

Research Article

Non Adherence to Physical Activity Recommendations and Associated Factors Among Type 2 Diabetic Patients in Illubabor Zone, South West Ethiopia

Rukiya Debalke^{1*}, Beakal Zinab¹ and Tefera Belachew²

¹Department of Public Health, Mettu University, Ethiopia

²Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Jimma University, Ethiopia

*Corresponding author: Rukiya Debalke, Department of Public Health, Mettu University, Ethiopia

Received: August 26, 2020; Accepted: October 26, 2020; Published: November 02, 2020

Abstract

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus is one of rapidly increasing non communicable disease oblige a continuous medical care, mainly life time patient's adherence to life style modification recommendations. Poor adherence to lifestyle recommendations leads to poor glycemic control and associated micro and macro-vascular complications; however most patients have difficulty in adhering to the lifestyle modifications including physical activity recommendations. There is no study that documented adherence of diabetic patients to physical activity recommendations among diabetic patients in Ethiopian setup.

This study assessed the magnitude of non-adherence to physical activity recommendation and associated factors among type 2 diabetic patients attending follow up at government hospitals in Ilu Abba Bora Zone, south western Ethiopia.

Methods: Institution based cross-sectional study was conducted from March 19 to May 19, 2018 among 422 diabetic patients attending regular follow up at government health facilities in Illuababor Zone, Southwest Ethiopia, participants were selected using systematic sampling method. Data were collected using pretested interviewer administered semi structured questionnaire. Physical activity adherence was assessed using Global Physical Activity Questionnaire (GPAQ). Multivariable logistic regression was used to identify factors associated with diabetic patient's non adherence to physical activity recommendations. Odds ratio along with 95% confidence interval and p value <0.05 significance level was used to declare significant association.

Results: The current study found that 38% of diabetic patients were non adherent to physical activity recommendations. The odds non adherence to physical activity recommendations was independently associated with patients-sex [AOR=2 (95% CI :1.2, 3.4)], perceived severity of the illness [AOR=1.7 (95% CI:1.1, 2.8)], self-efficacy [AOR=2.6 (95% CI:1.6,4.4)] and abdominal circumference [AOR=2.5 (95% CI:1.3,4.8)].

Conclusion and Recommendations: High proportions of diabetic patients were non adherent to physical activity recommendations. Evidence based and Patient centred management plan should also be practiced. The results imply that integrating life style modification education focussing on physical activity recommendations should be integrated to diabetic care to prevent its complications.

Keywords: Diabetics; Non Adherence; Physical Activity recommendation

Introduction

Diabetes is a group of metabolic diseases characterized by hyperglycemia result-ing from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both. Diabetes Mellitus is rapidly emerging as a major public health concern across the globe associated with increasing of aged populations, economic development, increasing urbanization, consumption of less healthy diets and reduced physical activity. According to International Diabetes Federation (IDF), about one out of every 11 adults worldwide has diabetes. In Africa 14.2 million adults have diabetes and by 2040, 43.2 million adults expected to have

diabetes. Ethiopia is also one of the countries affected by diabetes. According to the 2015 report of IDF, the number of adults aged 20-79 years, living with diabetes was 2.135 million (4.8%), A study done in south west Ethiopia found diabetes among 6% and 2.9 % of populations in urban and rural areas, respectively [1].

Diabetes is associated with risk of both microvascular and macrovascular complications. Diabetic complications account for increased morbidity, disability, and mortality and exert stress in the economies of all countries, especially the developing ones [2-5].

Management of diabetes is a challenging as it requires multiple therapeutic approaches including Self-Monitoring Of Blood Glucose (SMBG), dietary and lifestyle modifications and administration of medications as per schedule. Regimen adherence problems are common in individuals with diabetes, thus making glycaemic control difficult to attain. The management plan should also be formulated as an individualized therapeutic alliance among the patient, family, physician and other members of the health care team [6]. Regular exercise has been shown to improve blood glucose control, reduce cardiovascular risk factors, contribute to weight loss, and improve well-being [7-9].

There is variation in the magnitude and determinants of non-adherence to physical activity recommendations across the globe. According to studies done in India, more than half of respondents were non adherent to physical activity recommendations and physical activity adherence was significantly affected by family history of diabetes, respondents socioeconomic status, patients family size, busy schedule, education level, beliefs, health condition, poor memory, level of motivation, level of social and family support, frequent social gatherings, trust in health-care provider and marital status of participants [10-12]. Studies done in different part of Ethiopia also reported varied magnitude adherence to physical activity ranging from 18.4-68.8% [13]. A wide-ranging factors associated with non-adherence to physical activity recommendation including level of education, monthly income, absence of clear instruction and busy schedule were identified [13-14].

Although various predictors of non-adherence to physical activity recommendations were identified, these factors are not typically even for all patients and vary across different populations. Thus, understanding the determinants of non-adherence to physical activity recommendations in local setting is crucial to implement patient centred intervention approach. Therefore, this study aims to assess the magnitude of non-adherence to physical activity recommendation and its associated factors among type 2 diabetic patients in Illubabor zone.

Method

Study Setting and Participants: The study was conducted in Ilu Abba Bora Zone, South west Ethiopia, there are 2 public hospitals in the zone providing regular follow up care for diabetic patients. These facilities provide service to all of the weekdays and patients collect their medication regularly on a monthly basis. Diabetic clinics provide services for an average of 20-22 patients per day. All adult type 2 diabetes patients who were on regular follow up at MKRH and Darimu Hospital NCD follow up clinic were the source populations while randomly selected adult type 2 diabetic patients who are on regular follow up at MKRH and Darimu Hospital NCD follow up units were study populations. In the current study, patients who were unable to provide required information and newly diagnosed patients (who had less than at least three follow up visits) were excluded from the study.

Sample size was separately calculated for the outcome (physical activity non-adherence) and for each explanatory variable using different parameters taken from previously published researches and finally the largest sample size was taken to ensure a better

representativeness. The final sample size was estimated with the following assumptions, expected proportion of for poor physical activity practice among diabetic patients to be 64% from study done in Jimma University Specialized Hospital [15], with desired degree of precision 5%, 95% confidence level and 10% non-response rate, then the final sample size become 389. However, we were able to recruit more participants within the scheduled study period; as a result 422 participants were included for the current study. The final sample (422) was proportionally allocated to each hospital based on number of diabetic patients on regular follow up. Accordingly 338 and 187 participants were included from Metu and Darimu Hospitals respectively. Finally, study participants were selected using systematic sampling technique.

Data Collection And Measurement: Interviewer administered semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect socio demographic, patients health profiles including: duration of disease, type of treatment, comorbidity and family history. Diabetic health belief was assessed using a total of 26 questions. Patients' perceived susceptibility to diabetes complications and perceived severity was assessed using five questions each, perceived benefit and barrier to physical activity regimen was assessed using four and eight questions, respectively. Likewise self-efficacy towards following physical activity recommendation was assessed using four questions. The other section of the tool assessed emotional and active (instrumental support from family and non-family members) support which was modified from "The Diabetes Social Support Questionnaire-Family Version: developed in 2002" [16]. Physical activity adherence was assessed using Global Physical Activity Questionnaire (GPAQ), The Global Physical Activity questionnaire was developed by WHO for physical activity surveillance in different countries [17]. Waist Circumference (WC) was measured midway between the inferior angle of the ribs at the midclavicular line and the suprailiac crest at the end of normal expiration to the nearest 1cm using a non-stretchable rubber measuring tape. Participants were positioned in an upright, with arms relaxed at the side, feet evenly spread apart and body weight evenly distributed in accordance with the WHO recommendation [18].

Data Processing and Analysis: Data were coded and entered to Epi data version 3.1 and exported to SPSS windows version 20 for cleaning and analyses. Exploratory data analyses and descriptive statistics including proportion, percentage, ratios, frequency distribution, mean and standard deviation were used to describe the data. Wealth index was constructed using the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) form 27 items after checking all assumptions. Bivariate logistic regression analysis was done to see the association between individual explanatory and outcome variables, variables with P-value <0.25 were a candidate for multivariable logistic regression analysis. Odds ratio with 95% C.I was used to measure the strength of association between dependent and independent variables. P value <0.05 was used to declare level of statistical significance. The scores of each diabetic health belief were constructed by summing up the responses to generate a single score for each construct, Participants were labelled to have high or low level of each constructs using mean value as a cut-off, patients social support status was also labelled based on mean value. The outcome variables were dichotomized based on amount of 600 METs per week as a cut-off.

Table 1: Socio-demographic Characteristics of diabetic patients attending regular follow-up at public health facilities in Illubabor zone, south west Ethiopia.

Variables	Frequency (n=392)	Percentage
Sex		
Male	191	48.7
Female	201	51.3
Marital status		
Single	71	18.1
Married	250	63.8
Widowed	44	11.2
Separated	27	6.9
Educational level		
Can't read and write	146	37.2
Primary	52	13.3
Secondary and vocational	120	30.6
College and above	74	18.9
Occupational status		
Self employed	112	28.6
Gov't employed	169	43.1
unemployed		
Ethnicity		
Oromo	82	20.9
Amhara	25	6.4
Garage	48	12.2
Tigre	9	2.3
Others(???)		
Household wealth		
Low	130	33.2
Middle	134	34.2
High	128	32.7

Operational and Standard Definitions:

Physical activity: Refers to bodily movement produced by the contraction of skeletal muscle that requires energy expenditure in excess of resting energy expenditure [19].

Adherence: The extent to which a person’s behaviour taking medication, following a diet and physical activity, and/or executing lifestyle changes corresponds with agreed recommendations from a health care provider [20].

Non Adherent to Physical Activity Recommendation: are those who scored less than 600 METs per week based on the GPAQ incorporated scoring mechanism [21].

Adherent to Physical activity Recommendation: are those who scored greater than or equal to 600 METs per week based on the GPAQ incorporated scoring mechanism [21].

Abdominal Obesity: Participants with waist circumference >102 cm for men and >88 cm for women [22].

Ethical Consideration: Ethical approval was obtained from the

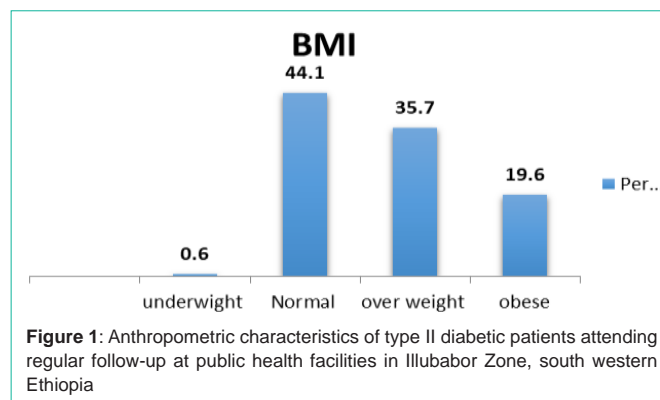


Figure 1: Anthropometric characteristics of type II diabetic patients attending regular follow-up at public health facilities in Illubabor Zone, south western Ethiopia

Research and Ethical Committee of Jimma University, Permission letter was written for both Mettu Karl Referral and Darimu Hospital additionally informed consent was obtained from study participants after necessary explanation about the purpose of the study and the respondents’ right to refuse or withdraw at any stage was fully realized. All the interviews with respondents were made under strict privacy.

Results

A total of 392 respondents participated in the study of which females account for 51.3%. The mean age of respondents were 47 (SD±13). Nearly two third (63.8%) of respondents were married, 37.2% of them can’t read and write while 43.1% of respondents were government employers. Similarly, more than half (58.2%) of respondents were Oromo by ethnicity and one third of the participants were in the lowest wealth tertiles (Table 1).

Clinical Characteristics of Study Participants: The mean duration of the illness since diagnosis was 6.9 (SD±5.3) years, nearly half of (46.4 %) patients had family history of DM. Similarly nearly half of the respondents (46.9 %) had additional co- morbidity. More than half of patients (52.3%) used oral hypoglycemic agent to manage their blood glucose level. Hundred sixty nine (43.1%) of patients never missed their diabetic follow up appointment in the past three month.

Additionally, nearly one fourth of participants (26.8%) reported that they did not attended diabetic education sessions while (12%) of them attended regularly. It was also observed that one fourth (25.5%) of diabetic patients were member of Ethiopian diabetic association. The mean BMI was 27 (SD±13) and 44.1 % of respondents had normal BMI while 19.6 % of respondents were obese. Seventeen point three percent (17.3%) of patients had abdominal obesity (Table 2&Figure1).

Figure 1: Anthropometric characteristics of type II diabetic patients attending regular follow-up at public health facilities in Illubabor Zone, south western Ethiopia.

Adherence status of study participants to physical activity recommendations.

The study found that more than one third (38%) of study participants were non-adherent to physical activity recommendations

Figure 2: Adherence status of type II diabetic patients to physical

Table 2: Clinical characteristics of type II diabetic patients attending regular follow-up at public health facilities in Illubabor Zone, south west Ethiopia.

Variables	Frequency(N=392)	Percent
Duration of DM		
<1year	27	6.9
2-5year	184	46.9
6-10years	92	23.5
>11years	89	22.7
Co morbidity		
Yes		
No	184	46.9
Don't know	187	47.7
Treatment type		
Insulin	21	5.4
Oral hypoglycemic	128	32.7
Both	205	52.3
Life style modification	30	7.7
Family History		
Yes		
No	182	46.4
Don't know	110	28.1
Missed appointment		
None		
One time	169	43.1
Two times	127	32.4
Three and above	75	19.1
Diabetic education		
Never atten		
Sometimes attend	21	5.4
Regularly attend	319	81.4
Source of diabetic information		
Media		
Medical staff	52	13.3
Friends and family	341	87
Physical activity written instruction		
Yes		
No	51	13
DM association membership		
Yes		
No	100	25.5
No		
	292	74.4

activity recommendations attending regular follow-up at public health facilities in illubabor zone, south western Ethiopia. Assessment of diabetic health beliefs showed that, nearly three fourth (72.7) of participants had high perceived susceptibility, while proportion of diabetic patients with high perceived severity, perceived barrier and self-efficacy accounts for 54.6, 43.9 and 60.7%, respectively. The study also found poor emotional and active support among 51 and 56.6% of

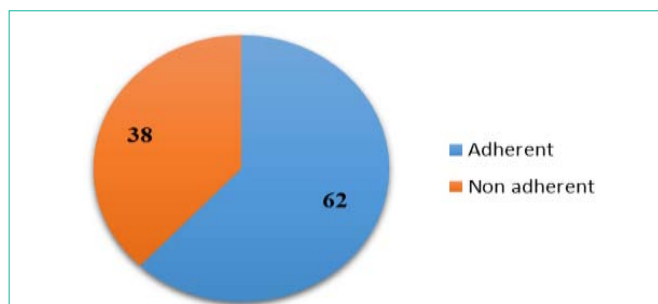


Figure 2: Adherence status of type II diabetic patients to physical activity recommendations attending regular follow-up at public health facilities in illubabor zone, south western Ethiopia. Assessment of diabetic health beliefs showed that, nearly three fourth (72.7) of participants had high perceived susceptibility, while proportion of diabetic patients with high perceived severity, perceived barrier and self-efficacy accounts for 54.6, 43.9 and 60.7%, respectively.

Table 3: Diabetes health beliefs characteristics among type II diabetic patients attending regular follow-up at public health facilities in Illubabor Zone, Southwest Ethiopia.

Variables	Frequency(n=392)	Percent
Perceived Susceptibility		
Low	107	27.3
High	285	72.7
Perceived Severity		
Low	178	45.4
High	214	54.6
Perceived Benefit		
Low	131	33.4
High	261	66.6
Perceived Barrier		
Low	220	56.1
High	172	43.9
Self efficacy		
Low	154	39.3
High	238	60.7
Emotional support		
Poor	200	51
Good	192	49
Active support		
Poor	220	56.6
Good	172	43.4

respondents, respectively (Table 3).

On multivariable logistic regression analysis it was observed that patient's gender, abdominal obesity, perceived severity and self-efficacy were independent predictors of non-adherence to physical activity recommendations. Female patients had twice higher odds non-adherence than males [AOR=2.029(1.2,-3.378)]. Similarly, patients who were not abdominally obese were 2.5 times more likely to be non-adherent to physical activity recommendations [AOR=2.5(1.3, 4.84)]. Likewise, patients with low perceived severity

Table 4: Multivariable logistic regression model predicting non-adherence to physical activity recommendation among type II diabetic patients attending regular follow-up at public health facilities in Ilu Abba Bora Zone, Southwest Ethiopia.

Variables	Adherence status to physical activity recommendation		COR(95% C.I)	AOR(95% C.I)	P
	No. (%)	No. (%)			
Gender					
Female	97(48.3)	104(51.7)	2.493(1.63,3.8)	2.029(1.2,3.378)	0.006
Male	52(27.2)	139(72.8)	1	1	
Abdominal obesity					
Yes	46(67.7)	22(32.3)	4.5(2.5,7.8)	2.5(1.3,4.84)	
No	103(31.8)	221(68.2)	1	1	0.007
Perceived Severity					
Low	83(46.7)	95(53.3)	2(1.3,3)	1.7(1.052,2.85)	0.031
High	66(30.9)	148(69.1)	1	1	
Self efficacy					
Low	92(59.8)	62(40.2)	4.7(3,7)	2.64(1.6,4.38)	0.01
High	57(24)	181(76)	1	1	

had 1.7 times higher odds of non-adherence than their counterparts [AOR=1.7(1.052, 2.85)]. Furthermore, patients with low self-efficacy were 2.6 times more likely to be non-adherent to physical activity recommendations [AOR=2.64(1.6, 4.38)] than a patient who had high self-efficacy (Table 4).

Discussion

In this study 38% of study participants were non adherent to physical activity recommendations. This finding is comparatively lower than results from other parts of Ethiopia including Sodo, Jimma, Harer and Yemen which reported physical activity non-adherence in more than two third of diabetic patients [13-24]. However, its comparable with study done in Singapore [25]. The discrepancy might arise from life style differences between study settings, comparatively the current study is conducted in small towns, most people from such settings commonly engaged in different agricultural and other labour intensive activities. Additionally, because of the proximity of every district majority of people in such cities usually preferred to have a walk to move from one village to another, likewise in this study nearly half of the patients were living with diabetes for more than 6 years and also have high perceived severity towards diabetic complications, as patients live for long time with diabetes he/she likely have a better awareness which likely help them to adhere to life style modifications.

In this study, females were more likely to be non-adherent than males which is similar with a study done in India [12]. The association can be explained by commonly observed sociocultural, economic and religious advantages given to males to engage in outdoor jobs and sport activities which helped them to be physically active. On the contrary, most females living in developing countries spend most of their time executing domestic tasks.

In the current study, patient's abdominal obesity was found to be an independent predictor of non-adherence to physical activity recommendations. Patients who had abdominal obesity were more likely to be non-adherent; obesity is a consequence of energy imbalance with caloric intake exceeding energy expenditure. Lack of physical activity is thought to be a major contributor to the obesity.

Obese individuals might not be engaged in regular physical activities because of its associated reduced balance control, posture deficits and higher metabolic cost of walking compared to people with normal body weight [26-28]. The result can also be explained by commonly observed psychological consequences of being overweight or obese which leads to lowered self-esteem and anxiety as a result most individuals will not have self-confidence to visit public gymnasiums regularly. Consequently, they tend to gravitate towards low-activity lifestyles and become sedentary leading to develops situation wherein the less active people become the greater their risk of gaining still more weight, and the more weight they gain and the less likely they are to become more active.

In the current study, patients perceived severity diabetes was one of an independent predictors of physical activity non adherence. In this study, patients who had low perceived severity about the disease were more likely to be non-adherent to physical activity recommendation, the result is consistent with health belief model assumptions (HBM) [29]. Individual perception of disease severity can be affected by diverse factors but as ones opinion of how serious a condition and its consequences influence whether the person will to take health related actions. A patient who perceives diabetes as a severe health problem is expected to be adherent to general healthy life style recommendations in order to have better quality of life and prevention of complications.

The current study, also found that patients with low level of self-efficacy were non adherent to physical activity recommendations, the finding is consistent with a meta-analysis done in china which report a consistent and strong association between increased self-efficacy level and better adherence to diabetic self-management behaviours. Similarly, it is also consistent with study done in Jimma, which pointed out better adherence to physical activity recommendations among patients with high self-efficacy [30-31]. The association is supported by Bandura's theory of self-efficacy [32]. According to the theory, people generally do not try to do something new unless they think they can do it, self-efficacy is the strongest predictor of whether one practices exercise, a patient who doesn't engage in the

recommended levels of physical exercise tend to have low exercise self-efficacy-meaning they don't believe they can exercise, and perceive presence of significant barrier to exercise.

Conclusion and Recommendations: The current study found physical activity recommendation non adherence among more than one third of study participants. Patient's non adherence to physical activity recommendations was significantly affected by patient's sex, abdominal obesity, level of perceived severity and self-efficacy. Thus evidence based and patient centred health education packages should be delivered to improve diabetic health literacy additionally necessary efforts should be made to improve patients' self-efficacy towards regular physical activity during regular follows up.

Acknowledgements

The authors wish to acknowledge Jimma University for financial assistance, we are also grateful to participants of the study.

Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' Contributions

All stated authors RD, TB and BZ. were involved in the study from the inception to design, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation and drafting of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

References

- Alemseged F, Haileamlak A, Tegegn A, Tessema F, Woldemichael K, Asefa M, et al. Risk Factor of Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases at Gilel Gibe Field Research Centre in Southwest Ethiopia: Population Based Study. *Ethiop J Health Sci* [Internet]. 2012; 22: 19-28.
- International Diabetes Federation. IDF diabetes atlas 2013. Available from: <https://www.idf.org/e-library/epidemiology.../diabetes-atlas/19-atlas-6th-edition.html>.
- Walegne W, Yadeta D, Feleke Y. Ethiopian National Guideline on Major NCDs 2016 Guidelines on Clinical and Programmatic Management of Major Non Communicable Diseases. 2016.
- Naslafkih A, Sestier F. Diabetes mellitus related morbidity, risk of hospitalization and disability. *J Insur Med* [Internet]. 2003; 35: 102-13.
- Stratton IM, Adler AI, Neil HAW, Matthews DR, Susan E, Cull C a, et al. Prospective Observational Study. 2000; 321: 405-12.
- American Diabetics Association. Standards of Medical Care for Patients. 2003; 1: S33-50.
- Ciechanowski P, Katon W, Russo J, Walker E. The Patient-Provider Relationship Attachment Theory and Adherence to Treatment in Diabetes Ciechanowski .*Am J Psychiatry*. 2001; 158: 29-35.
- Hernández-Ronquillo L, Téllez-Zenteno JF, Garduño-Espinosa J, González-Acevez E. Factors associated with therapy noncompliance in type-2 diabetes patients. *Salud Publica Mex*. 2003; 45: 191-7.
- Melikian C, White TJ, Vanderplas A, Dezii CM, Chang E. Adherence to oral antidiabetic therapy in a managed care organization: A comparison of monotherapy, combination therapy, and fixed-dose combination therapy. *Clin Ther*. 2002; 24: 460-7.
- Sharma B, Agrawal M. Factors Affecting Adherence to Healthy Lifestyle. 2017; 5: 105-116.
- Parajuli J, Saleh F, Thapa N, Ali L. Factors associated with nonadherence to diet and physical activity among nepalese type 2 diabetes patients ; a cross sectional study. 2014; 7: 758.
- Jadawala HD, Pawar AB, Patel PB, Patel KG, Patel SB, Bansal RK. Factors Associated With Non Adherence to Diet and Physical Activity among Diabetes Patients : A Cross Sectional Study. 2017; 8: 68-73.
- Hailu Chare Koyra BED. Physical Exercise and Factors Affecting Among Adult Diabetic Patients at Wolaita Soddo University Teaching Referral Hospital ,. 2018; 8: 1-8.
- Kassahun A, Gashe F, Mulisa E, Rike WA. Nonadherence and factors affecting adherence of diabetic patients to anti- diabetic medication in Assela General Hospital Oromia Region ,Ethiopia. 2015.
- Hailu E, Mariam WH, Belachew T, Birhanu Z. Self-care practice and glycaemic control amongst adults with diabetes at the jimma university specialized hospital in south-west Ethiopia: A cross-sectional study. *African J Prim Heal Care Fam Med*. 2012; 4: 311.
- Greca AM La, Bearman KJ. The Diabetes Social Support Questionnaire-Family Version : Evaluating Adolescents ' Diabetes-Specific Support From Family Members. *J Pediatr Psychol*. 2002; 27: 665-76.
- <https://www.who.int/ncds/surveillance/steps/GPAQ%20Instrument%20and%20Analysis%20Guide%20v2.pdf> World Health Organization. %20Global%20Physical%20Activity%20Questionnaire. %202009; %20Available%20from: %20www.who.int/ncds/surveillance/steps/resources/GPAQ_Analysis_Guide.pdf%0A%0A
- World Health Organization. Obesity:preventing and managing the global epidemic. *World Heal Organ - Tech Rep Ser*. 2000; 1-268.
- Alricsson M. Physical Activity Why and How? *J Biosaf Heal Educ* [Internet]. 2013;1: 1-2.
- Zhang JA, Wei Z, Li CG, Sun CB. Piping system design of subsea manifold. *Appl Mech Mater*. 2013; 321: 1779-83.
- WHO. Global Physical Activity Questionnaire (GPAQ) WHO STEPwise approach to NCD risk factor surveillance. *Surveill Popul Prev Prev Noncommunicable Dis Dep* [Internet]. 2008; 1-3.
- Dyrstad SM, Edvardsen E, Hansen BH, Anderssen SA. Waist circumference thresholds and cardiorespiratory fitness. *J Sport Heal Sci* [Internet]. 2016; 1-6.
- Ayele K, Tesfa B, Abebe L, Tilahun T, Girma E. Self care behavior among patients with diabetes in harari, eastern ethiopia: The health belief model perspective. *PLoS One*. 2012; 7: e35515.
- Tamirat A, Abebe L, Kirose G. Prediction of physical activity among Type-2 diabetes patients attending Jimma University specialized Hospital , southwest Ethiopia : Application of health belief model. *Sci J Public Heal*. 2014; 2: 524-31.
- Nor Shazwani MN, Suzana S, Hanis Mastura Y, Lim CJ, Teh SC, Mohd Fauzee MZ, et al. Assessment of physical activity level among individuals with type 2 diabetes mellitus at cheras health clinic, Kuala Lumpur. *Malays J Nutr*. 2010; 16: 101-12.
- Youssef M. The impact of obesity on walking and physical performance. *Egypt J Intern Med* [Internet]. 2014; 26: 40.
- Pataky Z, Armand S, Müller-Pinget S, Golay A, Allet L. Effects of obesity on functional capacity. *Obesity*. 2014; 22: 56-62.
- Delextrat A, Matthew D, Cohen DD, Brisswalter J. Effect of stride frequency on the energy cost of walking in obese teenagers. *Hum Mov Sci* [Internet]. 2011;30:115-24.
- Abraham C, Sheeran P. The Health Belief Model. edition? Publisher? 2016;
- Luo X, Liu T, Yuan X, Ge S, Yang J, Li C, et al. Factors influencing self-management in Chinese adults with type 2 diabetes: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2015; 12: 11304-27.
- Tamirat A, Abebe L, Kirose G. Prediction of physical activity among Type-2 diabetes patients attending Jimma University specialized Hospital, southwest Ethiopia : Application of health belief model. 2014; 2: 524-531.
- Bandura. Self-Efficacy Albert Bandura Stanford University Bandura, A. (1994). Self-efficacy. In VS. Ramachandran (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of human behavior* New York: Academic Press. *Encyclopedia of mental health*. 1998; 4: 71-81.