

**Patient-Provider Relationship and Self-Management of Type 2 Diabetes and HIV/AIDs in
Latinx Individuals**

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Abstract

Approximately 10% of people with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) develop diabetes mellitus (DM). To properly manage both chronic conditions, people must adopt specific habits and lifestyles. A patient's relationship with their healthcare provider is vital to achieving good patient health outcomes. This study explored how patients' relationships with their healthcare providers impact their self-management of co-occurring DM and HIV by analyzing qualitative data from a larger study, "Investigating Self-Management of the Dual Diagnosis of HIV and Diabetes" (Ohueri et al., 2022, Zuniga et al., 2022). The data are composed of in-depth interviews collected for the parent study. For this study, five interviews of Latinx individuals with HIV and DM in central Texas were analyzed using the content analysis method. Three inter-related major themes emerged: Communication, Trust, and Self-Treatment. These themes reflect the quality of relationships between patients and healthcare providers. When patients did not trust their providers, patients appeared less likely to maintain their medication regimen and more likely to turn to self-treatment options. Likewise, lack of open communications between healthcare providers and patients appeared to correlate with decreased medication regimen compliance and increased use of herbal supplements. Ultimately, the quality of patient-provider relationships seems to impact how well these individuals self-manage their chronic illnesses.