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Low perception of type 2 diabetes mellitus progressive renal disease Patients in the Indian population

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Objectives: The causes of chronic kidney (CKD) disease have been determined by diabetes, with poor knowledge of CKD in the general population being revealed in epidemiological studies.

Methods: The confirmed T2DM patient is conducted in the method section. In addition, descriptive statistics have been used to implement the demographic characteristics and groups have been calculated using a chi-square test.

Results: SAS v9.4 has been used for the statistical analysis. For the trial with an average patient age of 55±10 years, there were a total of 300 patients and 50% women. Of the patients selected, 40% of patients were diabetes recognized and related to CKD, and only 45% are aware of kidney function. Statistical data were observed between kidney and educational status ($p=0.003$), socioeconomic status ($p=0.000$) and income status ($p=0.002$). There was also no connection between awareness of CKD and age level, period of diabetes, and co-morbidities.

Conclusions: Based on experimental data, it suggests that poor knowledge of CKD among Indian T2DM patients and government could initiate a CKD education campaign to increase co-morbidity.