

Figure 1B Metastatic (amelanotic) tumour deposit in the third part of duodenum with contact bleeding (Patient 3)

was noted in the distal duodenum, biopsies of which identified malignant melanoma (Figure 1B). He later underwent small bowel resection, with histology confirming metastatic melanoma with clear resection margins.

Discussion

Cutaneous melanoma can metastasize to the GI tract in up to 60%¹ of cases, although symptoms only occur in approximately 1-5% of cases.² Our three patients demonstrate that when GI symptoms do occur, they are similar to those expected of primary GI tumours.

As symptoms are often insidious, there should be a high index of suspicion for metastatic recurrence in patients who have a previous diagnosis of melanoma, regardless of the timeframe, as demonstrated by the 15 year interval in our third patient.

Upper GI endoscopy is a first line investigation if GI malignancy is suspected. However since up to 58%³ of metastases occur in the jejunum and ileum these may initially go undetected, presenting a diagnostic challenge. In addition, standard CT imaging has been reported to have a limited sensitivity (60-70%¹) for detecting these metastatic lesions.

Endoscopy may identify nodules, ulcers or polypoidal lesions which may be amelanotic, again confounding the endoscopic diagnosis, prior to histological identification.

The above patients highlight the importance of a strong clinical suspicion in patients with a previous history of melanoma who present with anaemia or abdominal symptoms.

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A QUALITATIVE EVALUATION OF INFOGRAPHICS AND ITS USES IN HEALTHCARE COMMUNICATION

Keywords: *Diabetes, Graphics, Healthcare, Infographics.*

Editor,

Infographics are graphic visual representations of data, knowledge or information that are meant to deliver information quickly and clearly. Using infographics, complex information can be easily communicated to the general audience through a variety of platforms, including social media, websites, newspapers, poster designs, televisions and film advertisements. Recently, infographics have been proven to be incredibly effective in informing patients to better understand the procedures and pathological conditions involved in their diseases. Most of the Healthcare industries and professionals engage in infographics to explicitly communicate medical information to their patients. The goal of this research is to emphasize the importance of infographics in information design on type 2 Diabetes in order to provide adequate health information to patients, thereby improving the patients' decision-making abilities and the practitioner-patient relationship. The infographics were discussed with endocrinologist, Dr. Mahavir Singh of the National Institute of Medical Science (NIMS), Jaipur, India.

A total of 200 people from Jaipur's urban and rural hospitals participated in the study. Government Primary Hospitals and Private Hospitals were the target areas for the sample data collection. Visiting patients, patients admitted to hospitals, and their guardians were among the participants, who were of both the genders and the age ranged from 20 to 90 years (Figure 1). For this investigation, a questionnaire with two sections was constructed and used. The demographic information is collected in the first section of the questionnaire (name, gender, age, department and nationality). The second segment includes ten questions that are graded on a five-point Likert scale. The Likert scales for the questions were (1) Strongly Disagree, (2) Disagree, (3) Neutral, (4) Agree, and (5) Strongly Agree. In this research, data was gathered utilizing a Purposive Sampling approach and Quantitative Research Methodology (Figure 1). An infographic design was also mentioned, which incorporates Type 2 diabetic information (Figure 3).

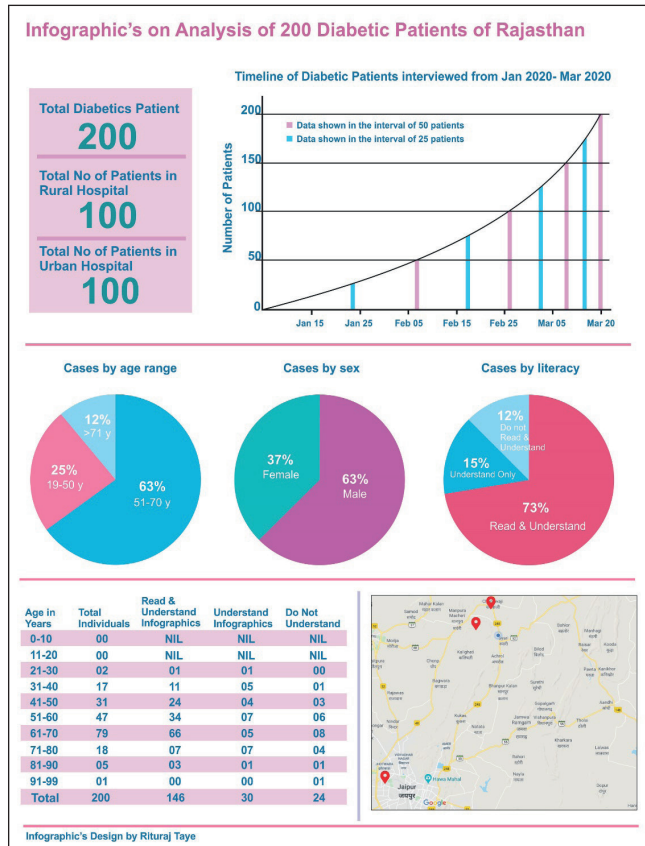
After the survey, the data were analyzed and the following graph was developed based on the research questions as shown in figure 1 and 2.

From the studies, we have discovered that data containing visuals is more adequate and comprehensible than facts containing only textual content. We additionally located that few of the patients who are not able to read the text supplied within the infographics can apprehend the visuals very easily. We would like to conclude that if we exhibit infographic information to the patients, it will help them in better understanding and provide comprehensible information concerning any disease.

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Figure 1: Detailed infographics of 200 Diabetic patients showcasing the age, gender & literacy rate factor.



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Figure 3: Infographic design containing information of Type 2 diabetes.

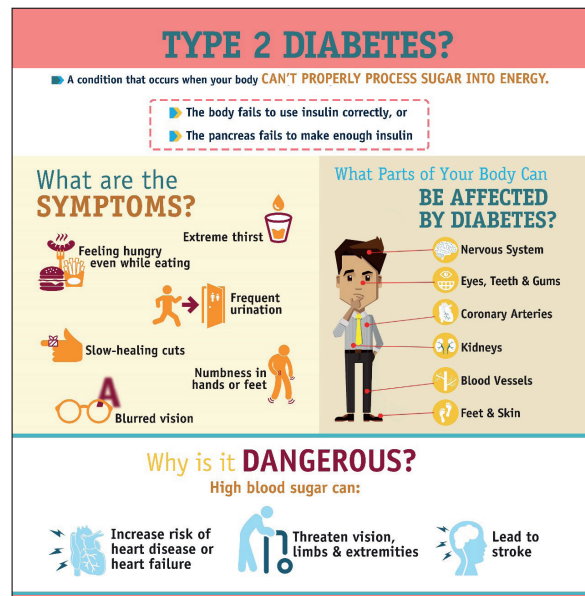
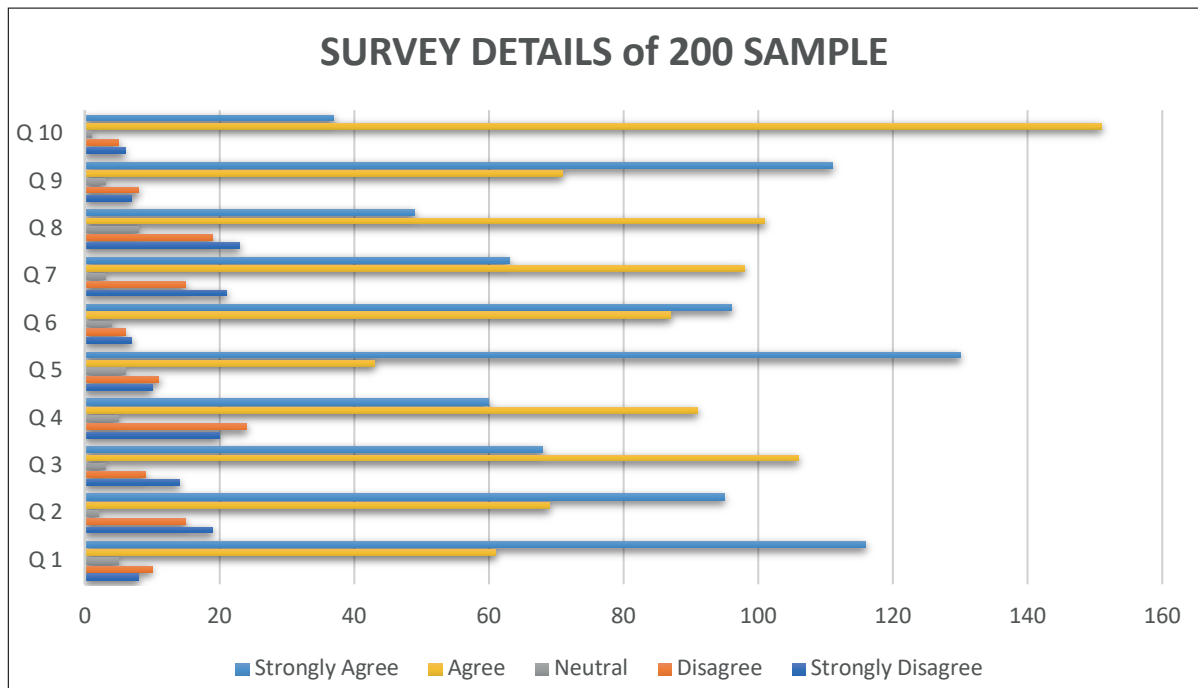


Figure 2: Bar graph representing the 10 questions (Q) from the survey details of 200 diabetic patients based on Likert scales.



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