

Hubungan obesitas dengan kejadian penyakit jantung koroner di usia lebih atau sama dengan 40 tahun pada kelompok orang yang memiliki keluarga riwayat diabetes melitus = The relationship of obesity with the incidence of coronary heart disease at the age of more or equal to 40 years on a group of people who have a family history of diabetes mellitus

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Abstrak

Obesitas merupakan salah satu faktor dominan terjadinya penyakit degeneratif khususnya penyakit jantung koroner PJK Penelitian ini merupakan analisis lanjut dari data baseline studi kohor faktor risiko penyakit tidak menular PTM tahun 2011 yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui besar hubungan Obesitas dengan Kejadian Penyakit Jantung Koroner di Usia Lebih atau Sama Dengan 40 Tahun pada Kelompok Orang yang Memiliki Keluarga Riwayat Diabetes Melitus setelah dikontrol variabel konfounding dislipidemia tekanan darah penyakit Diabetes Melitus DM riwayat PJK di keluarga umur jenis kelamin pendidikan pekerjaan konsumsi alkohol kebiasaan merokok dan aktivitas fisik dan mengetahui besar POR Prevalence Odds Ratio obesitas dengan kejadian PJK Desain studi penelitian ini adalah kasus kontrol 1:2 dengan analisis multivariat regresi logistik ganda. Jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 54 kasus dan 113 kontrol. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya interaksi pada obesitas dan penyakit DM. Setelah dikontrol dengan dislipidemia dan pendidikan maka orang yang obesitas dan sakit DM mempunyai nilai odds 3,97 (95% CI 1,76-8,94) atau mempunyai risiko sebesar 80% untuk terkena PJK di usia lebih atau sama dengan 40 tahun dibanding orang yang tidak obesitas dan tidak sakit DM pada kelompok orang yang memiliki keluarga riwayat DM.

.....Obesity is one of the dominant factors of degenerative diseases particularly coronary heart disease CHD. This study is a further analysis of the baseline cohort study of risk factors for non-communicable diseases in 2011. Aims of this research are to know how big the relationship between obesity and the incidence of CHD at age more or equal to 40 years to the group of people who have a family history of diabetes mellitus DM after

controlled variable confounding dyslipidemia blood pressure diabetes disease family history of CHD age gender education occupation alcohol consumption smoking habits and physical activity and large know POR Prevalence Odds Ratio of obesity on the incidence of CHD The design of this research is case control 1:2 with multiple logistic regression multivariate analysis The number of sample in this research is 54 cases and 113 controls The results showed an interaction on obesity and DM diseases After controlled with dyslipidemia and education the people who have obesity and DM odds value of 3.97 (95% CI 1.76 to 8.94) or by 80% at risk for developing CHD in age more or equal to 40 years than those who are not obese and are not DM in the group of people who have a family history of DM Keyword: obesity, CHD, Family history of diabetes mellitus, DM ; Obesity is one of the dominant factors of degenerative diseases, particularly coronary heart disease (CHD). This study is a further analysis of the baseline cohort study of risk factors for non-communicable diseases in 2011. Aims of this research are to know how big the relationship between obesity and the incidence of CHD at age more or equal to 40 years to the group people who have family history of diabetes mellitus (DM) after controlled variable confounding (dyslipidemia, blood pressure, diabetes disease, family history of CHD, age, gender, education, occupation, alcohol consumption, smoking habits, and physical activity) and large know POR (Prevalence Odds Ratio) of obesity on the incidence of CHD. The design of this research is case-control (1:2) with multiple logistic regression multivariate analysis. The number of sample in this research is 54 cases and 113 controls. The results showed an interaction on obesity and DM diseases. After controlled with dyslipidemia and education, the people who have obesity and DM odds value of 3.97 (95% CI 1.76 to 8.94) or by 80% at risk for developing CHD in age more or equal to 40 years than those who are not obese and are not DM in the group of people who have a family history of DM.