, illhealth and disease. We in India too have been nagging with a constant battle against these problems which have caused extreme misery to the entire world.

A developing country like India has to make a simultaneous surge ahead on many fronts, but priority will have to be given to the health sector as only healthy citizens can make a nation strong.

Non communicable diseases like diabetes, cardiovascular diseases have increased in prevalence as a consequence of increase life expectancy and changing life styles (WHO, 1988). Preventing physical deterioration is the key to positive health. Diabetes is a chronic metabolic disorder which cannot be cured completely, but therapies instituted for it can help to achieve a satisfactory control.

According to WHO (1991), more than 50 million people in the world today suffer from diabetes. Although

the disease is on the rise in both developed and developing countries, it is a far greater problem in developing countries, where it may in extreme cases affect 30 - 40 per cent of adults against 2 - 4 per cent in the industrialized world.

Heart disease is another universal problem. According to WHO (1989) out of the 11 million annual deaths in the developed countries there are some 3.3 million deaths from heart disease. Developing countries are developing cardiovascular disease, ills commonly attributed to the industrialized world.

Cardiovascular disease is emerging as a major health problem in India. According to Herald of Health (1991) in India, there is an alarming increase in the incidence of angina and heart attack, particularly among the younger people and the urban population. Public health officials should arouse practical and public awareness of the problem and set up programmes to prevent the diseases.

Diet plays an important role in the causation of this multifaceted disease. Among dietary factors, the

most important are the nature and quantity of fat, cholesterol intake, caloric intake and nature of carbohydrates.

The dietary habits in developing countries are rapidly changing. The consumption of fat and sugar has risen steadily, while the intake of fibre and complex carbohydrate has declined. These changes together with the adoption of sedentary life styles by people accounts for much of the chronic diseases.

In recent years, many attempts have been made to simplify dietary regime to be followed by diabetics in order to follow him/her to lead a normal healthy life. Despite all these efforts, morbidity and mortality rate due to complications of diabetes are increasing at a threatening pace due to poor control of blood sugar levels. This could be attributed to lack of adequate knowledge, lack of communication among the doctors dietitian and patients and difficulty to understand dietary instructions. So, an effort should be made to raise the awareness of people on how to protect themselves against chronic disease by modifying their eating habits and increasing their physical exercise.

Diet counselling is an easy and practical means

of educating the people on the right health habits. Diet counselling is a scientific process of assistance extended by an expert in an individual situation to a needy person (Indu Dave 1984). Education and counselling of the patients, family members and the society form an essential component of national development. Systematic education and counselling carries great advantage to the health and well being of the patients. Amongst all the guidance services, it is the counselling service which specifically helps the person to obtain a realistic understanding of himself. Counselling can be made more effective and learning permanent by the use of audio-visual aids. Teaching aids which affect our organs of audibility and sight are called "Audio-visual aids". In any educational system, the aids are to help in teaching neither to be substituted for teaching nor for teachers. Mechanical learning is easily forgotten where as hearing through sensory experience is long lasting and sometime life lasting (Sharma, et al., 1987).

Developing and evaluating the effectiveness of audio-visual aids forms an important part in any counselling system. The best method of diet counselling should be identified for an effective and impressionable

learning process. The present study has been undertaken in that direction, with the following objectives.

- A. Select six suitable audio - visual aids for diet counselling of diabetic and cardio - vascular disease patients.
- B. Develop the selected audio - visual aids using appropriate themes for the education of the patients.
- C. Evaluate the audio - visual aids developed by utilizing them in diet counselling of diabetics and vascular disease patients.
- D. Study the impact of diet counselling.

Review of Literature

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature pertaining to this study on **"Development and evaluation of audio-visual aids and diet counselling for diabetic and cardiovascular disease patients"** is reviewed under the following headings;

- A. Meaning and prevalence of diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular diseases
 - B. Role of diet in diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular disease.
 - C. Need for counselling of diabetic and cardiovascular disease patients.
 - D. Channels of diet counselling.
-
- A. **Meaning of diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular diseases and prevalence of diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular diseases:**

The three physicians Charaka, Susruta and Vagbhata wrote of diabetes as "a disease of the rich and oen that is brought about by the gluttonous over-indulgence in oil, flour and sugar. (Tanphaichitr et al., 1983).

Hollenbeck (1990) states that diabetes mellitus is a chronic condition characterized primarily by an elevation of plasma glucose, although abnormalities in lipoprotein and amino acid metabolism also are a common findings.

It has been pointed out by Robinson (1986) that diabetes mellitus is a genetically and clinically heterogenous group of disorders all of which show glucose intolerance. It is characterized by partial or total lack of functioning insulin and alterations in carbohydrate, protein and fat metabolism.

Deepa Mahta and Vali (1991) state that diabetes is a metabolic disorder caused by insufficient insulin action or its deficiency, characterised by raised sugar level in the blood. Diabetes is named differently according to the condition it creates in the body. But most popularly in India, it is called the "Sweet Disease".

Deshay (1987) and Kahn (1990) point that diabetes comes from the greek language meaning to pass through or to flow through and mellitus means 'sweet'. Hence, it is merely a description of what is happening in

the body - a fluid containing sugar passes through the body suffering from diabetes mellitus. Diabetes mellitus is characterized by an excess of sugar in the blood and/or urine. Davidson and Passmore (1975) state that diabetes mellitus is a syndrome characterized by a raised glucose concentration in the blood, due to deficiency or diminished effectiveness of insulin. The disease is chronic and also affects the metabolism of fat and protein. Glucose usually, spills over in to the urine and this is associated with polyuria and loss of weight.

WHO (1979) describes diabetes as a chronic disorder caused by inherited or acquired impairment of the insulin production in the pancreas - a gland which also discharges digestive juices in to the duodenum or first part of the small intestine. This leads to a reduced glucose tolerance, increased concentration of glucose in the blood (hyperglycemia) and other metabolic disturbances which in the long run may cause pathological changes in the large and small blood vessels of the body. Cardiovascular diseases that contribute to human mortality and morbidity are coronary heart disease, hypertension, acute myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, rheumatic heart disease and congenital heart disease (Clara Mixon, 1990).

Cardiovascular diseases include coronary heart disease, stroke and rheumatic heart disease, as well as high blood pressure (World Health, 1986).

Prevalence of diabetes mellitus:

The frequency occurrence of diabetes in the asian region varies between countries and ethnic groups. In all groups it is atleast 2 per cent and may be as high as 5 per cent in some countries. The disease affects Indians more commonly than Malays and Indonesians and much more so than the Chinese in the same communities.

Extrapolation of the data to the U.S. Population in the age range of 20 to 74 indicates a total diabetes prevalence of 6.6 per cent or more than 8 million. The prevalence of undiagnosed diabetes (3.2 per cent) was almost equal to that of previously diagnosed diabetes (3.4 per cent) (Hadden et al., 1987).

According to Bajaj (1988) in the island of Nauru, in the Western Pacific region, one quarter of the adult population are known to suffer from the non-insulin dependent form of diabetes. In migrant communities of Asian Indians, now living in Fiji, Mauritius, Singapore and South Africa, ten per cent of adults suffer from the disease.

Studies conducted by Patel (1986) show that the prevalence rate of known diabetes in Bhadran a village in Gujarat State is 2.13 percent and newly detected diabetes is 1.66 per cent, a total of 3.79 per cent.

Prevalence of cardiovascular diseases:

According to WHO (1988) mortality from the cardiovascular diseases which in 1990 had been only 8 per cent of total deaths, climbed to about 20 per cent. The prevalence in some groups "is now of about the same magnitude as in Finland" a country with "one of the highest mortality rates for heart disease among the middle-aged population.

Cardiovascular diseases accounted for 48 per cent of all deaths in the United States in 1985 with over, 900,000 Americans dying from heart attacks, strokes and other blood vessel disease and that the cost of cardiovascular disease in 1985 approached 84 million (NCNamara, 1987).

The prevalence of possible myocardial infarction combined with angina and of definite angina only showed a 4 fold increase across the age-range studied. This national

population based study strongly suggests that the prevalence of ischaemic heart disease in middle aged U.K. men is greater than has been indicated by studies based on occupational groups (Shaper et al., 1985).

Ehnholm et al., (1985) reported that the population of North Karelia has a high rate of coronary heart disease. It also has a high prevalence of hypercholesterolemia.

B. Role of diet in reducing the incidence of diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular diseases:

Dietary control is an integral part of management for the diabetic. The diet should always provide the essentials for good nutrition. Similarly for the cardiovascular disease patients, diet plays a very important role in controlling the disease.

Tsai et al., (1987) state that supplementation of soy polysacoharide significantly reduced the risk of post-prandial plasma triglyceride levels.

Jenkins et al., (1981) found that partial replacement of bread with soyabeans or guar crisp bread

resulted in lower post-prandial blood glucose than did a bread or cereal meal.

Sullivan et al., (1992) recommend fresh fruit rather than fruit juice in routine meal planning for patients with diabetes. Bose (1979) indicate that those who consumed the routine Bengalee diet which is high in fiber were less prone to hyperglycemia.

Incorporation of fenugreek produced a significant fall in fasting blood glucose and an improvement in glucose tolerance (Godine et al., 1991).

Anderson et al., (1991) reports that consumption of oat fiber diet for two weeks decreased fasting serum glucose.

Vorsta et al., (1987) pointed out that dried beans because of their high fiber content and low glycemic index are especially suitable for diabetic diets.

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES:

Hanis et al., (1991) state that "polyunsaturated fatty acids in vegetable and marine oils have been shown to reduce cholesterol levels in normolipidemic subjects.

Reducing fat in the diet will help individuals control their intake of cholesterol and calories (priscilla et al., (1989). According to keys (1983) Centenarians are common among farmers whose breakfast is often only a wineglass of olive oil.

Hunter et al (1989) reported that recommendation to eat more fish as a means of reducing cardiovascular disease risk may be simplistic.

Auderson et al., (1988) recommends psyllium hydrophilic mucilloid as effective therapy for hypercholesterolemia. consumption of an average of 13g of guar gum in crisp bread, dropped serum cholesterol significantly by 13% was reported by Martin et al., (1980).

Kesaniemi et al., (1991) reported that diet consisting of foods high in mixed natural fibers reduced total serum cholesterol.

According to Truswell et al., (1980) diets high in water soluble fibre from oats and dried beans significantly lower serum cholesterol concentrations.

Consumption of 3 gms of garlic daily reduced cholesterol clogged up in blood vessels (Patricia 1987) studies carried out by Hartan et al., (1991) showed that barely dietary fiber is more effective for lowering blood cholesterol.

C. Diet Counselling for Diabetic and Cardiovascular Diseases

Dietary control is the principle element of management for a diabetic. Adjustments must be made to fit the patients life style besides variety and taste.

Counselling is a form of education in a very specialised form and extended in a most scientific manner to the individual counselee. Education and counselling of the patient, family members and the society form an essential component of a good counselling.

Harnett et al., (1990) report that a diabetes exercise education kit for the clients like pamphlets

samples of products for hypoglycemia and exercise diaries confirmed the interest need and necessary component for a diabetes education exercise.

Studies carried out by Elliff et al., (1991) on diabetic patients reveal that the subjects after attending a basic diabetic education class for a 3 month period, there was rise in mean scores due to knowledge gain.

Robnett et al., (1991) show that a slide lecture format for 2½ hour session designed to provide the participants with enough information to demystify the disease and to care for a child for diabetes. The nutrition presentation emphasized the importance of consistency, portion size, meal timing and individualization of meal pattern.

Studies carried out by Van Gunket (1991) shows that the simplified method for instructing children

with diabetes was developed utilising the ADA exchange lists for meal planning where a moderate intake of fat and protein for a heart healthy diet is emphasized which produced positive results. So the goal of nutritional therapy in diabetes is to promote normal levels of glucose and lipids. (Geppert et al., 1991).

Cardiovascular Diseases:

Nutritional education is recognized as a key component of therapy. Nutrition education is uniquely presented in a step wise modular format progressing from basic principles to individualized dietary patterns. In addition to individualized care, a group discussion of cardiovascular nutrition regarding basic principles of fat, cholesterol, sodium and weight control and finally individual follow up is also necessary. (Winkler et al., 1991). Smith et al., (1991) reported that conducting in-patient cardiac nutrition classes is an important component of care for cardiac bypass surgery through pamphlets, video, food packages etc. pre and post tests were utilized to evaluate knowledge gained.

Ellison et al., (1988) pointed out that as a practical approach for reducing blood cholesterol levels

among free living Americans, suggestions are made regarding diet and source of counselling.

Another study by Kerester (1988) showed that the National cholesterol education programme determines the proportion of cholesterol tested for adults and the steps to lower it.

D. Channels of Diet Counselling:

Dietary instructions for a diabetic must be simple to teach patients about diet, educators must use educational techniques appropriate to the culture and literacy of the patient and family, single concept messages such as "eat less fat" or "eat less food" promote learning and minimize failure (Gonder 1987).

Audio-visual aids are devices or procedures that help to make learning more interesting and more effective. Audio-visual materials strengthen the spoken or written words with concrete images. They offer different experiences to stimulate self activity on part of pupils. It is thus, rightly said that 85% of knowledge comes through seeing and learning. Diet counselling for diabetic

and cardiovascular disease patients was carried out by means of aids, because the concentrated attention and sustained interest developed by means of aids are the most important to learning as the learner is interested in things he can see, hear, touch, taste, plan, make, do and try. Hence the place of audio-visual aids in teaching is unique and important. (Denys 1979)

Wedman et al., (1987) reported that members who received counselling accompanied by graphic aids (such items as models and charts of the eye, kidneys, arteries, nerve, fibres fat and glucose levels), registered the highest rates of compliance than the members who received counselling without graphic aids.

Study conducted by Bredbenner et al., (1988) show that videotapes and posters produce similar results with respect to attitudes, behaviour and audience participation. But participants instructed by videotape learned and retained more nutrition information. Reed (1988) states that whether it is graphics, charts, tables, play boards it should be very effective in conveying the message.

The time taken in teaching the basic principles of the fat-controlled low sodium diet for a group of subjects using a slide, tape recording presentation was significantly less as compared with the group which was taught verbally. (Berg et al., 1991).

According to Kruse et al., (1991) over 7000 consumers have benefited by viewing the video and receiving copies of the recipes and nutrition tips regarding the positive simple message 'less is best'.

Kishchuk et al., (1991) show that recognition, reading and learning were significantly greater among employees who had been given personal copies of leaflets regarding cardiovascular health promotion 45% reported recognizing the leaflet, 35% reading it and 23% learning something from it.

Methodology

III. METHODOLOGY

The methodology involved in the conduct of presentpresent study entitled "Development and evaluation of audio-visual aids for diet counselling of diabetics and cardiovascular disease patients" is described under the following heads.

- A. Selection of Audio-Visual Aids for Diet counselling of Diabetics and Cardiocascular Disease Patients.
- B. Development of the Selected Audio- Visual Aids.
- C. Evaluation of the Audio - Visual Aids Through Diet Counselling.
 - 1. Selection of the area.
 - 2. Selection of the Subjects.
 - 3. Study of the Case history of the Selected Subjects.
 - 4. Diet counselling of diabetic and Cardiovascular disease Subjects.
- D. Comparison of the effectiveness of the Audio - Visual aids.
- E. Evaluating the Effectiveness of diet counselling.

A. Selection of Audio - Visual Aids for Diet Counselling of Diabetics and Cardiovascular Disease Patients.

Diet counselling for diabetics and cardiovascular disease patients is essential as life long dietary modification is indispensable. To make the process of diet counselling more effective and interesting the following six methods were selected for further development and evaluation.

1. Lecture
2. Posters
3. Charts
4. Leaflets.
5. Tape Recordings
- and 6. Slides.

These methods were selected as they specifically involved either seeing, hearing or both. They are also simple for development, less costly, important and easy to handle in the field situation. The selected six methods were common for diabetic and cardiovascular disease patients.

B. Development of the Selected Audio-Visual Aids

After having selected the audio-visual aids, appropriate themes were allotted for diabetic and cardiovascular diseases. The themes allotted for the selected methods are presented in Table I.

TABLE I
THEMES ALLOTTED FOR THE SELECTED METHODS

Method	Themes Allotted	
	Diabetes	Cardiovascular Diseases
Lecture	Definition of diabetes, Types and symptoms	Definition of cardiovascular diseases, types and symptoms
Posters	Foods to be included, protein rich foods and fibre rich foods	Foods high and low in sodium. High cholesterol foods
Charts	Foods to be restricted and food exchange lists	Foods to be restricted and included. Heights and weights of Indians male and female.
Leaflets	Exercise, food and Insulin for diabetic patients.	Dietary patterns for heart disease patients.
Audio-cassette	Skin care, foot care Eye care and dental care.	Prevention of heart diseases.
Slides	Model menu for 1800 Kcal., 2100 Kcal., and 2,400 Kcal., Diabetic diets	Model menu supplying 500 mg. 1000 mg. and 2000 mg. sodium.

According to the themes allotted, attractive posters, charts and leaflets were prepared. Scripts for lecture method and audio cassettes were also developed. shown in Appendix XI & XII. Model menus were prepared in the laboratory supplying the nutrients indicated in Table I. Slides were prepared by taking photographs of the prepared menus. The aids thus developed are shown in plates 1,2,3,4,5 and 6.

C. Evaluation of the Audio-Visual Aids Through Diet Counselling

The efficacy of the aids developed were compared and the best aid was evaluated by utilising them in the diet counselling of diabetics and cardiovascular disease patients. The procedure involved in the conduct of diet counselling is described in the following.

1. Selection of the area

Mettupalayam town in Coimbatore District was selected as the venue for conducting diet counselling. This area was selected because adequate number of patients were available here and the subjects were willing to co-operate

in the study. Moreover such studies were not conducted in this area in the past.

2. Selection of the Subjects

Government hospital, where both the diabetic and cardiovascular disease patients attended for treatment was selected for drawing the samples. The investigator recorded the non-insulin dependent diabetics in the age group of 40 to 50 years who visited the clinic for treatment. In the same way, the cardiovascular disease patients in the age range of 40 to 50 years were recorded. It was ensured that these subjects were not included in any education programme in the past and as far as possible recently diagnosed patients were selected for the study. A total number 15 diabetic and 15 cardiovascular disease patients were selected for diet counselling. These subjects were selected based on their willingness to co-operate in the study. The samples comprised of 8 males and 7 females in each disease condition. A comparable group of 8 males and 7 females from each disease condition were selected as control group. This group did not receive any diet counselling.

3. Study of the Case history of the Selected Subjects

To study the background information of the subjects, interview schedules were developed for diabetics and cardiovascular disease patients separately. The schedule evaluated information regarding the family background, socio-economic status, occupation, duration of the disease, any other complications associated with their diseases and food habits of the selected samples. These interview schedules developed are presented in Appendix I. The initial dietary knowledge of the subjects were assessed utilising the questionnaire presented in Appendix II.

4. Diet Counselling of diabetic and Cardiovascular disease Patients

After evaluating the initial knowledge of the subjects, diet counselling was started utilising the developed aids. Before counselling through a particular aid, the knowledge of the patients pertaining to the theme was evaluated by administering the questionnaire prepared for that purpose. The individual questionnaires prepared for each method are presented in Appendix III.

One aid was used at a time for counselling for a period of 15 days. At the end of 15 days period, the knowledge of the subjects was evaluated using the same questionnaire. Thus for each method the knowledge of the subjects, before and after 15 days of diet counselling through the different methods was evaluated utilising the questionnaires prepared. Diet counselling was carried out for a period of three months utilizing the methods developed one by one.

Figures 1,2,3,4,5,6 depict diet counselling through different methods. Diet counselling was carried out through individual contact and group contact methods. The subjects were requested to assemble in one centre whenever group contact methods were utilized.

D. Comparison of the effectiveness of Audio-Visual Aids

The effectiveness of the audio-visual aids in imparting dietetic knowledge was compared using the gain in knowledge of the subjects after each method. The knowledge gained was assessed by the tests conducted before and after each method and by assigning scores for the correct answers. The mean gain in knowledge was computed and analysed statistically.

E. Evaluating the Effectiveness of Diet Counselling

At the end of 3 months of diet counselling the final knowledge of the subjects were assessed utilizing the same questionnaire used for evaluating the knowledge at the beginning. The impact of diet counselling was also evaluated by estimating the fasting and post-prandial blood glucose level of diabetic subjects and the blood cholesterol levels of the cardiovascular disease patients before diet counselling and after 3 months of diet counselling. Blood glucose and blood cholesterol were estimated using the methods given by (Varely 1980). The procedure involved in determining blood glucose levels and blood cholesterol levels is given in Appendix IX & X.

PLATE I INDICATES
DIET COUNSELLING THROUGH LECTURE



PLATE V INDICATES

DIET COUNSELLING THROUGH AUDIO CASSETTE



PLATE VI INDICATES
DIET COUNSELLING THROUGH SLIDES



Results and Discussion

IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the present study on "Development of audio-visual aids for diet counselling of diabetics and cardiovascular disease patients is presented and discussed under the following heads..:

- A. Socio economic and health status of diabetic and cardiovascular disease patients.
- B. Effectiveness of the selected audio-visual aids in diet counselling of diabetic and cardiovascular disease patients.
- C. Impact of diet counselling on blood glucose levels of diabetic and serum cholesterol levels of cardiovascular disease patients.
- A. Socio economic and health status of diabetic and cardiovascular disease patients:

The audio-visual aids developed included distribution of pamphlets prepared on exercise, food and insulin for diabetic subjects and dietary patterns for heart disease patients. So the subjects were needed to be literates.

Table II presents the educational status of the selected subjects.

TABLE II
EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE SELECTED SUBJECTS

Educational status	N = 15	N = 15
	Diabetic subjects	Cardiovascular disease subjects
S.S.L.C.	6	3
Higher Secondary	8	11
Graduates	1	1

Out of the fifteen diabetic subjects selected for the study, six had studied upto S.S.L.C. and eight had studied upto higher secondary and one subjectt was a graduate.

Three of the cardiovascular disease patients had studied upto S.S.L.C. Eleven upto higher secondary and one was a graduate.

Thus, all the selected subjects had adequate literacy to read and understand the educational materials distributed to them.

Table III presents the level of activity of the subjects determined according to the occupation of the subjects.

TABLE III
LEVEL OF ACTIVITY OF THE SELECTED SUBJECTS

	N = 15	N = 15
Level of activity	Diabetic subjects	Cardiovascular disease subjects
Sedentary activity	3	5
Moderate activity	10	6
Heavy activity	2	4

From Table III, it is evident that three of the diabetic subjects were involved in sedentary activity, ten were involved in moderate activity and two were involved in heavy activity.

Out of the fifteen cardiovascular disease subjects, five were involved in sedentary activity, six were involved in moderate activity and four in heavy activity. It is seen from this table that the majority of the subjects were engaged in moderate or sedentary activities. Totally only six subjects were doing heavy activities.

Table IV presents the percapita income of the selected subjects.

TABLE IV
MONTHLY PER CAPITA INCOME OF THE SELECTED SUBJECTS

Monthly per capita income in Rs.	N = 15	
	Diabetic subjects	Cardiovascular disease subjects
300 - 600	9	12
600 - 900	4	2
900 - 1200	2	1

The percapita income for nine diabetic subjects was between Rs.300 - 600 and for four diabetic subjects the percapita income was between Rs.600 - 900 only two diabetic subjects had percapita income between Rs.900 - 1200.

Among the cardiovascular disease subjects, the percapita income of twelve subjects were between Rs.300 - 600. For two subjects, the percapita income was between Rs.600 -900 and for only one subject, the percapita income was between Rs.900 - 1200. The Table reveals the fact that most of the selected subjects had either low or moderate income. Only three subjects had percapita income more than Rs.900/-

Table V presents the body mass index of the selected subjects.

Body mass index expressed as ratio of weight (kg) to height (m) squared $\frac{\text{weight (kg)}}{\text{Height}^2 \text{ (m}^2\text{)}}$ can be a good parameter to grade chronic energy deficiency (CED) in adults. The subjects can be classified as Low (18.5 - 20), Normal (20.0 - 25) and obese (25.0 - 30.0) according to the body mass index given by Garrow (1987). For the selected subjects, body mass index was calculated and are presented in Table V.

TABLE V
BODY MASS INDEX OF SELECTED SUBJECTS

Body mass index	N = 15		N = 15	
	Diabetic subjects		Cardiovascular disease subjects	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
18.5 - 20	2	3	-	-
20 - 25	5	4	7	7
25 - 30	1	-	1	-

From Table V, it is evident that out of the fifteen diabetic subjects two males and three females

were below normal. Five males and four females were of normal weight and only one was obese. The individual values for body mass index of the selected diabetic and cardiovascular disease subjects is shown in Appendix IV.

Among fifteen cardiovascular disease subjects, seven males and seven females were of normal weight and one of them was obese (Grade I).

Table VI shows the duration of the disease for the selected subjects.

TABLE VI
DURATION OF THE DISEASE

	N = 15	N = 15
Duration of the disease	Diabetic subjects	Cardiovascular disease subjects
Less than 1 year	8	1
1 - 2 years	5	6
2 - 3 years	2	4
3 - 4 years	-	2
4 - 5 years	-	2

From Table VI it is evident, that eight subjects had diabetes for the past one year only. Five subjects have the disease for the past two years and only two subjects have a duration of 2 - 3 years. Majority of subjects were neo diabetics.

Among the cardiovascular disease subjects, one subject developed the disease very recently that is within a year. Six subjects have the disease for the past 2 years and four subjects have for the past 3 years. The subjects with newly developed disorders were selected as they are more receptive for any counselling programme and more interested in participating in diet counselling.

Table VII shows the associated problems of the selected diabetic subjects.

TABLE VII
ASSOCIATED PROBLEMS OF THE SELECTED DIABETIC SUBJECTS

N = 15	
Complications	Diabetic subjects
Blood pressure	5
Eye problem	1
Neurological problems	3

Out of fifteen diabetic subjects, five have high blood pressure and one subject have eye problem and three subjects have neurological problems such as burning feet syndrome.

The cardiovascular disease subjects did not have any other associated health problems. They suffered from myocardial infarction, Ischaemic heart disease and blood pressure.

The dietary habit of the selected subjects is depicted in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII
DIETARY HABIT OF THE SELECTED SUBJECTS

	N = 15	N = 15
Dietary pattern	Diabetic subjects	Cardiovascular disease subjects
Vegetarian	1	3
Non-vegetarian	14	12

Out of the fifteen selected diabetic subjects only one subject was vegetarian and the rest fourteen

were non-vegetarian. Three cardiovascular disease subjects were vegetarians and twelve were non-vegetarians. Majority of the selected subjects were non-vegetarians.

Comparing the results with the body mass index show that though the subjects were non-vegetarians they were not obese and maintained their normal body weight.

B. Effectiveness of the selected audio-visual aids in diet counselling of diabetic and cardiovascular disease patients:

The audio-visual aids were prepared on specific themes for diet counselling. The knowledge of the subjects before educating them with each aid were assessed and then at the end of each theme the knowledge was again assessed. Thus for each aid the knowledge of the subjects before and after education was evaluated.

Table IX presents the knowledge scores of the diabetic subjects before and after diet counselling through different methods. The individual scores are given in Appendix Va. Percentage scores of the diabetic subjects is plotted in Fig.1.

FIG. 1

PERCENTAGE SCORES OF THE DIABETIC PATIENTS BEFORE AND AFTER DIET COUNSELLING THROUGH DIFFERENT METHODS

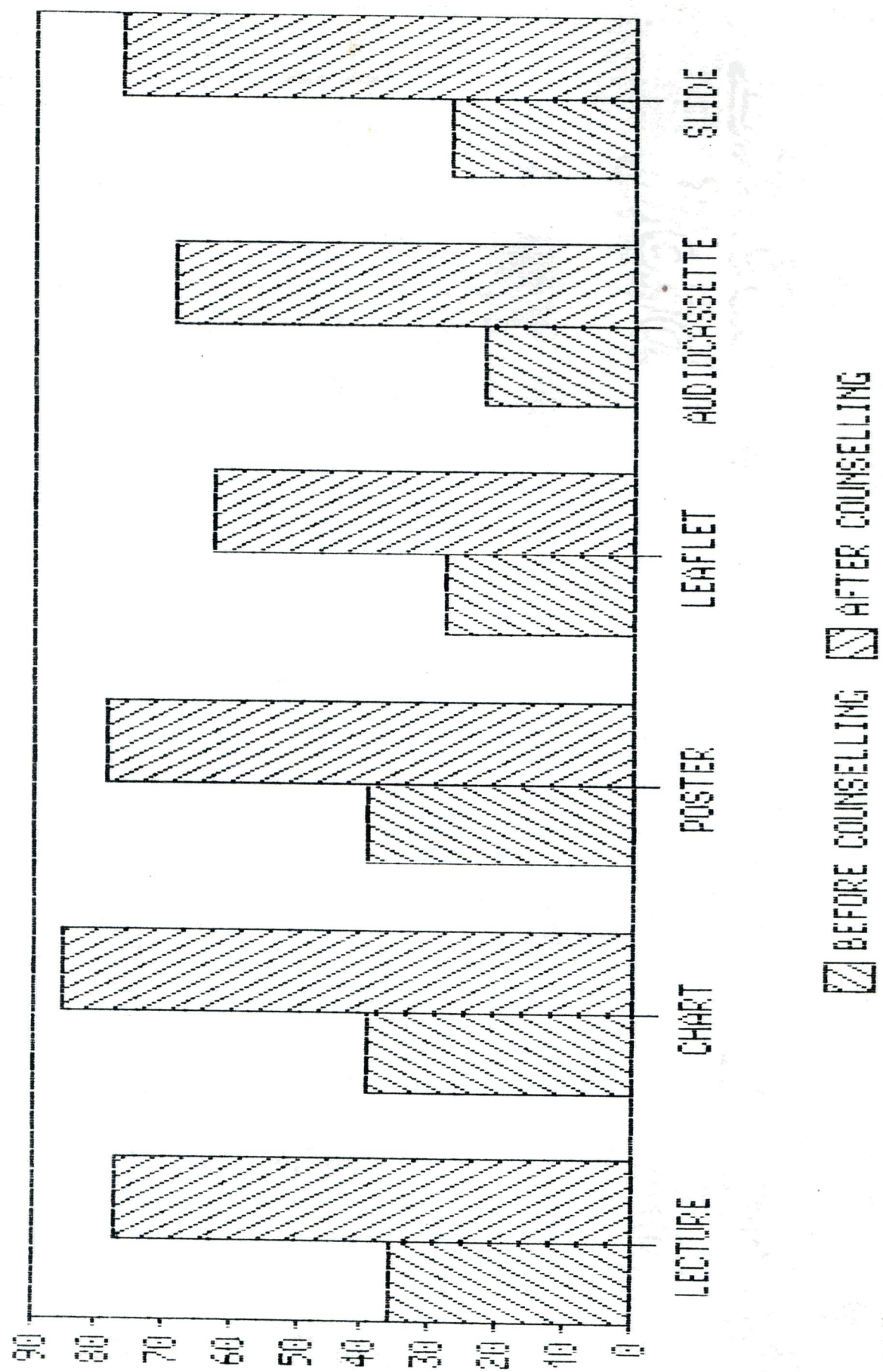


TABLE IX
KNOWLEDGE SCORES OF THE DIABETIC SUBJECTS BEFORE AND
AFTER DIET COUNSELLING THROUGH DIFFERENT METHODS

Audio-visuals	N = 15		't' values
	Before counselling	After counselling	
A. Lecture	36.33±15.19	77.67±4.03	10.63**
B. Chart	40.00±10.16	85.33±3.59	14.58**
C. Posters	39.66±16.58	75.66±12.76	8.64**
D. Leaflets	28.44± 6.05	63.11±5.90	12.82**
E. Audio-cassette	23.17±10.19	69.17±5.30	12.48**
F. Slides	23.99±5.82	74.67±4.36	17.92**

** - Significant at 1 percent level

From Table IX it is evident that the knowledge of the diabetic subjects taught through different methods had improved. The subjects were able to grasp the points and improve their knowledge when taught through all the selected methods. The gain in the knowledge after diet counselling was statistically significant at one percent level for all the methods. The results are in line with the results of Mehta et al., (1989) who have concluded that diet counselling can have a significant effect on the gain in knowledge of the patients.

The percentage scores of the cardiovascular disease subjects before and after counselling through each method are presented in Table X. The individual scores are given in Appendix Vb. Percentage scores of the cardiovascular disease subjects is shown in fig.2.

TABLE X
KNOWLEDGE SCORES OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE
SUBJECTS BEFORE AND AFTER DIET COUNSELLING
THROUGH DIFFERENT METHODS

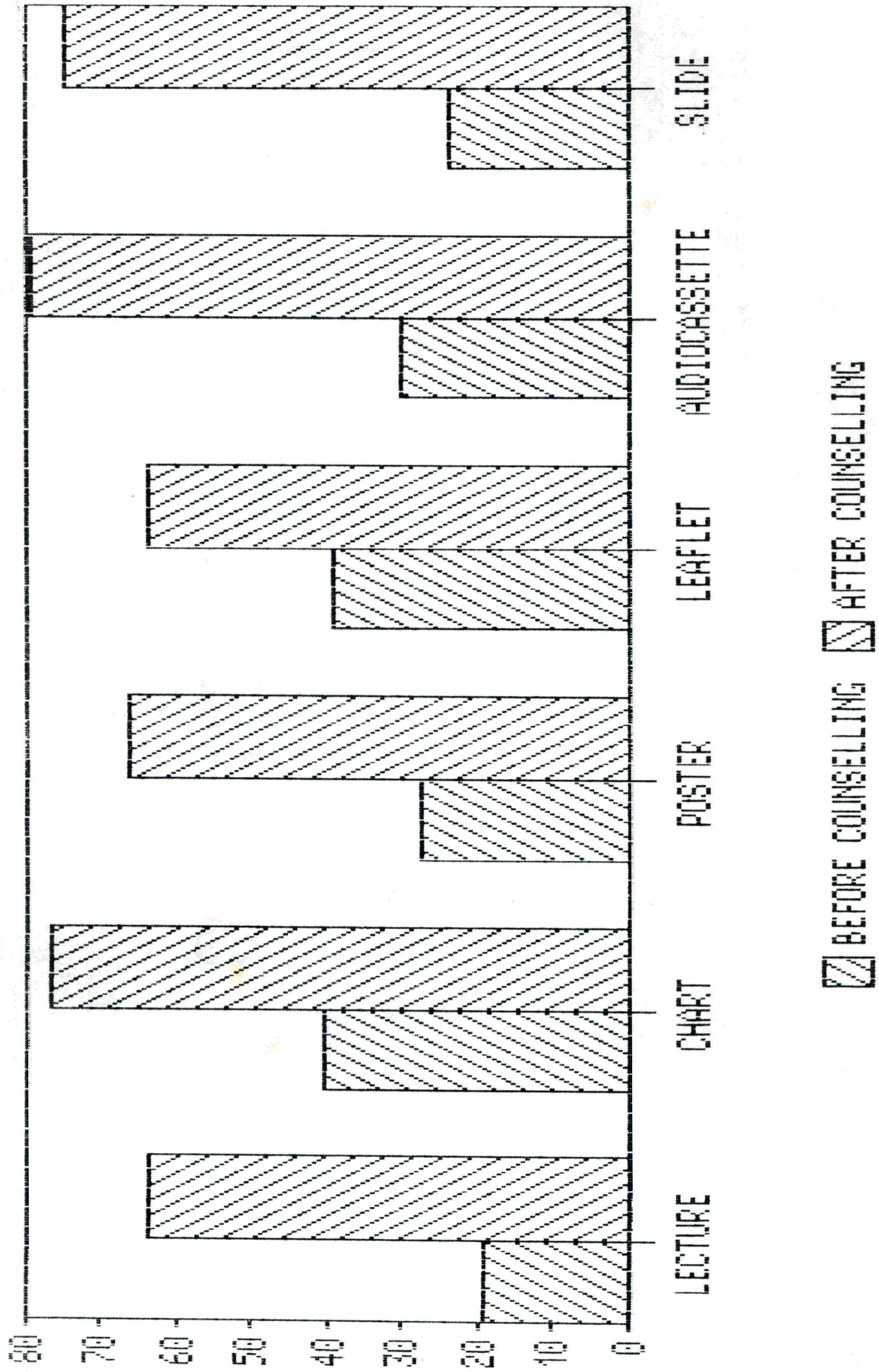
Audio-visuals	N = 15		Maximum score = 100
	Before counselling	After counselling	't' values
1. Lecture	19.47±8.99	63.73±3.71	16.14**
2. Chart	42.93±6.44	76.53±11.86	16.32**
3. Posters	24.47±5.03	66.13±4.59	19.43**
4. Leaflets	39.33±4.03	63.73±3.09	21.46**
5. Audio cassette	30.22±9.03	79.11±6.20	20.29**
6. Slide	23.99±5.86	74.66±4.57	23.56**

** - Significant at one percent level.

Table X shows that the percentage scores of the cardiovascular disease subjects when taught through different methods have improved. The subjects were able to grasp the points and improve their knowledge

Fig. 2

PERCENTAGE SCORES OF THE CARDIO VASCULAR DISEASE PATIENTS BEFORE AND AFTER DIET COUNSELLING THROUGH DIFFERENT METHODS



when taught through all the selected methods. The scores obtained after diet counselling was statistically significant at one percent level when compared with the initial scores.

These results show that the subjects were ignorant and did not have adequate dietary knowledge at the start of diet counselling. But after diet counselling their knowledge has significantly improved. All the methods that were utilized in diet counselling have produced significant gain in knowledge.

The results presented in Tables IX and X are the knowledge gained for a particular theme **tested** before and after teaching through a single method. The overall improvement in their dietary knowledge was assessed through a common questionnaire (Appendix II) administered before starting counselling and at the end of the study. The mean of the scores obtained are calculated and are presented in Table XI.

TABLE XI
 PERCENTAGE SCORES OBTAINED BY THE SELECTED SUBJECTS
 BEFORE AND AFTER DIET COUNSELLING

N = 15

Knowledge gained by the subjects	Before counselling	After counselling	't' values
Diabetic subjects	37.22±19.45	95.55±6.71	11.48**
Cardiovascular disease subjects	45.33±22.62	83.33±3.94	6.09**

** - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table XI again shows that the knowledge of the subjects have significantly increased. For both the disease conditions the gain in knowledge is significant at one percent level.

To find out the best method for diet counselling among the selected methods the increase in scores (Difference between before and after scores) were computed for each method. This mean increase of the different method were compared with each other and these values along with the results of the statistical analysis are presented in Table XII. The individual scores of the diabetic subjects are given in Appendix VIa. Mean increase in scores obtained by them is plotted in Fig.3.

Fig. 3

MEAN INCREASE IN SCORES OF DIABETIC SUBJECTS TAUGHT THROUGH THE SELECTED METHODS

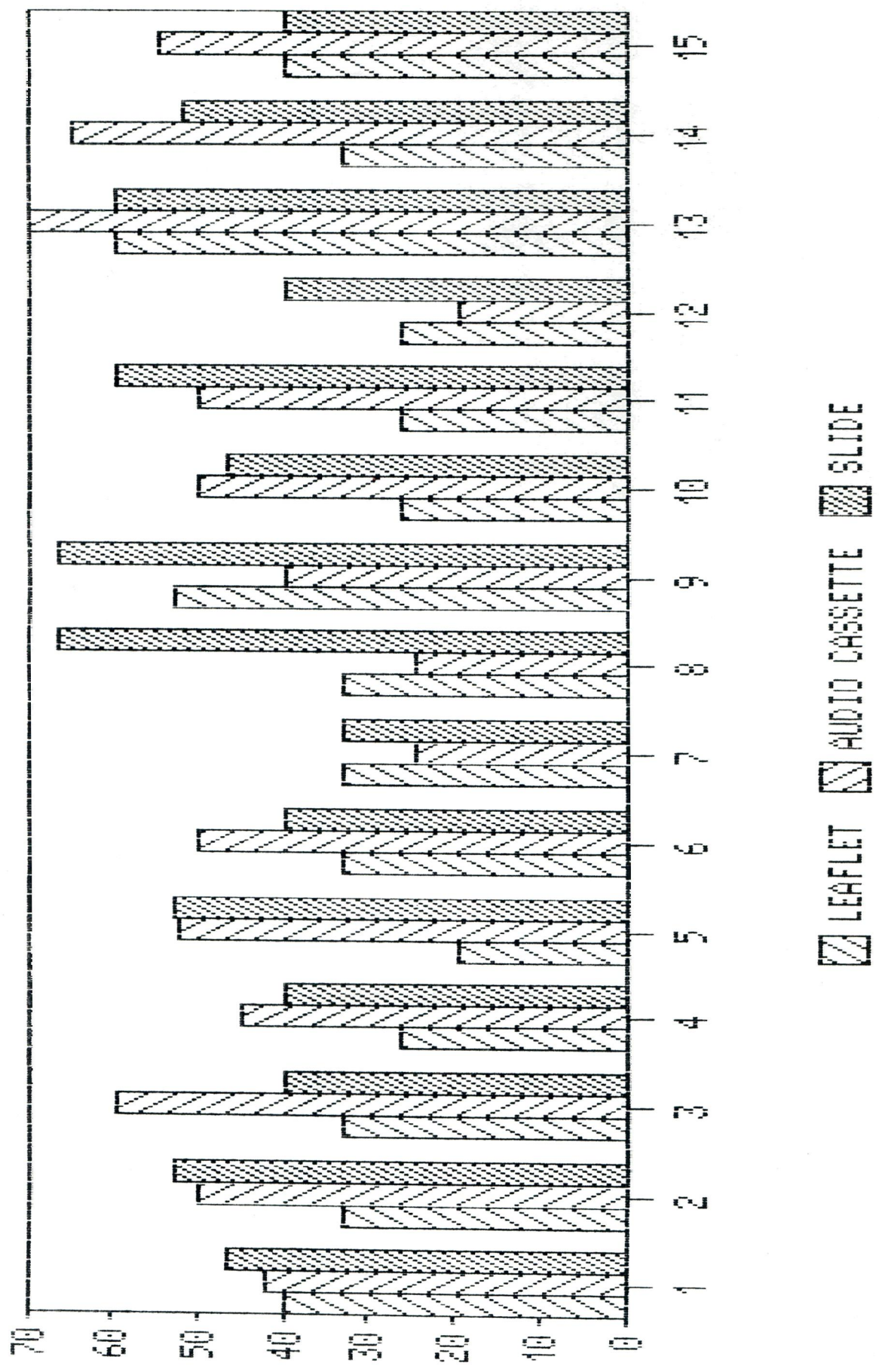


TABLE XII

**MEAN INCREASE IN SCORES OF DIABETIC SUBJECTS TAUGHT
THROUGH THE SELECTED METHODS**

Method	N = 15		Maximum score = 100		
	Scores obtained		Difference ± S.D.	Groups compared	't' values
	Initial	Final			
A. Lecture	36.33±15.19	77.67±4.03	41.33±14.52	A Vs B	1.15 ^{NS}
				A Vs C	0.54 ^{NS}
				A Vs D	1.72 ^{NS}
				A Vs E	1.88*
				A Vs F	1.89*
B. Chart	40.00±10.16	85.33±3.59	45.33±11.61	B Vs C	1.78*
				B Vs D	2.28*
				B Vs E	0.815 ^{NS}
				B Vs F	0.96 ^{NS}
C. Poster	39.66±16.58	75.66±12.76	39.33±18.99	C Vs D	0.97 ^{NS}
				C Vs E	2.02*
				C Vs F	2.27*
D. Leaflet	28.44±6.05	63.11±5.90	34.66±9.99	D Vs E	3.02**
				D Vs F	4.77**
E. Audio-cassette	23.17±10.19	69.17±5.30	46.66±13.95	E Vs F	0.59 ^{NS}
F. Slides	23.99±5.82	74.67±4.36	49.24±10.25		

** - Significant at 1 percent level.

* - Significant at 5 percent level

NS - Not significant

When the increase in scores after counselling are compared (Table XII) the maximum increase in knowledge is obtained when taught by showing slides followed by audiocassettes, charts, lecture, posters and leaflets. Slides and audiocassettes have produced maximum learning since they are novel methods as far as diet counselling is concerned and also for the subjects of the selected area. They have attracted the interest of the subjects more and produced greater learning. The slides are shown by the investigator and it is easier to hear an audiocassette. But the leaflets have to be read by the subjects and hence they have produced the least gain in knowledge. As charts are colourful and attractive they rank third in the order.

The statistical analysis show that the **increase in knowledge** is significantly high for slides and audiocassettes when compared with other methods and for leaflets the scores are significantly low when compared with the other methods.

Table XIII presents the mean increase in scores of cardiovascular disease subjects taught through the selected methods. The individual scores of the **cardiovascular diseases** subjects are given in Appendix VIb. Mean increase in scores obtained by them is plotted in Fig.4.

FIG. 4

MEAN INCREASE IN SCORES OF CARDIO VASCULAR DISEASE PATIENTS TAUGHT THROUGH THE SELECTED METHODS

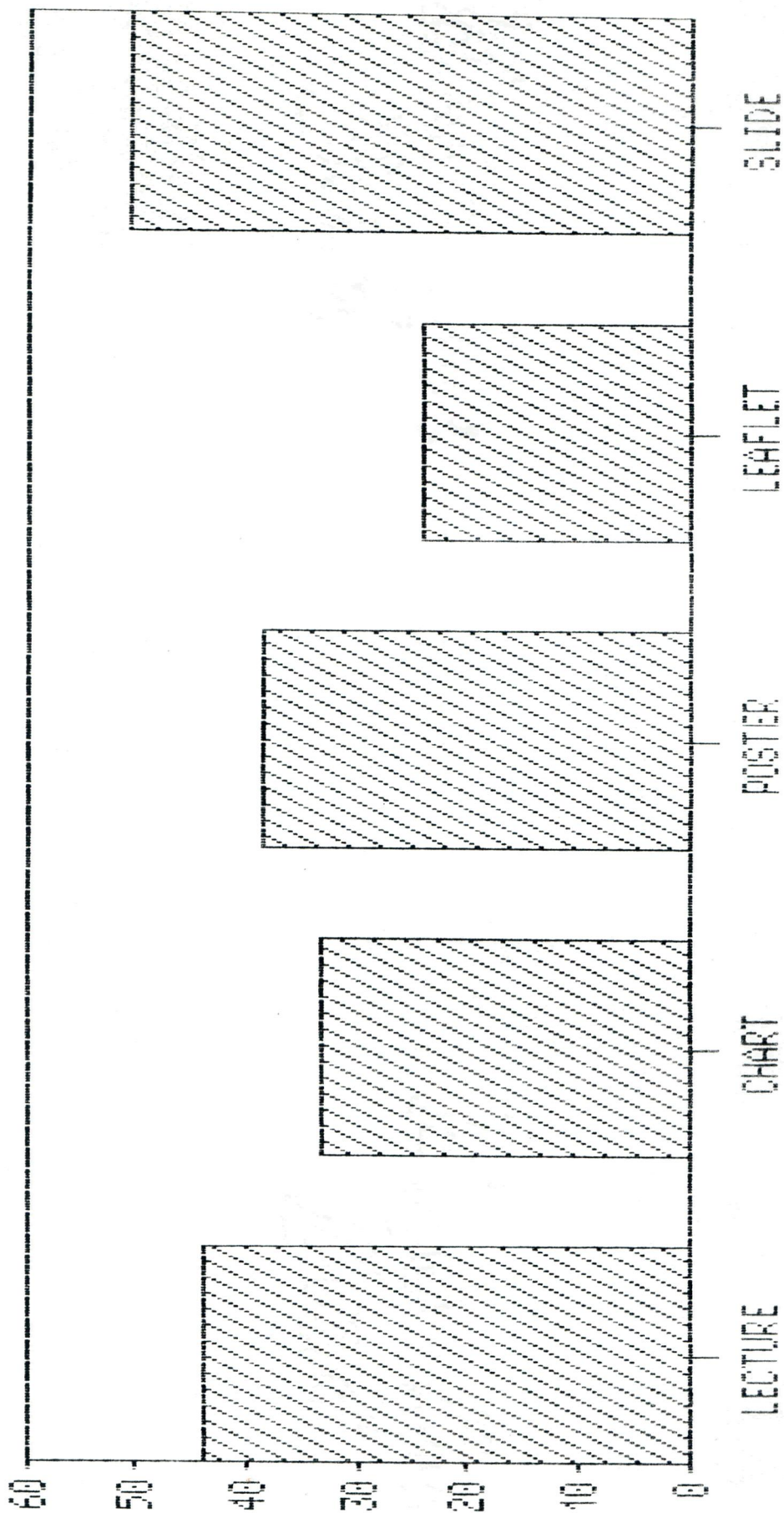


TABLE XIII

MEAN INCREASE IN SCORES OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE:
SUBJECTS TAUGHT THROUGH THE DIFFERENT METHODS

N = 15 Maximum score = 100

Method	Scores obtained		Difference ± S.D.	Groups compared	't' values
	Initial	Final			
A. Lecture	19.47±8.99	63.73±3.71	44.26±10.27	A Vs B	3.54**
				A Vs C	1.97**
				A Vs D	7.36**
				A Vs E	0.51 ^{NS}
				A Vs F	2.48*
B. Chart	42.93±6.44	76.53±11.86	33.6±7.70	B Vs C	1.97*
				B Vs D	3.20**
				B Vs E	4.41**
				B Vs F	7.70**
C. Poster	24.47±5.03	66.13±4.59	38.66±7.40	C Vs D	7.26**
				C Vs E	3.45**
				C Vs F	4.24**
D. Leaflet	39.33±4.03	63.73±3.09	24.4±4.26	D Vs E	8.56**
				D Vs F	10.02**
E. Audio cassette	30.22±9.03	79.11±6.20	48.89±8.88	E Vs F	0.63 ^{NS}
F. Slides	23.99±5.86	74.66±4.57	50.66±8		

** - Significant at 1 percent level

* - Significant at 5 percent level

NS - Not significant

When the increase in scores after counselling are compared (Table XIII) the maximum increase in knowledge is obtained when taught by showing slides followed by audiocassettes, lecture, poster charts and leaflets, slides and audiocassettes have produced maximum learning since they are novel method as far as diet counselling is concerned and also for the subjects of the selected are. They have attracted the interest of the subjects more and produced greater learning. The slides are shown by the investigator and it is easier to hear an audiocassette. But the leaflets have to be read by the subjects and hence they have produced the least gain in knowledge. As charts are colourful and attractive they rank third in the order.

The statistical analysis shows that the increase in knowledge is significantly high for slides and audio-cassettes when compared with other methods and for leaflets. The scores are significantly low when compared with the other methods.

C. Impact of diet counselling on blood glucose level of diabetic and serum cholesterol levels of cardiovascular disease patients:

Knowledge practices of subjects were assessed before and after diet counselling and results are presented and discussed in the following:

Table XIV shows the awareness of the selected subjects about exercise before and after counselling.

TABLE XIV
AWARENESS OF THE SUBJECTS ABOUT EXERCISE

	N = 15	N = 15
	Diabetics subjects	Cardiovascular disease subjects
Before counselling	3	10
After counselling	12	15

Only three diabetic subjects had realised the importance of exercise before diet counselling. But after diet counselling twelve subjects felt that exercise is important in better control of the disease. But in the case of cardiovascular disease subjects, ten subjects had indicated that they are following regular exercise. Through diet counselling all the subjects were made aware of the importance of exercise and all the subjects started exercising regularly.

Table XV presents the personal hygiene followed by diabetic subjects.

TABLE XV
PERSONAL HYGIENE FOLLOWED BY DIABETIC SUBJECTS

N = 15

Personal hygiene	Before counselling	After counselling
Eye care	2	7
Skin care	3	8
Foot care	1	6

Out of fifteen diabetic subjects only two diabetic subjects had realised the importance of personal hygiene like eye care. Skin care was followed by three of the diabetic subjects before counselling and only one subject followed foot care. Through diet counselling the importance of personal hygiene and its importance in day to day life was taught to the subjects. After counselling the subjects were made aware of personal hygiene and seven subjects started eye care, Six subjects started skin care and six subjects started taking proper foot care.

Awareness about fibre rich foods by diabetic subjects and cholesterol rich foods by cardiovascular disease subjects:

Majority (Ten) of subjects did not know about fibre rich foods and the effect of fibre on the blood

glucose level. Through diet counselling the details on fibre rich foods, the pattern of including them in the diet were taught to all the subjects and the subjects were requested to include atleast one fibre rich food in each meal of the day.

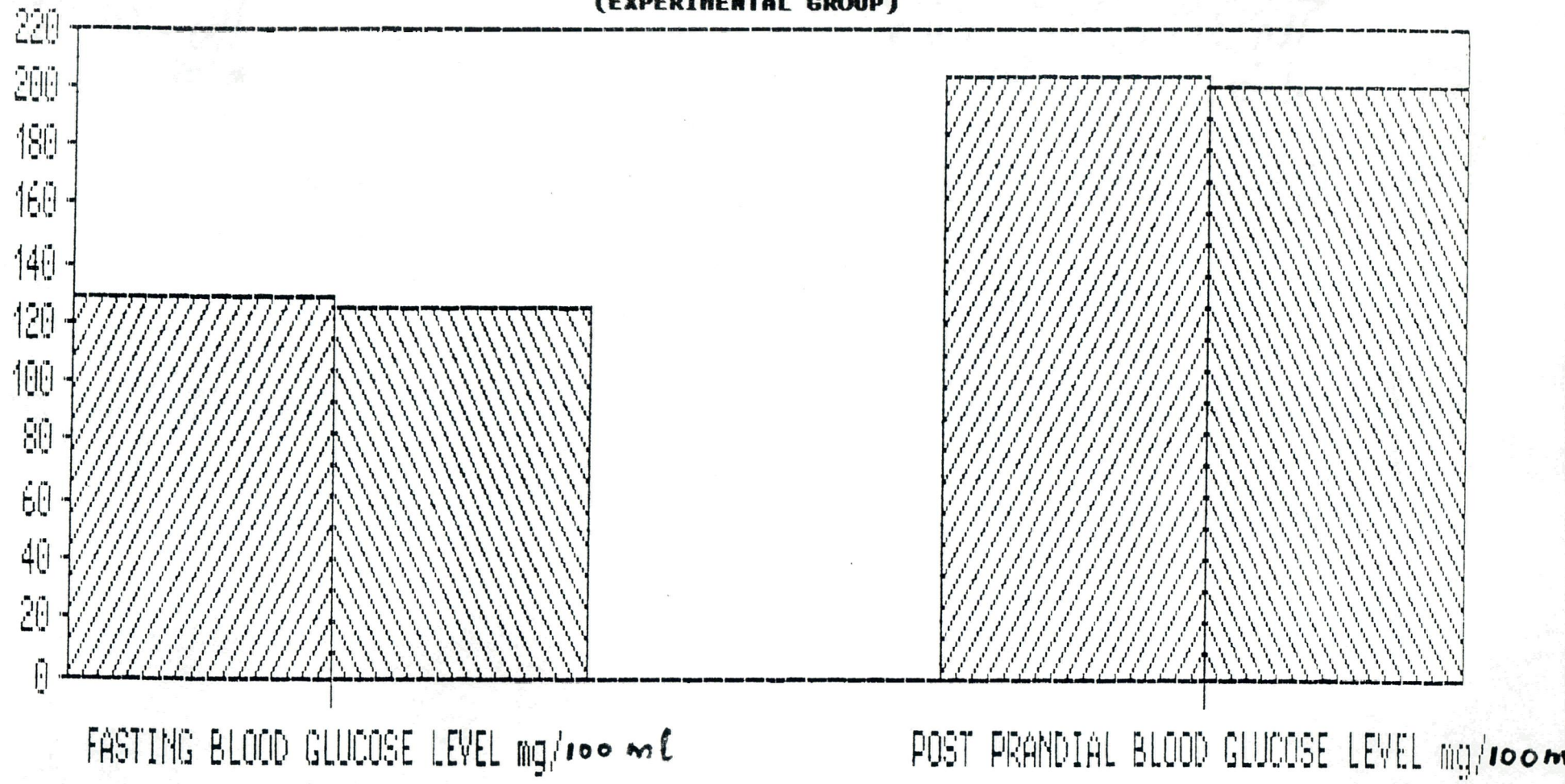
But regarding cholesterol and ill effects of cholesterol almost all (fourteen) cardiovascular disease subjects knew about cholesterol rich foods and the saturated fats which are harmful to the body. This theme was during counselling and all the subjects were made conscious of this factor

The impact of diet counselling on diabetic and cardiovascular disease subjects was also evaluated by estimating the blood glucose levels of diabetic subjects and serum cholesterol levels of cardiovascular disease subjects.

Table XVI presents the blood glucose levels of diabetic subjects before and after diet counselling. the individual blood glucose values are given in Appendix VII. Blood glucose levels of the diabetic subjects is plotted in Figure 5 and 6.

Fig. 5

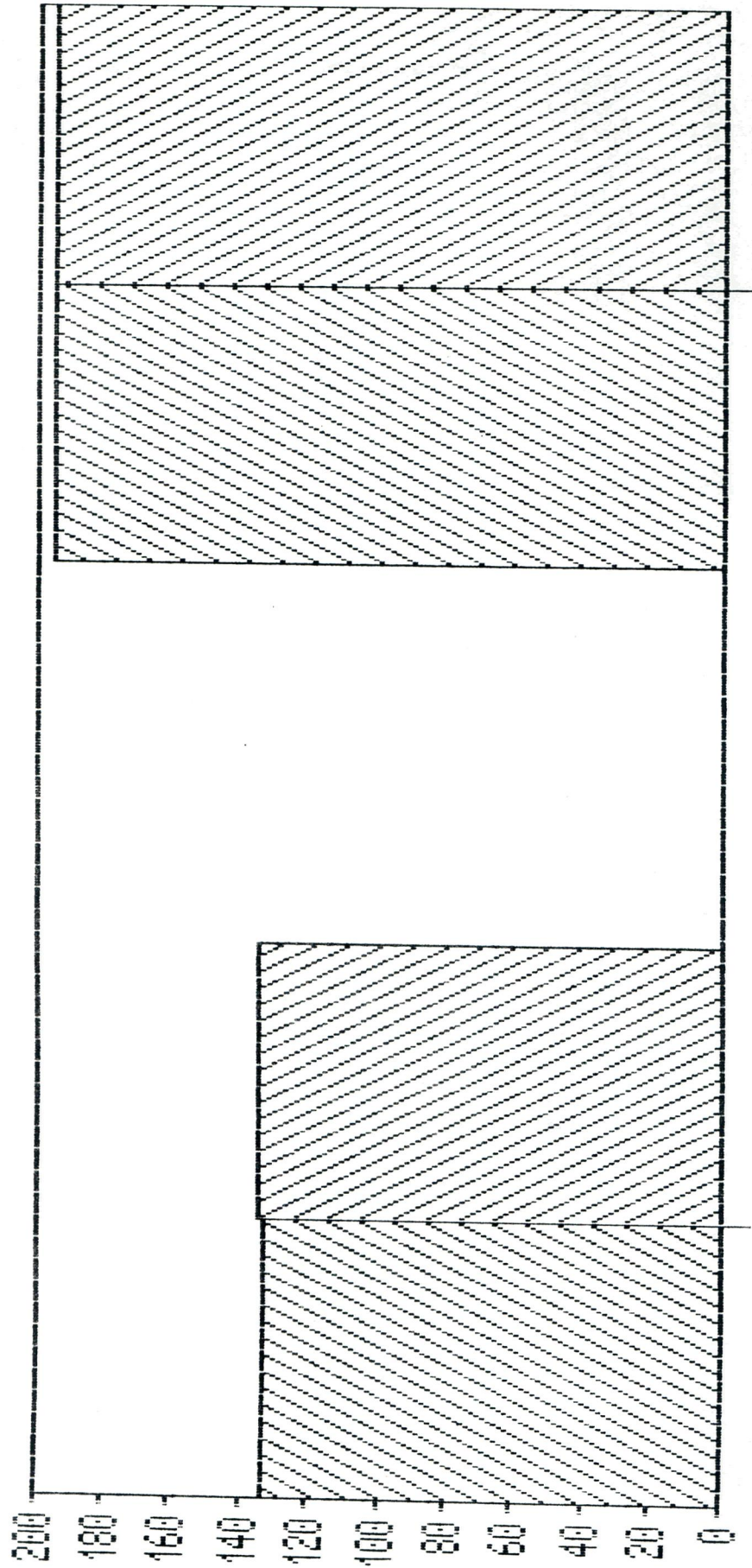
**BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS OF DIABETIC SUBJECTS BEFORE AND AFTER DIET COUNSELLING
(EXPERIMENTAL GROUP)**



 BEFORE COUNSELLING  AFTER COUNSELLING

Fig. 6

BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS OF DIABETIC SUBJECTS BEFORE AND AFTER DIET COUNSELLING
(CONTROL GROUP)



FASTING BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL mg/100 ml

POST PRANDIAL BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL mg/100 ml

▨ BEFORE COUNSELLING □ AFTER COUNSELLING

TABLE XVI

**BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS OF DIABETIC SUBJECTS BEFORE
AND AFTER DIET COUNSELLING**

N = 15

Group	Blood glucose values mg/100ml		't' values
	Before counselling (mg/100ml)	After counselling (mg/100ml)	
<u>Experimental:</u>			
Fasting	130.33±26.09	126.53±25.78	9.25**
Post-prandial	204.06±36.79	201.33±36.41	7.60**
<u>Control:</u>			
Fasting	133.73±22.86	135.46±23.99	1.568 ^{NS}
Post-prandial	195.13±21.99	194.86±24.513	0.43 ^{NS}

** - Significant at 1 percent level

NS - Not significant

From Table XVI, it is evident that the fasting blood glucose levels of the experimental group before counselling was 130.73±26.09 mg/100ml. After counselling, the blood glucose level have reduced to 126.53±25.78 mg/100ml. Similarly the post prandial blood glucose level for the experimental group before counselling was 204.06±36.79 mg/100ml. After counselling the blood glucose values have reduced.

The fasting and post prandial blood glucose values before and after diet counselling were statistically analysed to test the significance of reduction. The results show that for both fasting and post-prandial blood glucose levels, the reductions were significant at one percent level. But in the case of control group there is only a very little reduction and it is not significant.

Table XVII shows the blood glucose levels of diabetic subjects (experimental and control groups.)

TABLE XVII
BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL (mg/100ml) OF DIABETIC SUBJECTS

	Before Counselling			After counselling		
	Experi- mental group (mg/ 100ml)	Control group (mg/ 100ml)	't' values	Experi- mental group (mg/ 100ml)	Control group (mg/ 100ml)	't' value
Fasting	130.33± 26.09	133.73± 22.86	0.33 ^{NS}	126.53± 25.78	135.46± 23.99	0.86 ^{NS}
Post prandial	204.06± 36.79	195.13± 21.99	0.79 ^{NS}	201.33± 36.41	194.86± 24.51	0.56 ^{NS}

NS - Not significant.

When the blood glucose values of the experimental group was compared with the control group (Table XVII) the difference was not significant both before counselling and after counselling.

For cardiovascular disease patients the impact of diet counselling was evaluated by estimating the blood cholesterol levels.

Table XVIII shows the mean serum cholesterol levels of cardiovascular disease patients. The individual values are given in Appendix VIII. Blood cholesterol levels of the subject is plotted in Fig.7.

TABLE XVIII
MEAN SERUM CHOLESTEROL LEVELS OF
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE PATIENTS
(mg/100ml)

N = 15

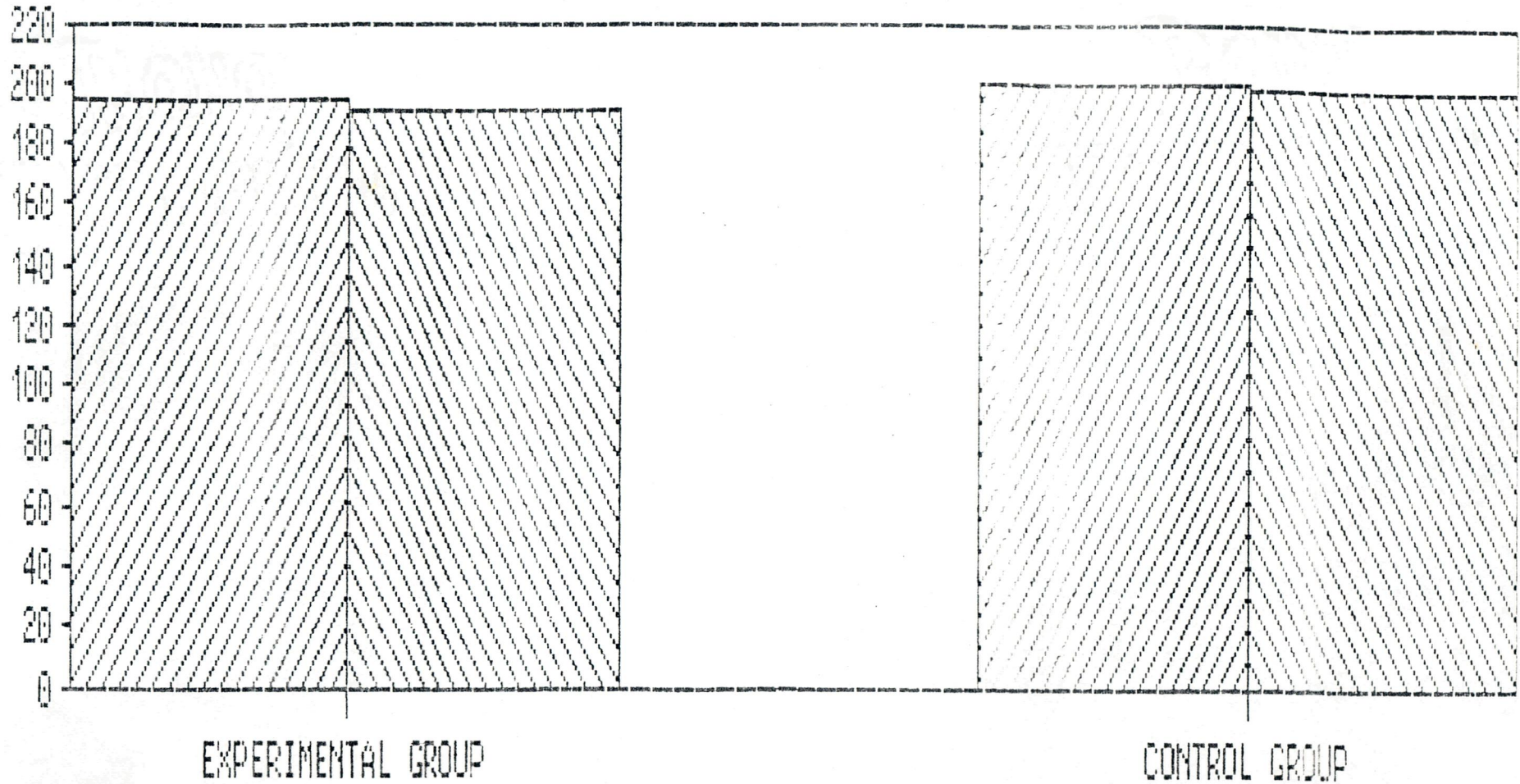
Groups	Before counselling mg/100ml	After counselling mg/100ml	't' values
Experimental	195.13± 29.37	192± 29.63	6.84**
Control	200.4± 23.12	199.4± 22.91	0.503 ^{NS}

** - Significant at one percent level.

NS - Not significant

Fig. 7:

BLOOD CHOLESTEROL LEVELS (mg/100ml) OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE PATIENTS BEFORE AND AFTER DIET COUNSELLING (EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUP)



BEFORE COUNSELLING



AFTER COUNSELLING

From Table XVIII, it is evident that the blood cholesterol values of the experimental group before counselling was 195.13 ± 29.37 mg/100ml. During counselling the subjects were enlightened on the use of fibre rich foods and avoidance of cholesterol rich foods. After counselling the blood cholesterol values have reduced to 192 ± 29.63 mg/100ml when the values were analysed statistically, the reduction in blood cholesterol level after counselling was significant at one percent level showing that education and counselling have significant impact on the blood cholesterol levels of the patients.

For the control group the serum cholesterol values before counselling is 200.4 mg/100ml and after counselling the value is 199.4 mg/100ml. These values has reduced by only 1 mg and when analysed statistically the reduction was not significant indicating that without education and counselling, the control group has not practised any change in food habits. These results agree with the results of Mary Kirk (1991) and Gans et al., (1990) who also found out that heart health programmes have significant impact on reducing blood cholesterol levels of heart diseases patients.

Table XIX shows the comparison of serum cholesterol levels of experimental and control groups.

TABLE XIX

COMPARISON OF SERUM CHOLESTEROL LEVELS OF
EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS (mg/100ml)

N = 15

Groups compared	Before counselling mg/100ml	After counselling mg/100ml
Experimental group	195.13±29.37	192.0±29.63
Control group	200.4±23.12	199.4±22.91
't' value	0.035 ^{NS}	0.65 ^{NS}

NS - Not significant

The serum cholesterol level of the experimental group after counselling is 192±29.63 mg/100ml. The serum cholesterol level of the control group after counselling is 199.4±22.91 mg/100ml. When these levels of serum cholesterol values were compared, the difference was not significant.

The results of the present investigation reveal that among the audio-visual aids tested slides have produced maximum learning by the subjects followed by audiocassettes and charts. These methods are novel and have been made available by advancement in science and technology. They have greater impact on the retention of facts by the subjects. In general if such aids are used in diet counselling they help the subjects in better control of their diseases.

Summary and Conclusion

V SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In any educational system the audio-visual aids can make teaching more effective and learning permanent. Hence identification of the best method of counselling becomes an important part of the programme. The present study has been undertaken to select appropriate and novel methods of diet counselling, develop the selected aids to suit the situation selected and evaluate the effectiveness of the selected methods and also find out the best method of diet counselling. The audio-visual aids selected were developed to counsel diabetic and cardiovascular diseases patients and evaluated by counselling selected diabetic and cardiovascular disease patients.

The following six methods, namely Lecture, Posters, Charts, Leaflets, Tape recordings and slides were selected for the study. Suitable themes were allotted for each method from the two disease conditions and the aids were developed. For the evaluation of the audio-visual aids developed cardiovascular disease patients were selected from Mettupalayam town in Coimbatore District. Fifteen newly

detected non-insulin dependent diabetics in the age group of 40 to 50 years were selected. This comprised of 8 males and 7 females. A comparable group of 15 diabetics and 15 cardiovascular disease patients served as control without any counselling.

The back ground information of the subjects were collected by administering a questionnaire to all the selected subjects. The overall initial dietary knowledge of the subjects were assessed by administering appropriate questionnaire for both the disease conditions. After evaluating the initial knowledge of the subjects diet counselling was undertaken.

Before counselling through a particular aid the knowledge of the patients pertaining to the theme was evaluated through a questionnaire developed on the theme taught. one aid was used for counselling for a period of 15 days. After the end of 15 days period the knowledge of the subjects was evaluated using the same questionnaire. Thus for each method the same procedure was carried out. The effectiveness of the audio visuals in imparting dietetic knowledge was compared using the gain in knowledge of the

subjects after each method. At the end of 3 months of diet counselling, the final knowledge of the subjects were assessed utilizing the same questionnaire used for evaluating the knowledge at the beginning. The impact of diet counselling was also evaluated by estimating the fasting and post prandial blood glucose level of diabetic subjects and the blood cholesterol levels of cardiovascular disease patients before and after 3 months of diet counselling.

The results of the study indicated that:

1. The percentage scores of the subjects revealed that the knowledge of the diabetic and cardiovascular disease subjects taught through different methods like Lecture, Chart, Poster, Leaflet, Audio cassette and Slide had improved. The gain in knowledge after diet counselling was statistically significant at one percent level for all the methods for both diabetic and cardiovascular disease subjects.
2. The overall gain in knowledge of the subjects has also improved and the improvement was statistically significant at one percent level.
3. In the case of diabetics, for each method when the increase in scores was compared with the scores of other methods, maximum increase in knowledge

was obtained by the group taught through slides followed by audio cassettes, charts, lecture, posters and leaflets. The statistical analysis showed that the increase in knowledge of the group taught through slides and audio cassettes were significantly high at one percent level when compared with other methods. Leaflets had scored very low marks as they involved reading the material by the subjects.

4. When the increase in scores of cardiovascular subjects were analysed for the different methods maximum increase in knowledge was obtained when taught by showing slides followed by audio cassettes, lecture, poster, charts and leaflets. The statistical analysis show that the increase in knowledge is significantly high for slides and audio cassettes when compared with other methods and for leaflet the scores are significantly low.
5. Diet counselling had made all the subjects aware of the importance of exercise and proper care of personal hygiene.

6. All the subjects realised the importance of fibre and the pattern of including them in the diet. The subjects were also made aware of the ill effects of cholesterol and cholesterol rich foods.
7. The clinical picture showed that the fasting blood glucose levels of the diabetic subjects has reduced from 130.33mg to 126.53mg/100ml after diet counselling. The post prandial blood glucose levels also reduced from 204.06mg/100ml to 201.33mg/100ml for both fasting and post prandial blood glucose levels, the reductions were significant at one percent level.
8. For the cardiovascular disease subjects the blood cholesterol levels reduced from 195.13mg to 192mg/100ml after diet counselling and this reduction was significant at one percent level.

From the results of the study, it can be concluded that diet counselling produces significantly beneficial impact on the knowledge and practices of the subjects. Among the audio visual aids tested slides had produced maximum learning by the subjects followed by

audio cassettes and charts. These methods have helped the subjects to retain more information. If more such studies are conducted and the best suited methods are evaluated and the patients are counselled by using these best methods the impact produced by them will also be greater. The patients will be better helped in controlling their diseases.

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Appendix

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE TO ELICIT INFORMATION AND DIETARY

PATTERN OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE PATIENTS

1. Name of the patient :
2. Address :
3. Sex :
4. Age :
5. Occupation :
6. Educational Qualification :
7. Height :
- Weight :
8. Monthly Income :
9. Type of family : Joint/Nuclear
10. Number of members in the family:
11. Do any of the family members have cardiovascular diseases? Yes/No.
12. How many years have you been suffering from cardiovascular disease?
13. Do you have any other complications?
Blood pressure: Diabetes:
Dizziness: Kidney problems:
Shortness of breath:
14. Are you a vegetarian/non-vegetarian?
15. Do you control your diet? Yes/No
16. Foods included daily: Reasons:
Foods included occasionally: Reasons:
Foods completely avoided: Reasons:

17. Do you include any foods in your diet for hypocholesterolemic effect? Yes/No

18. Did you check the result after consuming hypocholesterolemic foods? Yes/No.

Blood cholesterol:

Blood pressure:

Body weight:

19. Do you follow any exercise? Yes/No.

20. What type of exercise you do?

21. Duration of exercise

23. Have you undergone any other type of medical treatment?

Ayurvedic:

Naturopathic:

Homoepathic:

Others (specify)

24. Nature of treatment you have undergone?

Drugs alone:

Drugs and Diet?

Diet alone:

25. What foods do you think are rich in cholesterol?

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE TO ASSESS THE INITIAL DIETARY AND OF DIABETEE SUBJECTS

1. Do you follow any exercise? Yes/No
What type of exercise you do?
2. How often do you exercise? Duration of exercise
Daily / Weekly / Occasionally
3. Do you control your diet? Yes/No
4. Foods included daily
Foods included occasionally
Foods completely avoided
5. Have you heard of fibre? Yes/No
6. What foods do you think are rich in fibre?
7. Do you consume them? Yes/No
8. How often do you use them? Daily / Weekly / Monthly
9. Do you include any foods in your diet for hypoglycemic effect? Yes/No
10. Do you think personal hygiene is necessary for Diabetes mellitus? If yes, what precautions do you follow?

QUESTIONNAIRE TO ASSESS THE INITIAL DIETARY KNOWLEDGE OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE PATIENTS

11. Do you control your diet? Yes/No
12. Foods included daily
Foods included occasionally
Foods completely avoided

13. Do you include any foods in your diet for hypocholesterolemic effect? Yes/No
14. Did you check the result after consuming hypocholesterolemic foods? Yes/No
Blood cholesterol
Blood pressure
Body weight
15. Do you follow any exercise? Yes/No
What type of exercise you do?
17. How often do you exercise? Daily/Weekly/Occasionally
18. Duration of exercise
19. What foods do you think are rich in cholesterol?

APPENDIX III

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRES PREPARED FOR EACH METHOD FOR DIABETIC SUBJECTS

LECTURE METHOD:

1. What is meant by Diabetes Mellitus?
2. What are the factors that cause Diabetes Mellitus?
3. What is Insulin?
4. What is potent Diabetic?
5. Symptoms of Diabetes Mellitus?
6. What is Hypoglycemia?
7. What is Juvenile Diabetes?
8. What is Maturity onset Diabetes?

CHART METHOD

1. Name five foods to be avoided by a Diabetic patient?
2. Name some fruits that can be included by Diabetics?
3. State whether Beetroot can be included by a Diabetic?
4. What is an exchange list?
5. Name any five vegetables which have less than 30 calories and which can be included liberally?

POSTER METHOD

1. Name five foods which can be liberally included by a Diabetic?
2. What are fibre rich foods?

3. Name five fibre rich foods?
4. Name five protein rich foods which can be included by a diabetic?
5. State whether diabetics can include whole grains ?

LEAFLET METHOD

1. Is Exercise good for diabetics?
2. What are the Advantages of exercise?
3. When should diabetics do exercise?
4. Which exercise is best for diabetics?
5. What is ketosis?

AUDIO CASSETTE METHOD

1. Is personal hygiene essential for a diabetic?
2. What organs need special care for a diabetic?
3. What type of care should be given for protecting the foot?
4. Why eye care is essential?
5. How will you protect your eye and skin?

SLIDES

1. What foods do you include for Breakfast and Tea?
2. Is drinking too much of milk good for a diabetic?
3. Is consuming fruit daily good for a diabetic?

4. How much amount of vegetables should be included daily for a diabetic?
5. What vegetables are suitable for consuming a salad?

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRES PREPARED FOR EACH METHOD
FOR CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE PATIENTS

LECTURE METHOD

1. What are Cardiovascular Diseases?
2. How heart attack occurs?
3. What is Ischaemic heart disease?
4. How Hypertension is caused?
5. What are the symptoms of heart disease?

CHART METHOD

1. Name five foods to be included by a Cardiovascular Disease patient?
2. Name five foods should be avoided?
3. Why fatty foods should be avoided?
4. What should be your weight for your height?
5. Is consuming vegetables good for a heart disease patient?

POSTER METHOD

1. Name five foods which are rich in sodium?
2. Name five foods which are low in sodium?
3. Name five cholesterol rich foods?
4. What type of cooking oil is good for heart patient?
5. Name five vegetables which can be used liberally by a heart disease patient?

LEAFLET METHOD

1. What are the symptoms of heart Disease patient?
2. Are fruits and vegetable consumption good for a heart Disease patient?
3. What type of food is good for a heart disease patient? Vegetarian or Non-vegetarian.
4. List foods that contain saturated fat that produce bad effect?
5. Why salted foods are not good for heart disease patient?

AUDIO CASSETTE

1. Is diet a factor in the causation of heart Disease?
2. Name five foods rich in calories?
3. Is exercise good for a heart disease patient?
4. What other habits produce bad effect on heart disease?
5. Why consuming alcohol bad for health?

SLIDES

1. What foods do you include for Breakfast and Tea?
2. Name five low sodium vegetables that can be liberally included?
3. How much amount of these vegetables should be included daily?
4. Is drinking more milk good for a heart disease patient?
5. Why animal foods are not good for a heart disease patient?

APPENDIX IV

BODY MASS INDEX OF THE SELECTED SUBJECTS

SUBJECTS	DIABETIC SUBJECTS				CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE SUBJECTS			
	EXPERIMENTAL GROUP		CONTROL GROUP		EXPERIMENTAL GROUP		CONTROL GROUP	
	HEIGHT (cm)	WEIGHT (Kg)	HEIGHT (cm)	WEIGHT (Kg)	HEIGHT (cm)	WEIGHT (Kg)	HEIGHT (cm)	WEIGHT (Kg)
1	162.6	56	167.6	58	162.6	60	162.6	54
2	162.6	57	165.1	58	160	60	162.6	56
3	162.6	57	165.1	64	165.1	65	167.6	64
4	162.6	50	160	54	157.5	61	162.6	54
5	177.8	60	165.1	64	165.1	60	165.1	53
6	165.1	57	165.1	63	165.1	61	162.6	53
7	157.5	52	162.6	61	160	59	167.6	54
8	162.6	65	162.6	69	162.6	63	167.6	57
9	160	65	165.1	64	162.6	61	167.6	63
10	162.6	58	175.3	68	157.5	56	172.7	68
11	160	49	160	59	160	59	160	59
12	162.6	58	165.1	64	162.6	59	167.6	54
13	157.5	50	170.2	59	160	59	165.1	64
14	160	60	167.6	59	175.3	85	170.2	64
15	157.5	50	162.6	52	160	54	170.2	61

APPENDIX VA

INDIVIDUAL INITIAL AND FINAL SCORES OBTAINED BY
DIABETIC SUBJECTS FOR DIFFERENT METHODS

MAXIMUM SCORE - 100

Subject	Lecture		Chart		Poster		Leaflet		Audiocassette		Slide	
	Initial	Final	Initial	Final	Initial	Final	Initial	Final	Initial	Final	Initial	Final
1	32.50	70	30	90	25	80	26.66	66.66	32.5	75	33.33	80
2	35	80	35	85	40	75	33.33	66.66	20	70	26.66	80
3	50	85	40	85	30	80	33.33	66.66	15	75	40	80
4	35	75	35	85	65	80	33.33	60	30	75	40	80
5	25	80	35	85	35	85	33.33	53.33	20	72.80	26.66	80
6	40	75	35	96	30	85	26.66	60	20	60	33.33	73.33
7	60	85	50	90	70	80	33.33	66.66	40	65	40	73.33
8	60	75	55	85	70	80	33.33	66.66	40	65	13.33	80
9	35	75	25	85	30	80	13.33	66.66	25	65	13.33	80
10	20	80	25	90	15	80	26.66	53.33	15	65	26.66	73.33
11	15	80	45	85	40	80	26.66	53.33	20	70	13.33	73.33
12	62.5	80	60	85	55	75	33.33	60	45	65	40	80
13	15	75	35	80	30	75	13.33	73.33	10	80	13.33	73.33
14	35	75	45	75	30	70	33.33	66.66	0	65	13.33	65
15	25	75	50	85	30	30	26.66	66.66	15	70	40	80

APPENDIX Vb

INDIVIDUAL INITIAL AND FINAL SCORES OBTAINED BY
 CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE SUBJECTS FOR DIFFERENT METHODS

SUBJECTS	LECTURE		CHART		POSTER		LEAFLET		AUDIOCASSETTE		SLIDE	
	INITIAL	FINAL	INITIAL	FINAL	INITIAL	FINAL	INITIAL	FINAL	INITIAL	FINAL	INITIAL	FINAL
1	12	68	40	76	24	56	40	60	13.33	80	20	73.33
2	16	64	48	72	36	68	35	64	40	93.33	33.33	73.33
3	24	64	40	72	24	68	35	64	33.33	80	26.66	73.33
4	8	60	48	76	28	72	35	68	26.66	80	20	66.66
5	12	64	52	72	24	64	40	68	26.66	73.33	20	73.33
6	40	60	48	80	32	68	40	64	46.66	73.33	33.33	73.33
7	28	60	44	76	36	64	40	64	33.33	80	26.66	73.33
8	24	64	44	76	20	72	40	60	26.66	80	26.66	66.66
9	12	56	44	76	24	68	40	60	26.66	86.66	26.66	80
10	24	68	44	76	32	68	45	64	26.66	80	20	80
11	32	64	44	80	32	60	40	60	33.33	80	20	80
12	24	64	40	76	28	60	45	68	33.33	73.33	33.33	73.33
13	12	64	48	80	28	68	45	68	33.33	86.66	20	80
14	12	72	24	76	24	64	40	64	26.66	66.66	13.33	73.33
15	12	64	36	84	20	72	30	60	26.66	73.33	20	80

APPENDIX VIa

PERCENTAGE SCORES OBTAINED BY DIABETIC SUBJECTS
BEFORE AND AFTER DIET COUNSELLING

MAXIMUM SCORE - 100

EXPERIMENTAL GROUP

SUBJECTS	DIABETIC PATIENTS		CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE PATIENTS	
	INITIAL	FINAL	INITIAL	FINAL
1	50	100	5	90
2	33.33	83.33	70	80
3	75	100	65	80
4	58.33	100	65	85
5	33.33	100	65	80
6	58.33	100	65	90
7	33.33	91.67	65	85
8	58.33	91.67	60	80
9	33.33	83.33	20	80
10	8.33	83.33	50	85
11	16.66	100	50	90
12	50	100	10	85
13	16.66	100	35	80
14	16.66	100	45	80
15	16.66	100	10	80

APPENDIX VI b

PERCENTAGE SCORES OBTAINED BY CARDIOVASCULAR
DISEASE SUBJECTS BEFORE AND AFTER DIET COUNSELLING

SUBJECTS	CONTROL GROUP		MAXIMUM SCORE - 100	
	DIABETIC PATIENTS		CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE PATIENTS	
	INITIAL	FINAL	INITIAL	FINAL
1	40	50	70	70
2	20	30	50	60
3	40	50	70	70
4	30	30	70	70
5	50	60	10	20
6	20	30	70	70
7	30	40	70	70
8	50	60	70	70
9	50	60	70	70
10	30	30	20	70
11	50	60	50	70
12	50	60	30	70
13	40	50	10	30
14	40	40	30	30
15	20	30	50	60

APPENDIX VII

BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS OF DIABETIC SUBJECTS BEFORE
AND AFTER DIET COUNSELLING

SUBJECTS	EXPERIMENTAL GROUP				CONTROL GROUP			
	FASTING SUGAR (mg/100ml)		POST-PRANDIAL SUGAR (mg/100ml)		FASTING SUGAR (mg/100ml)		POST-PRANDIAL SUGAR (mg/100ml)	
	INITIAL	FINAL	INITIAL	FINAL	INITIAL	FINAL	INITIAL	FINAL
1	175	170	257	253	130	132	190	185
2	182	177	217	215	105	104	161	159
3	128	122	189	187	184	184	216	221
4	119	117	195	191	128	131	205	210
5	140	135	245	241	120	119	193	186
6	97	93	140	136	140	145	219	211
7	102	95	151	149	89	91	135	127
8	130	127	242	238	161	168	210	206
9	84	82	140	138	143	137	216	219
10	152	149	245	240	116	114	200	212
11	126	124	200	200	125	128	185	191
12	123	122	209	206	141	136	211	217
13	136	132	203	201	129	130	179	180
14	112	108	192	190	164	171	201	198
15	149	145	236	235	131	142	206	201

APPENDIX VIII

BLOOD CHOLESTEROL LEVELS OF CARDIOVASCULAR
DISEASE SUBJECTS BEFORE AND AFTER DIET COUNSELLING

SUBJECT	EXPERIMENTAL GROUP (mg/100ml)		CONTROL GROUP (mg/100ml)	
	INITIAL	FINAL	INITIAL	FINAL
1	173	171	156	153
2	240	237	208	209
3	165	159	197	201
4	200	200	234	230
5	208	205	178	174
6	200	197	186	190
7	250	245	162	163
8	150	146	214	219
9	180	177	225	241
10	152	146	239	216
11	200	197	216	202
12	240	236	198	198
13	190	190	201	204
14	195	193	189	186
15	184	181	203	205

APPENDIX IX

ESTIMATION OF GLUCOSE - ORTHO TOLUDINE METHOD

PRINCIPLE

Various aromatic amines react with glucose in hot acetic acid solution to produce coloured derivatives. Among those used are aniline, benzidine, α - amino biphenyl and orthotoluidine. The latter condenses initially with the aldehyde group of glucose to form an equilibrium mixture of a glucosyl amine and the corresponding Schiff's base. The reaction can be applied directly to serum without removal of proteins. The bluish green colour developed is read in a colorimeter at 660 m μ .

REAGENTS

1. 3% TCA
2. Orthotoluidine reagent (ortho toluidine 5.0 ml/100 ml)

Transferred 3.0g of thiourea to the 3 litre Erlen meyer flask and added 1900 ml of glacial acetic acid and 100 ml of orthotoluidine. Mixed until the thiourea dissolved and stored in a beaker at room temperature. Contact with skin should be avoided.

3. Stock standard Glucose solution:

Dissolved 200mg of glucose in water and made up to 100ml of distilled water. 0.05 ml was taken for the experiment.

PROCEDURE

0.05 ml of the given blood was taken in the test tube. In another tube. 0.05 ml of the standard glucose solution was taken and a blank was also prepared. To the 3 tubes, added 5.0 ml of 0 - toluidene reagent, heated in water bath at 100°C for 10 minutes. Cooled under running water and read the intensity of the colour developed with in 30 minutes against the reagent blank at 630 nm.

CALCULATION

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Amount of glucose} \\ \text{present in 1000 mg} \\ \text{of blood} \end{array} = \frac{\text{O.D Test} - \text{O.D Blank} \times 100\text{mg/ml}}{\text{O.D standard} - \text{O.D Blank}}$$

APPENDIX X

ESTIMATION OF CHOLESTEROL - ZAK'S METHOD

PRINCIPLE

Cholesterol reacts with ferric chloride in the presence of concentrated sulphuric acid to give a pink colour. The intensity of colour developed is directly proportional to the amount of cholesterol present and is read at 540 mu.

REAGENTS

1. Stock ferric chloride reagent:

210 mg of pure dry ferric chloride was weighed and dissolved in 25 ml of glacial acetic acid.

2. Ferric chloride precipitating reagent:

10.0 ml of stock ferric chloride reagent was placed in a 100 ml standard flask and made up to the mark with pure glacial acetic acid.

3. Ferric chloride diluting reagent:

8.5 ml of stock ferric chloride was diluted to 100 ml with pure glacial acetic acid in a 100 ml standard flask.

4. Standard cholesterol solution:

100 mg of pure dry cholesterol was placed in a clean dry 100ml standard flask and dissolved in glacial acetic acid. Then, made up to the mark with pure glacial acetic acid.

5. Working standard solution:

10 ml of stock standard was placed in a 100ml standard flask containing 0.85 ml of ferric chloride stock reagent, then made up to mark with pure glacial acetic acid. 1.0 ml of the solution contains 100 mg of cholesterol.

PROCEDURE:

0.5 ml - 2.5 ml of the working standard solution was pipetted out in to clean dry test tubes. The total volume of each was made up to 3.0 ml with ferric chloride diluting reagent. To 0.1 ml of serum added 4.9 ml of ferric chloride precipitating reagent and mixed well. Allowed to stand for a while and centrifuged. Transferred 2.5 ml of the supernatant in to a dry test tube and added 2.5 ml of ferric chloride diluting reagent, mixed well. The tubes were kept in cold water and to each tube added 2.0 ml of concentrated sulphuric acid drop by drop. The solutions were mixed well. The tubes were allowed to come to room temperature. A blank was also simultaneously prepared by taking 3.0ml of diluting reagent and 2.0 ml of concentrated sulphuric acid.

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After 30 minutes, the intensity of the colour developed was read at 540 mu using a reagent blank.

இக்கலிச் நாள் முழுவதும் ஒரே சீராக ஒரே அளவில் சுரக்கப்படுவதில்லை.

நாம் உணவு உட்க சில நிமிடங்களில், கணையத்திற்குச் செய்தி சென்ற விடும். நாம் உண்ணும் சர்க்கரை மிகுந்த பொருள்களில் அவைப் பொருத்த அதற்குத் தேவையான இக்கலிச் சுரக்கப்பட்டு அச்சர்க்கரையினைப் பல்வேறுஉறப்பு களுக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டு கல்லீரலில் சேகரித்த கைக்கப்படுகின்றது.

நாம் சாப்பிடும் உணவில் உள்ள சர்க்கரைப் பொருள்களை, இக்கலிச் மேலே கூறியபடி மாற்றியமைத்த, நம் இரத்தத்தில் குளுகோஸினை ஒரு சீரான அளவில் வைத்துள்ளது. இக்கலிச் சுரப்பதில் ஏற்படும் கோளாறுகளால் நீரிழிவு வியாதி உடையவர்களுக்கு இரத்தத்தில் அதிகமான அளவு சர்க்கரை இருக்கும்.

நீரிழிவின் காரணங்களும், வகைகளும்:

நீரிழிவு நோயினை இரு வகையாகப் பிரிக்கலாம். அவை 1) முதன்மை நீரிழிவு 2) இரண்டாந்தர நீரிழிவு முதன்மை நீரிழிவு அல்லது முதல்தர நீரிழிவிற்கு எவ்விதக் காரணங்களையும் அறிய முடியாது. ஆகவே இதனைக் காரணமறிய முடியா நீரிழிவு என்றசொல்லுவோம்.

முதன்மை அல்லது முதல்தர நீரிழிவு நோயாளிகளை அவர்களுக்கு அந் நோய் தோன்றும் கால கட்டத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு (அதாவது, வயதின்வைத்துக்கொண்டு) மேலும் இரு பிரிவுகளாகப் பிரிக்கலாம். அவையாவன:

- 1) இளமைக்கால நீரிழிவு (Juvenile onset Diabetes)
- 2) முதுமைக்கால நீரிழிவு (Maturity onset Diabetes)

இளமைக்கால நீரிழிவு என்பது, இளம் பருவத்திலேயே அதாவது குழந்தைப்பருவத்திலேயே தோன்றக்கூடிய நீரிழிவு ஆகும்.

முதுமைக்கால அல்லது பிற்கால நீரிழிவு என்பது பிற்காலத்தில் அதாவது வாஸிப் பருவத்திலிருந்து வயோதிகப் பருவத்திற்குள் தோன்றக்கூடிய நீரிழிவு ஆகும்.

இம்முதல்தர நீரிழிவு வம்சாவழியாக வரலாம். பெற்றோர்க்கு நோய் ரூப்பிள் குழந்தைகளுக்கு வரலாம். இம்முதன்மை நீரிழிவு எந்த வயதிலும் வரக்கூடும். ஆனால் 80 சதவிகித நோயாளிகள் 50 வயது ஆனவர்களாகவே இருக்கின்றனர்.

சில வைரஸ் துகில்களும் இளமைக்கால நீரிழிவிற்குக் கரணிகள் என்பதற்கு மருத்துவச் சான்றுகள் உள்ளன. நாவைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தாத தேவைக்க திகமாக உண்டாகின்ற, உடற்பயிற்சியே இல்லாதிருக்கின்ற நடுத்தர வயதினர்கள் னோடும், வயது முதிர்ந்தோரோடும் இந்நீரிழிவு இணைந்து தன் பயணத்தைத் தொடருமாள்.

இளமைக்கால நீரிழிவை, 'இக்கலினைச் சார்ந்திருக்கும் நீரிழிவு (Insulin dependant Diabetes)) என்றும் கூறுவதுண்டு. அதாவது இந்நோயாளிகளுக்குச் சிகிச்சை, இக்கலினை ஊசியாக அளித்தல் தான். இக்கலினை, நம்பி-சார்ந்த இவர்கள் இருப்பதால் இவர்களை இக்கலினைச் சார்ந்திருக்கும் நீரிழிவு நோயாளிகள் என்றும் கூறுகிறோம்.

இவ்விளமைக்கால நீரிழிவில் இக்கலினை உற்பத்தி செய்யும் லாங்கர் உறாங்கலின் செல் தீவுகள் பழுத பார்க்க இயலாத அளவிற்குப் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதால், மிகவும் குறைந்த அளவு இக்கலினை கரக்கும் இவ்விளமைக்கால நீரிழிவு நோய், இளம் குழந்தைகள் முதல் வாலிப வயதுடைய இளைஞர்களின் வரதாக்கும். பிற்கால அவ்வது முதலமைக்கால நீரிழிவை, இக்கலினைச் சாராதிருக்கும் நீரிழிவு என்றும் சொல்லுவோம் (Insulin Non-dependant diabetes) அதாவது இந்நோயாளிகளுக்கு இக்கலினை ஊசியாகக் கொடுத்தாக வேண்டுமே என்பது இவ்வை. வேறுசில மருந்துகளைக் கொடுத்தே சிகிச்சைதர முடியும். ஆகவேதான், இவர்களை இக்கலினைச் சாராதிருக்கும் நீரிழிவு நோயாளிகள் என்றும் கூறுகிறோம்.

இந்நோயில் லாங்கர் உறாங்கலின் செல் தீவுகள் இக்கலினை உற்பத்தி செய்யும் ஊடால் அந்நோயாளியின் உடல் தேவைக்குரிய அளவினை உற்பத்தி செய்யாது. இந்நோய் சாதாரணமாக 35 வயதிற்கு மேற்பட்டவர்களிடையேயும், அதிகப் பருமனுடையவர்களிடையேயும், காணப்படும்.

இரண்டாந்தர நீரிழிவுக் காரணங்கள்:

கணைய அழற்சி கணைப் புற்றுநோய் போன்ற நோய் உடையவர்கள் இவ்வகை நீரிழிவால் சீரழிவார்கள். கொஞ்சம் விளக்கமாகச் சொல்லப் போனால், நம்முடலில் பல்வேறு சுரப்பிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவை சுரப்பி நீரிழிவைச் சுரக்கும். அச்சுரப்பு நீர் நம்முடலில் வேறு உறுப்புகளுக்குச் செல்வதற்கென்ற அச்சுரப்புகளுக்கு நாளங்கள் அதாவது குழாய்கள் இருக்கும். ஆனால் சுரப்பிகளைத்தாம் நாளமில்லாச் சுரப்பிகள் என சொல்லுகிறோம். அத்தகைய நாளமில்லாச் சுரப்பிகள் சுரக்கும் சுரப்பு நீரிழிவு அளவுஅதிகமாக இருந்தால் அவை நீரிழிவை ஏற்படுத்தி விடும்.

கணையத்தில் உள்ள லாசிகரஉறாக்கில் செல் தீவுகளிடநாளமில்லாச் சுரப்பிகள்தாம். அவை சுரக்கின்ற இக்கலினை உடல் முழுவதும் எடுத்துச் செல்வத்தையாக நாளங்கள் கிடையா. இக்கலினை இச்செல்கள் சுரந்து இரத்தத்தில் அழுப்பிவிடும். கல்வீரல் நோயிருப்போரிடமும் இந்நோய்அண்டுவரும் கல்வீரலில் சுழற்சி உடையோர் நீரிழிவால் தளர்ச்சி அடைவார்கள் என்பதும் உண்மை.

வேற்ற நோய்க்கு மருத்துவம் செய்யும்போது அந்நோய்க்கும் கொடுக்கப்படும் மருந்தாங்குட இவ்வகை நீரிழிவு ஏற்படலாம். உதாரணத்திற்சிறிது 'கார்டு கோல் உராய்டு' என்னும் மருந்தால் நீரிழிவு ஏற்பட்டு விடவாய்ப்புகள் உண்டு.

இன்னும் ஒரு வகை நீரிழிவு உண்டு. அதைப் பேறகால நீரிழிவு (Gestation Diabetes) என்ற சொல்லுவர். சில தாய்மார்களுக்குக் குழந்தைபெறும் காலகட்டத்தில் மட்டும் நீரிழிவுநோய் வந்தவிடும். இதுதாக்க்பேறகால நீரிழிவு!

ஒரு சிலரே வாய்ப்புள்ள நீரிழிவாளர்கள் (Potent Diabete) என்றும் சொல்வதண்டு. அதாவது இவர்கள் நீரிழிவு நோயால் தாக்கப்படுவதற்கு வாய்ப்புகள் அதிகம் உண்டு.

பெற்றோர் இருவருமே நீரிழிவு நோய் உடையவராயிருப்பின் அவர்களை, வாய்ப்புள்ள நீரிழிவாளர்கள் என்ற சொல்லுவர். அடிக்கடி முகபருவருதலும் சீழ்ப்படித்தலுமாக இருந்தாலும் அத்திருவாளர்கள் வாய்ப்புள்ள நீரிழிவாளர்களின்வினை வரிசையில் கொள்ள வேண்டியவர்களே!

நீரிழிவிக் அறிகுறிகள்

எந்த ஒரு நோயினை எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலும் அதற்கெனச் சில அறிகுறிகள் உண்டு என்பது நீங்கள் யாவரும் அறிந்ததே. மாறடைப்பு என்றால், மார்பு வலி இருக்கும் என்றும், காசநோய் என்றால், மூச்சுத் திணர்ச்சி இருக்கும் சலி, இருமல் இருக்கும் என்பதுபோல, நீரிழிவு நோயாளிகளுக்கு நேரடி ஆரோக்கியத்தில் சில அறிகுறிகள் ஏற்படக்கூடும்.

நீரிழிவிக் அறிகுறிகள்:

மிகைநீர்த் தாகம் (Polydipsia)

மிகை நீர் போதல் (Poly Uria)

மிகைப்பசி (Polyphagia)

போகிறவை முக்கியமாக மூன்று அறிகுறிகள்.

மிகைத்தாகம்: என்பது எவ்வளவுதான் தண்ணீர் குடித்தாலும் தாகம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டே இருக்கும்.

மிகைநீர் போதல்: அதிகமாகச் சிறநீர் அடிக்கடி போகும்.

மிகைப்பசி: எது சாப்பிட்டாலும் சிறிது நேரத்தில் பசிக்க ஆரம்பித்துவிடும்.

தாழ் சர்க்கரை நிலையும் நீரிழிவிக் அறிகுறியாக இருக்கும். மேலே சொன்ன அறிகுறிகளால் நோயாளிகள் மிகுந்த சோர்வடைந்தும் நான்கு நாள் கடை குறைந்தும் போவார்கள். கண் பார்வை கோளாறும், குறிப்பாகக் கிட்டப்பார்வை (Myopia) கைகால் வலி ஆகியவையும் இந்நீரிழிவிக் அறிகுறிகள் என்பதை நீங்கள் அறிதல் அவசியம்.

மேலே கூறிய அறிகுறிகள் ஒன்றாக இல்லாமலேயே ஒரு சிலருக்கு நீரிழிவு இருக்க வாய்ப்புகள் உண்டு. அவர்களுக்கு ஏதேனும் நோய்க்காக மருத்துவப் பரிசோதனை செய்யப்படும்போது நீரிழிவு நோய் இருக்கிறது எனும் உண்மை தெரியவரும். இவையெல்லாம் இல்லாமல் ஒரு சிலருக்கோ நீரிழிவிக் சிக்கல் களில் அறிகுறிகள் இருக்கக்கூடும். 'நீரிழிவு கீடோ அகி அமில நிலை' (Diabetic Keto acidosis) எனும் கொடிய சிக்கல் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பின் ஆரம்பக்க கட்டத்தில் மேல் வயிற்றில் வலி, வாந்தி, போகிறவையும் இருக்கும்.

இதய நோய் என்றால் என்ன?

நமச் உடல் உறுப்புகளெல்லாம் பெரும்பாலும் அடிநிலை முழுவதும் நீடிக்கக் கூடிய வகையிலேயே உருவாகின்றன. ஆனால் பல்வேறு காரணங்களால் அவை இடையிலேயே பாதிப்பிற்குள்ளாகின்றன. இதயமும் அப்படித்தான்.

இதயம் பொதுவாக முதல் நிலையாகவும், இரண்டாம் நிலையாகவும் பாதிக்கப்படுகின்றது. முதல்நிலை பாதிப்புகள் பொதுவாக நாக்கு வகையானவை. இதயத்தில் பிறவிலேயே ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் கோளாறு (Congenital) ஒருவகை, மூட்டு வீக்க இதய நோய்கள் (Rheumatic heart disease) இரண்டாவது வகை, உயர் இரத்த அழுத்தம் காரணமாக ஏற்படும் இதய நோய்கள் மூன்றாவது வகை. இதயத் தசைகளுக்கு இரத்தம் கொண்டு செல்லும் (Coronary artery) இரத்தக் குழாய் தொடர்பான இதயநோய்கள் நான்காவது வகை.

இதயத்தமனி தொடர்பான இதய நோய்கள் (Coronary heart disease)

இப்போது இதய நோய்களால் பாதிக்கப்படுபவர்களில் பெரும்பாலானோர் இதயத்தமனி தொடர்பான நோய்களால் தான் (Coronary heart diseases) அதிகமாகப் பாதிக்கப்படுகின்றனர். முப்பு (aging) தொடர்பான உடற்கூறு மாறதல்களால் பெரும்பாலான தமனிகள் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக குறுகலாகின்றன.

மூளைக்கு இரத்தம் கொண்டு செல்லும் தமனிகள் இப்போல குறுகுவதால் வெட்டுவாதம் (Stroke) ஏற்படுகின்றது. இதயத்தசைகளுக்கு இரத்தம் கொண்டு செல்லும் தமனிகள் பாதிக்கப்படுவதால் இதய பலவீனம் (Heart failure) ஏற்படுகின்றது.

இந்த இரண்டு நோய்களுமே இதய நோய்களில் மிகவும் முக்கியமானவை. இவற்றை உயர் கொல்வி நோய்கள் என்றும் கூறலாம்.

தமனிகள் இப்போல குறுகுவதற்கான அடிப்படைக் காரணங்கள் என்னவென்ற தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் புகைபிடித்தல், சோம்பேறி வாழ்க்கை, நீரிழிவு நோய், உயர் இரத்த அழுத்தம், அளவுக்கு மீறி பெருந்த உடல் (Obesity) உடல்கொழுப்பைக் கையாளும் விதம் உள்விட்ட மரபுக் காரணங்கள் போன்ற பல்வேறு காரணங்கள் தமனிகள் குறுகலடைவதை விரைவுப்படுத்துகின்றன என்பது தெரிய வந்திருக்கிறது.

தமணிகள் குறகலகைவது பெரும்பாலும் இளம் வயதிலேயே தவங்கி விடுகின்றன. ஆனால் நாளாவட்டத்தில் இந்த நிலை மிகவும் மோசமடைந்த பின்னர்தான் இதயம் பாதிக்கப்படுகின்றது. பொதுவாக ஒருவர் தனது கைய தமணிகள் குறகிக் கொண்டுயிருப்பதை உணர்வதில்லை. ஒருநாள் திடீரென்ற அவருடைய இதயம் தடைபடும்போதுதான் அதை உணர்கிறார்.

இதயத்தசைகளுக்கு இரத்தம் கொண்டு செல்லும் தமணிகள் முற்றிலும் (Complete blocking) மாறடைப்பு நோய் (Heart attack) ஏற்படுகின்றது. மருத்துவர்கள் இதை இதயத்தசை பாதிக்கப்படுதல் (Myocardial infarction) என்று அழைக்கின்றனர். பொதுவாக மாறடைப்பு நோய்களுக்கு வெளிப்படையான அறிகுறிகள் எதுவும் கிடையாது. நோயாளிகளுக்கு திடீரென்றதால் மாறடைப்பு ஏற்படும்.

இதயத்தசைகளுக்கு போதுமான ஆக்ஸிஜன் கிடைக்கவில்லை (ischaemia) என்பதை உணர்ந்தகொள்ள வலி(pain) ஒரு முக்கியமான அறிகுறியாக விளங்குகின்றது. பொதுவாக இந்த வலி ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட விதத்தில் பரவும். மார்பிக் கமயத்தில், அல்லது இருபுறமும் சமமாக வலி பரவிக் காணப்படும். பொதுவாக உடல் சோர்வாக இருக்கும்போது அல்லது மன எழுச்சிக்காரணங்களால் மன நெருக்கடி ஏற்படும்போது இந்த வலி ஏற்படும்.

உடல் சோர்வாக இருக்கும்போது அல்லது மன எழுச்சிக் காரணங்களின்போது, இதயம் வேகமாகத் தடிப்பதால் இதயத்தசைகளுக்கு போதுமான ஆக்ஸிஜன் கிடைக்காத நிலையும் அதைத் தொடர்ந்து வலியும் ஏற்படுகின்றது. இந்த வலி மிகக் குறைந்த நேரத்திற்கு நீடித்தால் அது நெஞ்சு வலி எனப்படுகிறது.

இதயத்தசைகளுக்கு போதுமான ஆக்ஸிஜன் கிடைக்காத நிலை நீடித்தால் (இதயத்தசைகளுக்கு இரத்தம் கொண்டு செல்லும் தமணிகள் முற்றிலுமாக அடைபடும்போது இந்த நிலை ஏற்படும்) இதே போன்ற வலி ஏற்படும்.

உயர் இரத்த அழுத்தம் தொடர்பான இதய நோய்கள்:

இரத்த அழுத்தம் மிகவும் அளவிற்கறிகமாக இருந்தால் தமணிகளில் கவர்களிலுள்ள சில பிரத்தியே செல்கள் அதை உணர்ந்து, இதயத்தை மெதுவாகத் தடிக்கச் செய்யும். அல்லது சிறிய தமணிகளை விரிவடையச் செய்யும் சில நரம்புத் தூண்டுகல்களை வெளியிடுகின்றன. அதனால் இரத்த அழுத்தம்

குறைகின்றது. அதேபோல, இரத்த அழுத்தம் மிகவும் குறைவாக இருப்பதை உளரும்போது அந்தப் பிரத்தியேக செயல் இதயத்தடிப்பை அதிகரிக்கச் செய்யும் அல்லது சிறிய நமனிகளை சுருக்கச் செய்யும் நரம் புத் தூ க்டுதல்களை வெளிப்படுத்திற்றன.

சில சமயங்களில் இந்த கட்டுப்பாட்டு ஏற்பாட்டில் ஏதாவது கோளாறு ஏற்படும்போது இரத்த அழுத்தம் எப்போதும் அளவிற்குமிகமாக இருக்கும் நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது. இதை உயர் இரத்த அழுத்தம் (Hyper Tension) என்கின்றனர். இரத்த அழுத்தத்தை அதிகரிக்கச் செய்வதில் மன எழுச்சி பாதிப்புகள் முக்கிய காரணமாக இருப்பதாக தெரிகிறது. உயர் இரத்த அழுத்தம் முக்கியமாக சிறநீரகங்கள், இதயம் மூளை ஆகியவற்றை அதிகமாகப் பாதிக்கின்றன. அதனால் மாரடைப்பு (Myocardial infarction) பாக்ற நோய்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன.

பிறவிப்பேயை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் இதயக் கோளாறுகள்:

சில குழந்தைகளுக்கு கருப்பையில் வளரும்போதே இதயம் தேத மடைந்திருக்கிறது. இதனால் பலவிதமான இதயக் கோளாறுகள் தற்படுக்கின்றன. இது போன்ற இதயக் கோளாறுகளை, பிறவிப்பேயை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் இதயக் கோளாறுகள் (Congenital heart disease) என்கின்றனர்.

மூட்டுவீக்க இதய நோய்: (Rheumatic heart disease)

இதயக்வாடல்கள் (Heart valves) பிறவிப்பேயை பாதிக்கப்படுவதோடு மட்டுமல்லாமல் மூட்டுவீக்க காப்ச்சல் (Rheumatic fever) போன்ற நோயினால் அதிகமாகப் பாதிக்கப்படுகின்றன. பொதுவாக ஏழு அல்லது எட்டு வயதில்தான் ஒருவரை மூட்டு வீக்கக் காப்ச்சல் அதிகமாகத் தாக்குகின்றது. இந்தக் காப்ச்சல் சில வாரங்கள் அல்லது சில மாதங்கள்வரை நீடிக்கும். பின்பர் குணமாகிவிடும். ஆனால் இந்த அநாவீனம் இதயக்வாடல்கள் நிரந்தரமாகப் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுவிடுகின்றன.

இருதய நோயின் அறிகுறிகள் :

இருதய நோய்த் துவக்கத்தில் அறிகுறிகள் யாவை? சில சமயங்களில், இருதய நோய் இருப்பது தற்செயலாகக் கண்டு பிடிக்கப்படுகிறது.

மார்பு வலி :

ஒருவனுக்கு மார்புவலி இருந்தால் இரைப்பையைச் சோதிக்கவும்;

இரைப்பையில் வலியிருந்தால் இருதயத்தைச் சோதிக்கவும், ஏனெனில் இந்த இரண்டு உறுப்புகளும் மனித உடலின் இடது பக்கத்தில் அமைந்திருப்பதால், ஒன்றின் கோளாறு மற்றதில் பிரதிபலிக்கும். மேலும் வேகமாக நடந்தபின், மாடிப்படி ஏறியபின், மார்பின் மத்தியில் ஏற்படுகிற வலி, சிறிது நேரம் ஓய்வுக்குப்பின் குறைந்துவிட்டாலோ அல்லது அந்த வலியுடன் தெஞ்சை அழுத்துவது போன்று தோன்றினாலோ, இடது கையிலோ அல்லது இரண்டு கைகளிலுமோ ஒரு இடைந்தெரியாத உணர்ச்சி தோன்றினாலோ, அந்த அறிகுறி இருதய நோயுடன் சேர்ந்தது என்று கொண்டு ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டும்.

மூச்சு விடுதலில் சிரமம் :

மூச்சு விடுதலில் சிரமம் ஏற்படுவது இருதய நோயின் மிக முக்கிய அறிகுறியாகும். இந்த கோளாறு பல வகையானது. சிலருக்கு ஓய்வு எடுக்கும்போதும், சிலருக்கு சிறிதளவு உடல் பிசையாசையில் போதும், சிலருக்கு பெருமளவு உடற்பிசையாசை^{யின்} போதும் மூச்சு வாங்கும். இந்தச் சிரமம் முதலில் அதிக உடல் உழைப்பின் போது தோன்றி பின்னர் சாதாரண உடலுழைப்பின் போதும் வந்து இறுதியில் ஓய்வு எடுத்தும் களைடிருக்கும்போதும் ஏற்படுகிறது.

மார்புப் படபடப்பு :

மார்பு படபடப்பின் போது இருதயத் தடிப்பு சீராகவோ, சீர்கெட்டோ, மெதுவாகவோ, வேகமாகவோ இருக்கலாம். சில சமயங்களில் சகஜமாகதைவிட அதிகப்படியான நாடித்துடிப்புகள் உண்டாகலாம்.

கணுக்கால் வீக்கம் :

கணுக்கால் வீக்கம் இருதய நோயின் ஒரு முக்கியமான அறிகுறியாகும். இரண்டு கணுக்கால்களிலும் வீக்கம் தோன்றும், பல, மணி நேரங்கள் நின்று கொண்டிருந்தாலோ அல்லது நடந்தாலோ மாலை நேரங்களில் தோன்றும். இந்த வீக்கம், அதிகாலையில் மறைந்து விடலாம். சருமத்திற்கு அடியில், திசுக்களிடையே நீர் தேங்குவதால் இந்த வீக்கம் ஏற்படுகிறது.

இடது கையில் வலி:

இடது கையில் வலி என்றதும் சிலருக்கு இருதய வியாதி அதுவும் குறிப்பாக, கரோனரி வியாதி நூபகம் வரும். கரோனரி வியாதியின் போதான இடது கை வலி, உடல் பிசையாசையின் போது தோன்றி சில சமயங்களில் மறைந்து விடுகிறது. இத்துடன் மார்பு வலியும் தோன்றும்.

மயக்க நிலை:

மயக்க நிலை (உணர்விழப்பு) தற்காலிகமாக இருந்தாலும் இருதய நோயின் கோளாறு என்பதால் நோயாளியின் மனதில் ஒரு பரபரப்பை உண்டாக்கலாம். இது சரியல்ல. மகாத்மனி வர்ல்டு நோயின் போது (Heart Block) எனப்படும், இருதய அடைப்பின் போது மயக்க நிலை உண்டாகலாம். மேற்கூறிய அறிகுறிகளைத் தவிர, அளவுக்கு மீறிய அசை கவனம் எதுவுமின்றி அதிகமாக வியர்த்தல், ஊக்கமின்மை, மிகக் குறைந்த அளவில் சிறு நீர் கழித்தல், நிரந்தரமான சனியில்லாத இருமல், கல்லீரல் வீங்கி வலியுடன் இருப்பது நாட்பட்ட அஜீரணம்' வாந்தி போன்ற அறிகுறிகளும் இருதய நோயின் துவக்கத்தைக் குறிக்கின்றன.

APPENDIX XII

SCRIPT USED FOR AUDIOCASSETTE FOR BOTH THE DISEASE CONDITIONS.

நீரிழிவு நோயாளிகளுக்கீழ் தோலிக் பராமரிப்பு, கால்சனிக் பராமரிப்பு, பற்சனிக் பராமரிப்பு, கண்களிக் பராமரிப்பு ஆகியவற்றை பற்றி எடுத்துரைத்தல்.

Audio Cassette:

இவ்வ நண்பர்களே, ஒன்ற நீரிழிவு நோயாளிகளுக்கீழ் சில யோசனைக ளையும் அறிவுரைகளையும் சொல்லப் போகிறோம். ஏற்கெனவே கறிய்படி சரிக்கரை நோயுள்ளவர்கள் தங்கள் கால்களைச் சுகந்தமாக வைத்திருத்தல் அவசியம். கால்களை; மூக்களை எவ்வாறு சுகந்தமாக வைத்திருக்கிறோமோ அசுகப்போலவே வைத்திருத்தல் அவசியம்.

கால்களிக் பராமரிப்பு: கால்களில்தான் அடிப்பட்டுப் புண்கள் வருவதற்கு வாய்ப்புகள் அதிகம். ஆகவே கால்களை நக்க கழுவி விட்டுச் சுகந்தமாகத் தடைத்தல் கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஒரு நாளைக்கு மூன்று அல்லது நான்கு முறையாவது கால்களைக்கழுவி சுகந்தம் செய்தல் வேண்டும். கால்களை லுன்று நடக்கக் கூடாது.

கால்களிக் தோல் மிகவும் வறட்சியுடனீ இருப்பினீ மிரட்சியோடு பாரிக்காது, தேங்காயெண்ணெய் தடவுதல் வேண்டும். கால்களிக் தோல், வியர்வைவியல் குளித்திருந்தால், காலைத் (தினமும் இதைசெய்ய வேண்டும்) தவட்டிவிட்டு முசுப்பவுடரைப் போட்டுக் கொள்ளுதல் நன்றி. கால் நகங்களை கத்தரிக்கும்போது வெகு ஜாக்கிரதையாகக் காலில் புண் ஏற்படாதவாறு பார்த்தல் கொள்ள வேண்டும். காலில் ஏதேனும் புண் ஏற்பட்டுவிடின் மருத்துவரை நாடி அதற்குண்டாக சிகிச்சை பெறல் வேண்டும். கால்களிக் எல்லாப் பகுதிகளுக்கும் இரத்த ஓட்டம் நக்கு இருக்கப் பாதத்தை மேலும் கீழும் இருக்குமாறு செய்தல், உளிபக்கமாகவும், வெளிப்பக்கமாகவும் இருக்கச் செய்து, பயிற்சி செய்கல் நல்லது. இப்பயிற்சியினை ஒரு நாளைக்கு 4 அல்லது 5 முறை செய்யலாம்.

நீரிழிவாளர்கள் தங்கள் கால்களை மிகக் குளிர்ந்த நீரிலோ வெந்நீரிலோ வைத்தல் நல்லதன்ற: நெருப்பிற்கு அருகிலும் இருப்பதும் நல்லதன்ற.

காலிக் பராமரிப்பு சரியாக இல்லது போயினீ அக்காக்கலவே விழுக்கவும் நேரிடும். இந்நோயாளிகள்.

இருதய நோய் வராமல் தடுப்பது எப்படி?

1. உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாடு:

நீங்கள் ஏற்கனவே இருதய நோயாளியாக இருந்தால், அல்லது இருதய நோய் மீண்டும் வராமல் இருக்க எண்ணால், நீங்கள் 3 வழிமுறைகளை கடைபிடிக்க வேண்டும்.

1. அளவிற்கு அதிகமாக உணவு உட்கொள்ளக் கூடாது.
2. அதிக கலோரிச் சத்து உடைய உணவுப் பொருட்களை உட்கொள்ளக் கூடாது.
3. கொழுப்புச் சத்து அதிகமாக உள்ள உணவுப் பொருட்களை உட்கொள்ளக் கூடாது.

முதலில் உணவின் அளவை குறைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். ஒரு நாளைக்கு 4 சப்பாத்தி சப்பிரொவராக இருந்தால் அதன் எண்கீக்கையை 2 ஆக குறைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். உணவு உட்கொள்ளும்போது இறக்கமான சூழ்நிலை இல்லாமல், சுதந்திரமாக உட்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

2. இரத்த அழுத்தத்தைக் குறைத்தல்:

உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாட்டின் மூலம் உடம்பில் உள்ள கொழுப்புச் சத்தானது சிறிதளவு குறையும். ஆனால் இரத்த அழுத்தத்தை கட்டுப்படுத்த உணவில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளக் கூடிய உப்பின் அளவை குறைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

உணவில் கொலஸ்டெராலையும் வேறு பூரித கொழுப்பு அமிலங்களையும் அதாவது (saturated fatty acids) தவிர்ப்பது நல்லது. முக்கியமாக மூட்டை மற்றும் மாமிச கொழுப்பு ஆகியவற்றில், கொலஸ்டெராலும், பூரித கொழுப்பு அமிலங்களும் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. இதய நோய்களைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் பொதுவாக எலிஃமே மிகமாக இருப்பது சிறந்தது.

உணர் இரத்த அழுத்தம் உள்ளவர்கள் யோகாசனப் பயிற்சிகளைச் செய்வதால் மருந்து சாப்பிடுவதைக் கூட நிறுத்தி விடலாம் என்று மருத்துவப் பரிசோதனைகளிலிருந்து தெரியவருகிறது.

ஒருவருடைய வாழ்நாள் முழுவதும் நீடிப்பதற்குப் போதுமான பலத்துடன் உருவாகியுள்ள இதயமும் இரத்தக் குழாய்களும் ஏதோ இயல்பான காரணங்களாலும், மனிதர்களே ஏற்படுத்திக்கொட்டுள்ள காரணங்களாலும் இடையிலேயே பாதிக்கப்படுகின்றன. இந்த நோய்கள் பொதுவாக ஆண்களுக்குத்தான் அதிகமாக ஏற்படுகின்றன. பெண்களுக்கு அதிகமாக ஏற்படுவதில்லை. அதோடு குடும்பத்தில் வேறு உள்ள யாருக்காவது எதாவது இருதய நோய் இருந்தால் குடும்பத்தில் மற்றவர்களுக்கு இதய நோய் ஏற்பட அதிக வாய்ப்பு இருக்கிறது. என்று கூறலாம்.

நோய் வந்த பின்னர் மீண்டும் வராமல் தடுப்பது; இது இரண்டாம் நிலை தடுப்பு (Secondary prevention) எனப்படுகிறது.

இதயநோய் காரணமாக அசிகம் பேர் உயிரிழப்பதற்கு இதயத் தமனி நோய் (coronary diseases) தாண்டமுக்கிய காரணமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் மற்ற இதய நோய்களைப் போலவே இதயத் தமனி நோயும் என்ன காரணங்களால் ஏற்படுகின்றன என்பது பற்றி நிச்சயமாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இதயத்தமனி நோயைத் தீவிரப்படுத்தும் காரணங்களில் புகைப்பிடித்தலை முக்கிய காரணமாகக் கூறலாம். எனவே எல்லோருமே புகை பிடிப்பதைத் தவிர்ப்பது நல்லது. புகை பிடிப்பதால் மரையீரல் புற்றுநோய் போன்ற வேறுசில நோய்களும் ஏற்படுகின்றன என்பதும் இங்கு குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

அடுத்தது சோம்பேறி வாழ்க்கை. சுறுசுறுப்பாக செயல்படுபவர்களுக்கு இதயத்தமனி நோய் அசிகமாக ஏற்படுவதில்லை. எனவே சோம்பேறி வாழ்க்கை வாழ்பவர்கள் கூட ஏதாவது உடற்பயிற்சிகளைச் செய்து வருவது நல்லது. உயர் இரத்த அழுத்தமும், நீரிழிவு நோயும் இதயத்தமனி நோயைத் தீவிரப்படுத்துகின்றன. எனவே, இதுபோன்ற நோய்களையுடையவர்கள் அந்த நோய்களுக்கு உடனடியாக சிகிச்சையை மேற்கொள்வது நல்லது.
