

Diabetes Attitude Survey

Below are some statements about diabetes. Each numbered statement finishes the sentence “In general, I believe that...” You may believe that a statement is true for one person but not for another person or may be true one time but not be true another time. Mark the answer that you believe is true most of the time or is true for most people. Place a check mark in the box below the word or phrase that is closest to your opinion about each statement. It is important that you answer every statement.

Note: The term “health care professionals” in this survey refers to doctors, nurses, and dietitians.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
In general, I believe that:					
1. ...health care professionals who treat people with diabetes should be trained to communicate well with their patients.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. ...people who do <u>not</u> need to take insulin to treat their diabetes have a pretty mild disease.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. ...there is not much use in trying to have good blood sugar control because the complications of diabetes will happen anyway.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. ...diabetes affects almost every part of a diabetic person’s life.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. ...the important decisions regarding daily diabetes care should be made by the person with diabetes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. ...health care professionals should be taught how daily diabetes care affects patients’ lives.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
In general, I believe that:					
7. ...older people with Type 2* diabetes do not usually get complications.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
8. ...keeping the blood sugar close to normal can help to prevent the complications of diabetes.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
9. ...health care professionals should help patients make informed choices about their care plans.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
10. ...it is important for the nurses and dietitians who teach people with diabetes to learn counseling skills.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
11. ...people whose diabetes is treated by just a diet do not have to worry about getting many long-term complications.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
12. ...almost everyone with diabetes should do whatever it takes to keep their blood sugar close to normal.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
13. ...the emotional effects of diabetes are pretty small.	<input type="checkbox"/>				

* Type 2 diabetes usually begins after age 40. Many patients are overweight and weight loss is often an important part of the treatment. Insulin and/or diabetes pills are sometimes used in the treatment. Type 2 diabetes is also called noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus or NIDDM; formerly it was called "adult diabetes."

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Strongly
Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly
Disagree

In general, I believe that:

- | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 14. ...people with diabetes should have the final say in setting their blood glucose goals. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. ...blood sugar testing is not needed for people with Type 2* diabetes. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16. ...low blood sugar reactions make tight control too risky for most people. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17. ...health care professionals should learn how to set goals with patients, not just tell them what to do. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18. ...diabetes is hard because you never get a break from it. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19. ...the person with diabetes is the most important member of the diabetes care team. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20. ...to do a good job, diabetes educators should learn a lot about being teachers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 21. ...Type 2* diabetes is a very serious disease. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 22. ...having diabetes changes a person's outlook on life. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
In general, I believe that:					
23. ...people who have Type 2* diabetes will probably not get much payoff from tight control of their blood sugars.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24. ...people with diabetes should learn a lot about the disease so that they can be in charge of their own diabetes care.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25. ...Type 2* is as serious as Type 1† diabetes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26. ...tight control is too much work.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27. ...what the patient does has more effect on the outcome of diabetes care than anything a health professional does.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28. ...tight control of blood sugar makes sense only for people with Type 1† diabetes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

* Type 2 diabetes usually begins after age 40. Many patients are overweight and weight loss is often an important part of the treatment. Insulin and/or diabetes pills are sometimes used in the treatment. Type 2 diabetes is also called noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus or NIDDM; formerly it was called “adult diabetes.”

†Type 1 diabetes usually begins before age 40 and always requires insulin as part of the treatment. Patients are usually not overweight. Type 1 diabetes is also called insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus or IDDM; formerly it was called “juvenile diabetes.”

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	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
In general, I believe that:					
29. ...it is frustrating for people with diabetes to take care of their disease.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
30. ...people with diabetes have a right to decide how hard they will work to control their blood sugar.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
31. ...people who take diabetes pills should be as concerned about their blood sugar as people who take insulin.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
32. ...people with diabetes have the right <u>not</u> to take good care of their diabetes.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
33. ...support from family and friends is important in dealing with diabetes.	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Revised 12/18/98