# **Experience of Diabetic Patient After Amputation**

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## Supervisor

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### Abstract:

Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disease characterized by elevated levels of glucose in the Blood (hyperglycemia) resulting from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both.

Amputation is the surgical removal of all or part of a limb or extremity such as an arm, leg, foot, hand, toe, or finger.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2013), 347 million people Worldwide have diabetes, in Palestinian Ministry of Health (2014) published that the number of diabetes reviewers in primary health care clinics were 134,336 revisers.

Diabetes increases the risk of long-term complications which is believed to develop after many years of the disease onset. The major long-term complications are related to damage to blood vessels which is doubled by diabetes is the risk of cardiovascular disease.

The damage of blood vessels result in lower limb ischemia, that lead to develop necrotic tissue and result to decision of amputation

**Aims & objectives:** To investigate the lived experience (psychosocial and emotional status) of diabetic patient after an amputation, and their coping mechanisms they used.

To explore about their initially emotion after amputation.

To investigate about their care in hospitals and their needs.

# Methodology:

**Study design:** Qualitative narrative design was used in this study, Semi-structured interview and open-ended questions was used to get required information

**Study population:** The study population consisted of diabetic patient who have amputation in Nablus district, within age of 50-80 years old The study sample purposeful sample, 7 interview performed

**Data collection:** We make an interview with each patient in their homes and we ask him a related question to purpose of study, and the interview was 20-45 minute and we recording it.

# **Timing:** 2 weeks from 1/11/2015 -15/11/2015

Analysis: Phenomenological psychologists analyze their data by using a systematic and rigorous process. Data analysis consists of four consecutive steps.

**Results :** Show that Participants had varying psychological reactions after the lower limp amputation. Some were battling with issues of body image, pain, disability and poor functional independence. Others were reported to be coping well. Both negative and positive coping strategies were demonstrated by the participants.

The participants had supportive families and friends. They also had complained poor rehabilitation services resources and this had a negative impact of their ability to recover. Some participants had given their lives to God, so they would be responsible for the well-being.