

Working with CALD groups: Testing the feasibility of an intervention to improve medication selfmanagement in people with kidney disease, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease

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Reference:

Key Words:

attrition rates, researching CALD

Research aim:

Culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) groups have an increased risk of medication mismanagement and are often excluded from intervention studies. We examined an intervention in this group and report on some of the difficulties and resource issues involved with studying CALD groups.

Results/Conclusion:

Seventy-eight participants were recruited and 29 participants completed the study. There were no significant differences in medication self-efficacy or adherence between the intervention and control groups at three, six and 12 months post-baseline. The pilot study was not feasible due to high attrition rates.

Implications:

This work has highlighted difficulties with conducting research into CALD groups using interpreting services and health literacy issues affecting medicine self-management in this group.

Cultural Group(s):

Greek, Italian, Vietnamese

Location of study:

Age group:

18+

Number included in study:

78

Type of participants:

CALD participants with chronic kidney disease, diabetes and cardiovascular disease whose preference it was to speak Greek, Italian or Vietnamese

Research approach:

Quantitative

Type of data:

Primary

Secondary data sources used:

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes:

Results show difficulty in retaining CALD participants in research