

4.4.1 RAISED BLOOD GLUCOSE

This section presents the results on blood glucose measurements ever in life or in last 12 months and pre-diagnosed history of raised blood glucose, treatment and control among adults aged between 30-69 years. The results are presented in *figures 4.4.1.1, 4.4.1.2a - c and table 4.4.1.1* below.

Practices on measurement of blood glucose

Figure 4.4.1.1 presents the practices related to measurement of blood glucose ever in life and in last 12 months. Overall, 26.3% (42.3% urban and 17.4% rural; 25.4% men and 27.1% women) and 21.2% (34.5% urban and 13.9% rural; 21.2% men and 21.2% women) of respondents had their blood glucose levels measured ever in life and in last 12 months respectively. Age wise distribution showed, 38.0% and 20.9% aged 50-69 years and 30-49 years had reported getting their blood glucose measured ever in life while, 32.1% and 16.2% had it measured in the last 12 months respectively. (*Annexure table 4.4.1.1a and 4.4.1.1b*)

KEY FINDINGS

47.6% reported being **aware** of their raised blood glucose status, **38.5%** were currently **on treatment** (any one day in last 2 weeks) and **16.3%** had their raised blood glucose in **control** (fasting blood glucose <126 mg/dl).

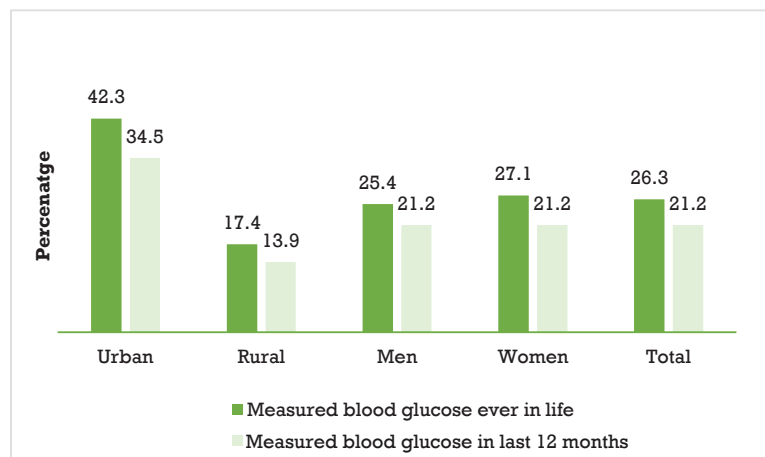


Figure 4.4.1.1 Practices reported for blood glucose measurement by area of residence and gender (Percentage)

Awareness, treatment and control among those with raised blood glucose

Among those with raised blood glucose, 47.6% (58.2% urban and 36.3% rural; 52.8% men and 42.6% women) reported being aware of their status, 38.5% (49.1% urban and 27.2% rural; 44.2% men and 33.1% women) were currently on treatment (oral medication 37.5% and insulin 6.1%) for any one day in past 2 weeks preceding the survey.

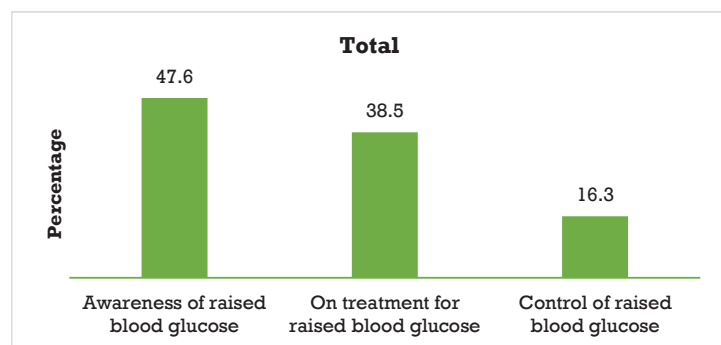


Figure 4.4.1.2a. Awareness, treatment and control of blood glucose among those with raised blood glucose (Percentage)

Among those who were aware of their diabetes status, 16.3% (17.1% men and 15.5% women) had their raised blood glucose under control (fasting blood glucose <126 mg/dl). (Figure 4.4.1.2a - c and Annexure table 4.4.1.2a)

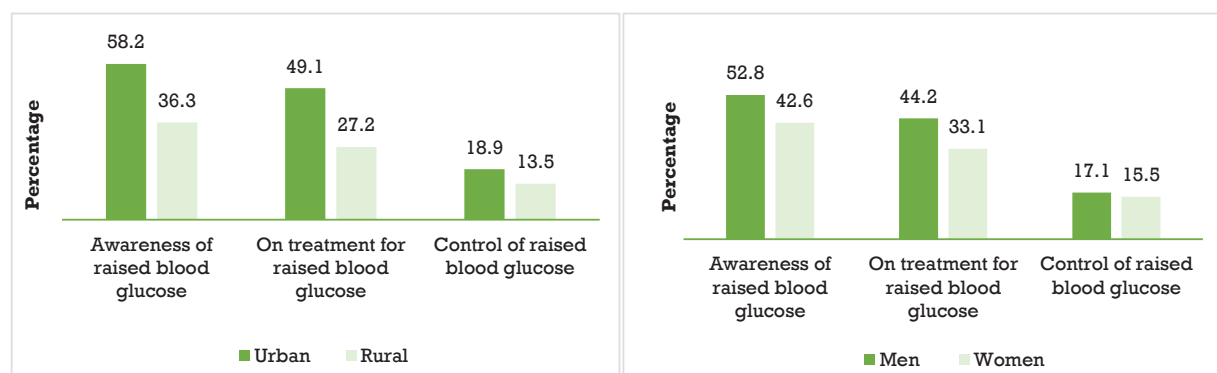


Figure 4.4.1.2b. Awareness, treatment and control of blood glucose among those with raised blood glucose by area of residence (Percentage)

Figure 4.4.1.2c. Awareness, treatment and control of blood glucose among those with raised blood glucose by gender (Percentage)

Overall, higher proportion of adults from urban areas, men and older adults (50-69 years) had reported being aware, on treatment and had a control on their blood glucose level. (Annexure table 4.4.1.2a and b)

Consultation and source of medication for raised blood glucose

Table 4.4.1.1 Source of current consultation and treatment among those with known raised blood glucose by area of residence and gender (Percentage)

30 - 69 years	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Men	Women	Combined	Men	Women	Combined	Men	Women	Combined
Currently consulting allopathic practitioner in public sector	14.3	25.7	19.2	17.8	26.8	22.5	15.5	26.2	20.4
Currently on treatment with public sector as source of medicines in last 2 weeks	17.4	25.7	20.9	15.8	16.8	16.3	16.9	22.0	19.2
Currently on treatment with chemist/private/NGO dispensary as source of medicines in last 2 weeks	68.3	55.6	62.9	66.0	58.9	62.3	67.5	57.0	62.7
Currently consulting AYUSH ¹ practitioner in public sector	14.3	12.9	13.7	26.9	25.1	26.0	18.4	18.0	18.2
Currently on medication from AYUSH practitioners	10.7	11.3	11.0	18.0	20.4	19.3	13.1	15.1	14.1

¹The systems of medicine under AYUSH in the survey includes, Ayurveda; Unani; Siddha and Homeopathy

Among those who reported their raised blood glucose status, 20.4% and 18.2% had consulted an allopathic practitioner in public sector and AYUSH practitioner respectively, of which 22.5% and 26.0% were from rural areas. It was also observed that 19.2% (16.9% men and 22.0% women) adults aged 30-69 years reported procuring medicines from public sector in the last 2 weeks, while 62.7% (67.5% men and 57.0% women) reported obtaining medicines from chemist/private/NGO dispensaries in the last 2 weeks. Those who reported taking medication from AYUSH practitioners were 14.1%. (Table 4.4.1.1)