

Adherence to dietary recommendations in diabetes mellitus: disease acceptance as a potential mediator

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Background: Adherence by diabetic patients to dietary recommendations is important for effective therapy. Considering patients' expectations in case of diet is significant in this regard. The aim of this paper was to analyze the relationship between selected independent variables (eg, regular blood glucose testing) and patients' adherence to dietary recommendations, bearing in mind that the degree of disease acceptance might play a mediation role.

Subjects and methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in 91 patients treated for type 2 diabetes mellitus in a public medical facility. Paper-and-pencil interviewing was administered ahead of the planned visit with a diabetes specialist. Two measures were applied in the study: the Acceptance and Action Diabetes Questionnaire and the Patient Diet Adherence in Diabetes Scale. Additionally, data related to sociodemographic characteristics, lifestyle-related factors, and the course of the disease (management, incidence of complications, and dietician's supervision) were also collected. The regression method was used in the analysis, and Cohen's methodology was used to estimate partial mediation. Significance of the mediation effect was assessed by the Goodman test. *P*-values of <0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results: Patients' non-adherence to dietary recommendations was related to a low level of disease acceptance (standardized regression coefficient = -0.266; *P*=0.010). Moreover, failure to perform regular blood glucose testing was associated with a lack of disease acceptance (standardized regression coefficient = -0.455; *P*=0.000). However, the lack of regular blood glucose testing and low level of acceptance had only partially negative impacts on adherence to dietary recommendations (Goodman mediation test, *Z*=1.939; *P*=0.054). This dependence was not seen in patients treated with diet and concomitant oral medicines and/or insulin therapy.

Conclusion: Effective dietary education should include activities promoting a more positive attitude toward the disease. This may be obtained by individual counseling, respecting the patient's needs, and focus on regular blood glucose testing.

Keywords: patient adherence, diabetes mellitus type 2, attitude toward health, glycemetic control

Introduction

Type 2 diabetes mellitus is a diet-dependent disease requiring multidirectional and multidisciplinary management.¹ Global epidemiology data suggest that the incidence of diabetes is increasing, and the disease affects younger and younger individuals.² Therefore, an attempt to develop efficient prevention and treatment of the disease is one of the most vital actions to be taken in this area.^{3,4}

Pharmacotherapy is not the sole method of treating type 2 diabetes mellitus; significant changes to the patient's lifestyle with respect to dietary habits and regular physical activity are also required.⁵ In fact, lifestyle change is the most difficult and problematic part of the treatment. Many patients tend to follow medical and dietary recommendations selectively.⁶

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Some studies emphasize that diabetic patients become more actively involved in the therapeutic process after suffering from medical complications resulting from untreated diabetes or the development of concurrent diseases, since the patient can no longer deny his or her own disease.^{6,7} Underestimation of the patient's disease can be attributed to the lack of perceived negative consequences of the disease and, in turn, can trigger numerous defense mechanisms. Such defense mechanisms include unconscious personal beliefs, which seek to prevent the perception of negative emotional states and protect the patient's personality.⁸ In other words, the patient may think that his or her lack of "perception" of negative disease effects and good well-being are justification for not changing his or her usual lifestyle. This behavior can be reinforced by splitting, which is based on the assumption that if the patient rejects the disease diagnosis, the disease will vanish. As a result, the patient unconsciously takes actions that worsen the course of the disease.⁹

Available data suggest that diabetic patients often find it problematic to introduce changes in their diet.⁶ In most cases, new recommendations (including reduced consumption of foodstuffs containing monosaccharides and saturated fatty acids and introduction of low-glycemic products to the diet) differ considerably from the patient's current diet. Therefore, the help of a dietician is necessary to point out efficient methods of gaining new dietary habits.⁹⁻¹¹

There have been attempts to determine the psychosocial factors that might influence effective adherence to medical recommendations in diabetic patients described in the literature.¹²⁻¹⁴ The patient's appropriate attitude toward the disease is of particular significance in this context. Health psychology defines the attitude toward a disease in three dimensions: cognitive (the patient's knowledge about the disease and treatment process), emotional (emotions the patient experiences regarding the disease), and behavioral (actions taken by the patient with respect to the disease and treatment process). These three dimensions interact with each other.¹⁵ A positive attitude toward treatment and health can promote more effective adherence to medical and dietary recommendations in a diabetic patient. Blood glucose testing, aimed at normalization of serum glucose levels, is also important for the effectiveness of treatment in diabetic patients. A controlled serum glucose level is an indication of the correct course of treatment. In other words, a patient with a positive attitude toward his or her disease should be more systematic in blood glucose testing than a patient with a negative attitude.¹⁶

Several papers have been published on psychological, social, and medical factors related to adherence of diabetic

patients to medical recommendations.^{6,7,9,17} Nevertheless, only a few studies have analyzed the relationship between the attitude toward the disease and following the dietary recommendations by diabetic patients.^{14,16,18} A considerably greater number of studies have analyzed the relationship between psychological factors and adherence to dietary recommendations.^{6-8,12,17} Also, there are no papers researching the role of mediating factors in this relationship, where they are related directly to the treatment of diabetic patients. Therefore, the aim of this paper was to analyze the relationship between selected independent variables (eg, blood glucose testing, occurrence of complications, and doing enough physical activity) and the level of the patient's compliance with dietary recommendations, considering the mediation role of the patient's level of disease acceptance.

Subjects and methods

Subjects

This crossover study took place in March and April 2016. Subjects (n=91) were recruited from among patients of the Diabetology and Internal Medicine Clinic and the Internal Medicine and Endocrinology Clinic of the Independent Public Central Clinical Hospital in Warsaw (convenience sample). The study included patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus diagnosed at least 6 months prior to enrollment, who were under the constant supervision of a diabetology outpatient clinic, received education on diet and blood glucose testing, and were aged 35–70 years. Patients with other types of diabetes, with a disease duration shorter than 6 months, non-educated about diet and blood glucose testing, not supervised by a diabetology outpatient clinic, bedridden, or under guardianship were excluded from participation in the study. Detailed characteristics of the study group are listed in Table 1.

Data were collected by applying a paper-and-pencil personal interview by specially trained interviewers. Interviews took place before scheduled visits to a diabetes specialist and were not limited in time. The collected data were anonymized and digitized for further stages of analysis.

Ethics statement

The authors sought approval from the Ethics Committee of the Medical University of Warsaw to conduct this study. According to the Ethics Committee, "non-interventional studies do not require the opinion of the Ethics Committee in accordance with Art. 37 al of the Pharmaceutical Law Act (Journal of Laws of 2001, No 126, item 1381)".

All patients provided verbal informed consent to participate in this research. The objective of the study and its

Table 1 Characteristics of the study group

Characteristics	
Age (mean ± SD)	55.2±11.57 years
Body mass index (mean ± SD)	32.05±6.762 kg/m ²
Duration of diabetes (mean ± SD)	9.9±8.18 years
Number of complications (median)	2.0
Sex, n (%)	
Female	53 (58.2)
Male	38 (41.8)
Education, n (%)	
Basic	5 (5.6)
Vocational	20 (22.2)
Secondary	41 (45.5)
Higher	24 (26.7)
Place of residence, n (%)	
Rural area	16 (17.6)
Town of up to 20,000 inhabitants	10 (11.0)
Town of 20,000–100,000 inhabitants	15 (16.5)
City/town of >100,000 inhabitants	50 (54.9)
Monthly income, ^a n (%)	
<1,200 PLN	36 (42.3)
1,200–2,500 PLN	31 (36.5)
2,501–4,000 PLN	13 (15.3)
>4,000 PLN	5 (5.9)

Note: ^aHousehold monthly income per person (1 PLN=0.28 USD).

Abbreviation: PLN, Polish zloty.

anonymity throughout the research process and the voluntary nature of participation were explained to the participants face to face. The participants were also informed that the study was a research study only and that the findings were to be limited to research purposes only. Information about the details of the study, data collection and analysis, names of the researchers, and their contact information were also presented.

Theoretical model

According to the American Diabetes Association and the International Diabetes Federation,^{1,2} diabetes therapy is

multidirectional. This treatment includes self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG), physical activity, and dietary recommendations. The aim of these activities is associated with the reduction of developing diabetic complications. In the literature, there is also evidence stressing that SMBG correlates with adherence to dietary recommendations by diabetic patients.^{16,17} In this case, the patient's attitudes toward treatment may also be important.¹⁶ According to the theoretical model, the attitude toward a disease has three important dimensions: cognitive, emotional, and behavioral. These three dimensions interact with each other.¹⁵ For this reason, the level of disease acceptance should influence not only behavior (eg, adherence to dietary recommendations or SMBG), but also cognitive aspects (eg, knowledge about the role of SMBG, physical activity, and dietary recommendations in effective diabetes therapy). Therefore, a theoretical model could be proposed. This model will take into account the disease acceptance level as a mediator between adherence to dietary recommendations and selected medical and lifestyle variables (Figure 1).

Methods

To measure acceptance of diabetes, the applied Acceptance and Action Diabetes Questionnaire (AADQ) modified by Schmitt et al¹⁸ was translated into Polish by two independent bilingual translators, with subsequent back-translation. The Polish version of the AADQ was characterized by good internal consistency (Cronbach's $\alpha=0.667$) and unidimensionality (self-value of the first item was 2.32, and explained ~40% of the total variance).

Subjects rated the extent of their engagement in several diabetes nonacceptance behaviors using a 5-point Likert scale (from 1= "never" to 5= "almost always"). Item scores were summed, and higher values indicated a greater extent

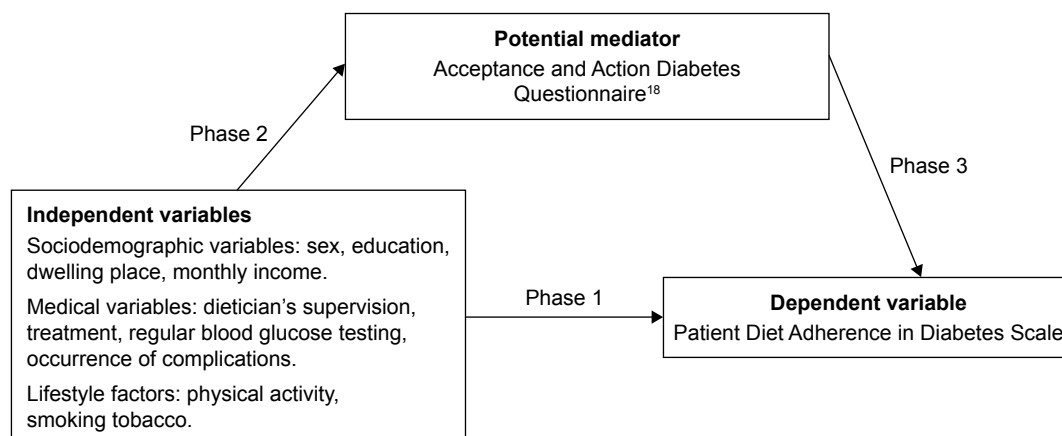


Figure 1 Mediation analysis for the developed model.

of nonacceptance. Raw scores were transformed to sten scores (ie, results normalized to obtain the mean of 5.5 and SD of 2).

To assess the degree of adherence to dietary recommendations in diabetes, the authors applied an original scale developed on the basis of the 2015 Polish Diabetes Association guidelines¹⁹ and prepared by a scientific committee composed of members of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes. A list of 20 behaviors was derived from the above-described guidelines, as well as from the 2016 Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes developed by the American Diabetes Association¹ and standards of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Nutrition Practice Guideline for Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes in Adults.²⁰ The list was initially subjected to two independent adjudications (by a diabetes specialist and a specialized dietitian). Having considered the remarks formed upon adjudication, the final version of the Patient Diet Adherence in Diabetes (PDAD) scale, as provided Figure S1, was obtained. One point was granted for each behavior in line with the dietary recommendations (Table 2). The maximum possible number of points was 20. Initial analysis of psychometric properties of the PDAD indicated that the internal consistency reached 0.642, and the scale was not

one dimensional (the first factor clarified <40% of the total variance). The results reflect the structure of the PDAD, with a large degree of variation in the evaluated behaviors (from physical activity through to alcohol consumption and eating habits). Moreover, the PDAD by definition does not represent a homogeneous psychological construct.

Besides the application of the above two scales, the interview was supplemented with additional questions about lifestyle and the course of the disease (Table 3). Data were used to evaluate the impact of previously mentioned features on adherence to dietary recommendations.

Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were performed using the STATISTICA 13.1 (StatSoft®, Inc.) software, licensed to the Medical University of Warsaw. *P*-values of <0.05 were considered statistically significant. The analysis consisted of three phases of partial mediation evaluation, in line with the assumptions described by Cohen et al²¹ which are based on a series of regression analyses. The ordinary least squares method was used to fit the regression model to empirical data. Standardized (β) coefficients for regression were used to interpret the vector and significance of correlations. Independent dichotomous variables were coded as binary variables, and dummy variables were used for more categories.

A mediation analysis chart is presented in Figure 1. The first phase involved the evaluation of the impact of independent variables on the patient's score in the PDAD (dependent variable). Each independent variable was evaluated using separate regression models. In case of statistically significant

Table 2 Scored dietary behaviors in the patient diet adherence in diabetes

Recommendation	Adherence to recommendation
Number of meals	4–6
Times of meals	Fixed
Pauses between meals	3–4 hours
Using sugar/honey to sweeten soft drinks	No
Most frequently selected products	
Bread	Whole grain
Groats	Coarsely cut (buckwheat, pearl barley), whole grain pasta, brown rice, cooked al dente
Milk and milk products	With reduced fat content
Meat and meat products	Poultry, poultry cold cuts
Cooking fats	Plant oils (rapeseed oil, olive oil)
Fat spreads	Soft margarines
Recommended frequency of product consumption	
Vegetables	Several times a day
Fruits	Several times a day
Eggs	Up to four times a week
Fish	At least once a week
Legumes	At least once a week
Sweets	Less than once a week
Fast food	Less than once a week
Water	Several times a day
Alcohol	Not to be consumed
Sweetened soft drinks	Less than once a week

Table 3 Variables related to lifestyle and course of the disease

Variables	
Dietitian's supervision, n (%)	
No	71 (78.0)
Yes	20 (22.0)
Treatment, n (%)	
Dietary	51 (56.0)
Oral antidiabetics	60 (65.9)
Insulin	44 (48.4)
Regular blood glucose testing, n (%)	
No	19 (20.9)
Yes	72 (79.1)
Occurrence of complications, n (%)	
No	33 (36.3)
Yes	58 (63.7)
Physical activity, n (%)	
No	34 (37.4)
Yes	57 (62.6)
Smoking tobacco, n (%)	
No	68 (74.7)
Yes	57 (25.3)

results, the variable was evaluated in the second phase. This phase involved the evaluation of independent variables and their relationship with a potential mediator (AADQ score). The third and final phase of analysis evaluated whether independent variables and the mediator influence PDAD scores. Mediation was assumed to be significant when intermediate relationships, the independent variable–mediator, and the mediator–dependent variable were statistically significant. In such cases, a result of the Goodman mediation test was employed to determine the mediation. The test assesses whether the product of nonstandardized regression coefficients for both relationships is significantly different than zero in case of a small number of observations.²¹

Results

The relationship between disease acceptance and adherence to dietary recommendations

The level of adherence to dietary recommendations in the study group was moderate (PDAD: 11.3 ± 2.75). Similar results were obtained for the study subjects' acceptance of disease (AADQ: 14.0 ± 4.72). A similar level of score differentiation was obtained for both instruments (variability coefficient of 36.6% vs 36.1%, respectively). The results of regression analysis reveal that the lack of disease acceptance has a negative impact on the patient's adherence to dietary recommendations ($\beta_{\text{std}} = -0.266$ [95% CI: $-0.469, -0.063$], $P=0.010$).

Mediation analysis

The first evaluation phase of selected sociodemographic features, variables related to the course of the disease, and lifestyle revealed that only the type of treatment and regular blood glucose level testing were in a significant relationship with PDAD score (Table 4). It was observed that in patients treated with a combination of diet and oral antidiabetics ($\beta_{\text{std}} = 0.263$, $P=0.012$), as well as in those treated with a combination of diet and insulin ($\beta_{\text{std}} = 0.211$, $P=0.045$), significantly better results of adherence to dietary recommendations were achieved when compared to patients on a dietary treatment only. Also, patients who regularly tested their blood glucose levels exhibited better adherence to dietary recommendations ($\beta_{\text{std}} = 0.305$, $P=0.003$).

The results of the second mediation analysis phase indicated that regular blood glucose level testing is the only factor in a statistically significant relationship with the potential mediator (ie, the level of the patient's acceptance of disease), as shown in Table 5. This relationship

had a negative character (ie, lack of disease acceptance correlated with the lack of regular blood glucose level testing; $\beta_{\text{std}} = -0.455$, $P=0.001$).

The third and final phase involved an evaluation of the simultaneous influence of regular blood glucose testing and the mediator (AADQ score) on the extent of the patient's adherence to dietary recommendations (Table 6). It was observed that the disease acceptance level has only a minor mediation effect on the relationship between regular blood glucose testing and adherence to dietary recommendations (Goodman mediation test, $Z=1.939$, $P=0.054$).

Discussion

There are studies indicating a direct relationship between adherence to dietary recommendations and regular glycemic control.^{22–26} This relationship was also demonstrated in this study. Only regular blood glucose testing is an important factor influencing adherence to dietary recommendations. Regular glycemic control is interrelated with the introduction of considerably smaller lifestyle modifications than change in the diet. In the case of diet, numerous dietary restrictions need to be introduced, such as the exclusion of certain dishes from the patient's menu that he or she truly enjoyed.²² These numerous dietary restrictions could clarify the obtained result that only about 20% of patients declared consultation with dietician. It, therefore, seems reasonable to adopt measures aiming at increasing the patient's knowledge in the field of mutual correlation of glycemic control and appropriate diet. It is particularly important in the context of the research of McElfish et al²² who emphasize that some extrinsic factors may interfere with the direct relationship between glycemic control and adherence to dietary recommendations. In their study, they pointed out the difficulties resulting from following an appropriate diet. A lack of good knowledge about recommended products and their availability on the market was the most common problem reported by participating families. A proper understanding of portion sizes was also problematic. Moreover, cultural and social barriers were one of the main obstacles in introducing the diet. Numerous subjects of the study normally do not consume products recommended for diabetic patients. It was observed that the more distant the recommended diet is from the actual habits of the patients and their family, the more difficult it is to introduce any alterations. A lack of basic understanding of primary nutrients can be another important limitation in following an appropriate diet by diabetic patients. Interestingly, it was concluded that subjects reported understanding the negative impact of carbohydrates on the development of their disease,

Table 4 Impact of selected variables on adherence to dietary recommendations

Tested variable	b	β_{std}	-95% CI	+95% CI	t-statistic	P-value
Sociodemographic variables						
Intercept	5.774				21.027	0.000
Sex	-0.642	-0.158	-0.366	0.050	-1.511	0.134
Female, male						
Intercept	5.170				18.291	0.000
Education	0.230	0.057	-0.153	0.268	0.540	0.590
Basic, vocational						
Secondary	0.610	0.180	-0.031	0.391	1.698	0.093
Higher	0.330	0.087	-0.125	0.298	0.814	0.418
Intercept	5.732				22.844	0.000
Place of residence	0.368	0.097	-0.174	0.369	0.714	0.477
Rural area, town of up to 20,000 inhabitants						
Town of 20,000–100,000 inhabitants	0.334	0.097	-0.160	0.355	0.752	0.454
City/town of > 100,000 inhabitants	-0.532	-0.203	-0.448	0.041	-1.655	0.101
Intercept	5.648				18.944	0.000
Monthly income						
Up to PLN 1,200						
PLN 1,201–2,500	0.094	0.041	-0.304	0.386	0.237	0.813
PLN 2,501–4,000	0.352	0.123	-0.226	0.472	0.702	0.485
>4,000 PLN	-0.048	-0.014	-0.429	0.401	-0.067	0.947
Medical variables						
Intercept	5.296				22.485	0.000
Dietician's supervision	0.954	0.197	-0.009	0.404	1.899	0.061
Intercept	5.455				25.519	0.000
Dietary treatment only	1.545	0.138	-0.071	0.346	1.313	0.193
Intercept	5.182				21.552	0.000
Dietary treatment and oral antidiabetics	1.178	0.263	0.059	0.466	2.568	0.012
Intercept	5.366				24.552	0.000
Dietary treatment and oral antidiabetics and insulin	1.412	0.211	0.005	0.416	2.032	0.045
Intercept	4.316				9.758	0.000
Regular blood glucose testing	1.504	0.305	0.105	0.506	3.024	0.003
Intercept	5.606				15.919	0.000
Presence of complications	-0.158	-0.038	-0.248	0.173	-0.358	0.721
Lifestyle factors						
Intercept	5.206				15.096	0.000
Physical activity	0.478	0.116	-0.094	0.325	1.098	0.275
Intercept	5.529				22.528	0.000
Smoking tobacco	-0.095	-0.021	-0.231	0.190	-0.194	0.847

Notes: b, regression coefficient; β_{std} , standardized regression coefficient; PLN, Polish zloty.

Table 5 Relationship between medical variables and degree of disease acceptance

Tested variable	b	β_{std}	-95% CI	+95% CI	t-statistic	P-value
Intercept	5.561				23.042	0.000
Dietary treatment and oral antidiabetics	-0.481	-0.110	-0.319	0.099	-1.044	0.299
0: no						
1: yes						
Intercept	5.549				25.926	0.000
Dietary treatment and oral antidiabetics and insulin	-1.215	-0.186	-0.393	0.021	-1.786	0.078
0: no						
1: yes						
Intercept	7.158				17.767	0.000
Regular blood glucose testing	-2.186	-0.455	-0.643	-0.268	-4.826	0.000
0: no						
1: yes						

Notes: b, regression coefficient; β_{std} , standardized regression coefficient.

Table 6 Impact of regular blood glucose testing and disease acceptance on adherence to dietary recommendations

Tested variable	b	β_{std}	-95% CI	+95% CI	t-statistic	P-value
Intercept	5.471				5.832	0.000
Acceptance and action diabetes	-0.161	-0.157	-0.381	0.067	-1.395	0.167
Regular blood glucose testing	1.151	0.234	0.010	0.458	2.072	0.041
0: no						
1: yes						

Notes: b, regression coefficient; β_{std} , standardized regression coefficient.

but they failed to realize that monosaccharides have similar effects. Therefore, it seems to be of key importance for diabetic patients to gain knowledge about diet from a dietitian or a treating physician, as well as receive support from their closest environment. It could be beneficial to discuss the difficulties resulting from the diet not only with a diabetes specialist or a dietitian, but also with the family members. The study results suggest that in the context of adherence to dietary recommendations, an adequate level of social support may play a key role. Individuals with access to various forms of social support – not only emotional, but also informative, instrumental, and others – have greater ease in dealing with the stress related to their disease. An adequate level of social support can impact the development of an appropriate and active attitude toward the disease and the ongoing treatment process.²⁷ This relates particularly to blood glucose testing. In the case of adherence to dietary recommendations, the issue is more complicated, as important psychological functions of eating have to be considered as well.^{27,28}

Nevertheless, in this study, special regard has been given to the role of acceptance of one's own disease in the context of adherence to dietary recommendations. Patients' individual predispositions were determined to have greater influence on adherence to dietary recommendations than external factors. Naturally, social support will boost a patient's actions, but it will not bring any change on its own. Therefore, this study focuses on the role of acceptance of one's own disease, as this topic has received significantly less attention in the literature.^{28–30}

Our results confirmed that an appropriate level of disease acceptance in patients plays a vital role in adherence to dietary recommendations. These observations are consistent with other authors' reports.^{28–30} It should be noted that one important paper, in particular, emphasizing the significance of patient's adequate psychological attitude, was published by DuBois et al.³⁰ They prepared a 12-week positive psychology intervention for a group of 15 diabetic patients. DuBois et al.³⁰ demonstrated that adequate psychological intervention in diabetic patients was beneficial not only for

their psychological functioning but also for their physical well-being. Moreover, their frequency of health behaviors increased. The psychological intervention administered also positively affected the degree of acceptance of the disease and therapeutic process in patients, and it led to their greater involvement in prophylaxis and prevention of disease development. Although the study covered a small group of subjects, the results clearly demonstrate that adequate commitment during treatment may be related to an adequate level of disease acceptance.

The mediation analysis showed a minor mediation effect of the AADQ on the relationship between regular blood glucose testing and adherence to dietary recommendations. In the discussed relation, little share of acceptance may also be connected with the fact that the level of disease acceptance does not condition adequate behavior associated with regular glycemic control and adherence to dietary recommendations. In line with the AADQ scale presented by Schmitt et al,¹⁸ low acceptance of one's own diabetes should be understood as avoidance of thinking about the disease, using the mechanism of denial, forgetting to take medication, and so on. The fact that the patient is conscious of his or her disease does not mean that he or she will take adequate and appropriate dietary measures and measures for glycemic control, the aim of which is to reduce the symptoms of the disease. It should be noted that Schmitt et al¹⁸ stressed that a low level of diabetes acceptance is related to more frequently missed blood glucose level tests.

A minor mediation effect of the AADQ on the relationship between regular blood glucose testing and adherence to dietary recommendation may need to be considered in the context of specific characteristics of analyzed patients. All of them were under permanent control of a doctor, and ~20% additionally obtained dietary consultations, 63% undertook physical activity, and >70% made use of regular glycemic control. It should be noted that these are not typical characteristics of a patient with diabetes.³¹ However, the group of patients studied corresponds more with the data presented by Kjome et al.³² According to these researchers, ~70% of

diabetes patients practiced SMBG, but <50% of patients performed glucose measurements daily. An important factor that may account for such a group characteristic is recorded in the case of 64% coexisting diseases. However, in this study, it was not established that the variable – the number of complications – was linked to patients' adherence to dietary recommendations, even when taking into account an intermediary body – the degree of disease acceptance. This is an important observation, suggesting that it must not be presumed that a patient diagnosed with coexisting diseases will wish to be treated. A patient may employ the mechanism of denial. As a result of this mechanism, the patient may not see a link between his or her coexisting diseases, ill health, or complications arising out of his or her own disease.

In this study, we attempted to establish the role of one's own disease acceptance as a mediating factor between sociodemographic variables and the patient's adherence to dietary recommendations. It was established that socio-demographic variables (eg, education, place of residence, and monthly income) had no link to patients' adherence to dietary recommendations. This study showed that educational level may not be a good predictor of the patient's adherence to dietary recommendations. It also complies with reports by Al-Rasheedi³¹ and other authors. Moreover, our results showed that neither educational level nor sex has a relationship with adherence to dietary recommendations. In contrast, some studies have established that sex is a crucial nonmodifiable risk factor for poor diabetes management.^{33,34} Wong et al³⁴ suggested that there is a significant sex difference in responsibility for meal preparation and grocery shopping, with women engaging in these household activities more often than men. Additionally, these authors noted that male patients are more likely to be actively supported by their wives in the form of meal preparation and verbal encouragement, whereas female patients are only passively supported by their husbands. In another study, it was noted that adherence to dietary advice was higher in males than in females among type 2 diabetic patients.⁶ However, sex should not be treated as an isolated determinant of adherence to dietary recommendations. That would be an oversimplification. Discrepancies in the context of sex can suggest the need to take into account additional mediating factors in the relation between sex and adherence to dietary recommendations. The level of one's own disease acceptance has not been noted as a mediating factor between sociodemographic variables (eg, education, place of residence, and monthly income) and the patient's adherence to dietary recommendations.

In the case of some medical variables (dietitian care, method of treatment, and complication), a mediation effect

of the disease acceptance level on the relationship between regular blood glucose testing and adherence to dietary recommendations was not observed.

A change in the diet involves greater patient engagement and introducing changes in lifestyle that are not necessarily accepted by the patient. For example, patients do not want to give up consuming foods that they truly enjoy but which should be excluded.²² A lack of correlation with the number of complications may be explained by a lack of patient awareness that the disease symptoms that they experience are directly connected with their disease development. For example, Al-Rasheedi³¹ reported that about 15.6% of patients were not aware of diabetic complications at all and 13.8% were aware of one complication. The absence of a link with a method of treatment may be connected to the fact that a patient may believe that the doctor is responsible for effective treatment. Therefore, patients transfer the responsibility for treatment to the doctor.⁷

The above-mentioned results demonstrate that adaptation to one's own disease acceptance and undertaking effective forms of treatment are complex processes. One's own disease acceptance may be a vital factor in the process, but it is not a decisive variable conditioning a positive outcome of the adaptation process. This is demonstrated by the fact that acceptance of the disease is a weak mediator of this relationship. This suggests a need for further empirical studies aimed at identifying factors enhancing effective adherence to dietary recommendations in diabetic patients. An adequate level of social support and dietary education, provided not only to the patient but also to his or her closest environment, can be one of those factors. It would also be interesting to try to evaluate the AADQ as an independent determinant of adherence to the recommended diet in the presence of other well-known influential determinants (eg, patient–physician relationship, impulsivity, self-efficacy, motivation).

The results of this study are not free of limitations. Administration of an original instrument to evaluate adherence to dietary recommendations is an important limitation. Nevertheless, the instrument was developed using current guidelines on dietary treatment in diabetes. Notwithstanding, the translated measure of the AADQ, which is a core variable in this study, was characterized by relatively low internal consistency. Therefore, further studies should be conducted to enable more accurate verification of the reliability and accuracy of the developed research tool. The number of subjects and the use of crossover studies are other important limitations. The specific patient group, which performed glycemic control more frequently in comparison with groups in other studies, is a considerable limitation of this study.

Conclusion

The disease acceptance level has only a minor mediation effect on the relationship between regular blood glucose testing and adherence to dietary recommendations. In the case of sociodemographic variables (sex, education level, place of residence, and monthly income) and some medical variables (dietitian care, method of treatment, and complication), this mediation effect was not observed. The results of the study suggest that the disease acceptance level is not the main factor mediating the relationship between regular blood glucose testing and adherence to dietary recommendations. The attitude toward one's own disease does not guarantee undertaking adequate forms of treatment, such as adherence to dietary recommendations. Therefore, additional mediators in the relationship should be looked for.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary material

Instructions: please complete the following questions to reflect your opinions as accurately as possible and to answer factual questions to the best of your knowledge.

Your information will be kept confidential.

Please select only one answer for each question.

1. How many meals do you usually eat during the day?

1 meal	2 meals	3 meals	4 meals	5 meals	6 meals	7 meals or more
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Do you usually eat meals at the same times?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

3. What are the most frequent time intervals between meals?

<3 hours	3–4 hours	5–6 hours	>6 hours
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Do you add sugar to hot drinks, such as tea, cocoa, or coffee?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

5. What kind of bread do you usually eat?

- (1) Rye bread, wholemeal, whole grain
- (2) White bread, Vienna roll
- (3) I do not eat bread.

6. What kind of cereal products (eg, cereal, pasta) do you usually eat?

- (1) Coarse-grained cereals (eg, buckwheat, pearl barley), wholemeal pasta, brown rice
- (2) Non-coarse-grained cereals, such as semolina and couscous, non-wholemeal pasta and white rice
- (3) I do not eat this type of product.

7. What kind of milk and dairy product do you usually eat?

- (1) High-fat dairy products (eg, cottage cheese, cheese, sour cream, processed cheese), whole milk, or reduced-fat milk (2%)
- (2) Low-fat dairy products (eg, low-fat cottage cheese, natural yogurt, kefir, buttermilk), low-fat milk (1%), or fat-free milk
- (3) I do not eat this type of product.

8. What kind of meat do you usually eat?

- (1) Chicken, turkey, rabbit
- (2) Red meat such as pork, beef, veal, lamb, and wild meat
- (3) I do not eat this type of product.

9. What kind of fat do you usually use to prepare meals?

- (1) Butter
- (2) Lard
- (3) Oils (eg, rapeseed oil, olive oil)
- (4) Margarine
- (5) I do not use this type of product to prepare meals.

10. What kind of fat do you usually eat with bread (eg, as a sandwich)?

- (1) Butter
- (2) Margarines
- (3) Mix of butter, oils, and margarines
- (4) I do not use any fat on bread.

11. How often do you eat...

Products	Never	1–3 times a month	Once a week	A few times a week	Once a day	Several times a day
a) Vegetables?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Figure S1 (Continued)

b) Fruits?						
c) Fish?						
d) Dish of legumes (eg, beans, peas, soybeans, lentils)?						
e) Sweets (eg, sweets, biscuits, cakes, chocolate bars)?						
f) Fast foods (eg, French fries, burgers, pizza, hot dogs)?						

12. How many eggs do you usually eat per week?

1	2	3	4	5 or more	I do not eat this type of product
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. How often do you drink...

Products	Never	1–3 times a month	Once a week	A few times a week	Once a day	Several times a day
a) Water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Alcohol?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Soft drinks such as Coca-Cola, Pepsi, Sprite, Fanta, orange soda, or lemonade?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

KEY

Question	The answer that gets the points	Point
1	(4) 4 meals (5) 5 meals (6) 6 meals	1
2	(1) Yes	1
3	(2) 3–4 hours	1
4	(2) No	1
5	(1) Rye bread, wholemeal, whole grain	1
6	(1) Coarse-grained cereals (eg, buckwheat, pearl barley), wholemeal pasta, brown rice	1
7	(2) Low-fat dairy products (eg, low-fat cottage cheese, natural yogurt, kefir, buttermilk), low-fat milk (1%), or fat-free milk	1
8	(1) Chicken, turkey, rabbit	1
9	(3) Oils (eg, rapeseed oil, olive oil)	1
10	(2) Margarines (4) I do not use any fat on bread	1
11		
a)	(6) Several times a day	1
b)	(6) Several times a day	1
c)	(3) Once a week (4) A few times a week	1
d)	(3) Once a week (4) A few times a week (5) Once a day (6) Several times a day	1
e)	(1) Never (2) 1–3 times a month	1
f)	(1) Never (2) 1–3 times a month	1

Figure S1 (Continued)

12	(1) __ 1 (2) __ 2 (3) __ 3 (4) __ 4	1
13		
a)	(6) Several times a day	1
b)	(1) Never	1
c)	(1) Never (2) 1–3 times a month	1

Figure S1 Patient diet adherence in diabetes (PDAD).

Notes: The original questionnaire is in Polish. The authors of the Polish version are the authors of this paper. For the purposes of this publication, it has been translated by the authors of this paper into English.

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