Gambaran kejadian penyakit jantung koroner (PJK) pada penduduk usia 15-64 Tahun di provinsi sulawesi utara tahun 2013 analisis data riskesdas 2013 = Coronary heart disease cases among population aged 15-64 years old in north Sulawesi Secondary data analysis of riskesdas 2013

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAKbr

Penyakit jantung koroner (PJK) tercatat sebagai penyebab kematian utama di Indonesia. Tingginya angka kematian di Indonesia akibat PJK mencapai 26% dari keseluruhan jumlah kematian akibat penyakit. Penyakit jantung koroner (PJK) merupakan salah satu bagian dari kelompok penyakit kardiovaskuler, yaitu suatu keadaan dimana otot jantung kekurangan suplai oksigen akibat penyumbatan pada arteri koroner jantung. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui prevalensi dan gambaran kejadian PJK pada penduduk usia 15-64 tahun di Provinsi Sulawesi Utara. Penelitian ini merupakan analisis lanjut dari Riskesdas 2013 yang menggunakan desain studi cross-sectional. Sampel penelitian ini adalah penduduk di Provinsi Sulawesi Utara yang berusia 15-64 tahun yang memiliki data variabel penelitian lengkap. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa prevalensi PJK di Sulawesi Utara adalah sebesar 1,9%. Prevalensi PJK tertinggi ditemukan pada penduduk usia 55-64 tahun (3,2%), perempuan (2,2%), tinggal di perdesaan (2,2%), berpendidikan rendah (2,2%), bekerja sebagai petani (2,3%), berstatus kawin (2,2%), mantan perokok (4,7%), kurang aktivitas fisik (2,4%), jarang mengonsumsi buah dan sayur (2%), tidak pernah mengonsumsi makanan berisiko (25%), mengalami gangguan mental emosional (11,6%), hipertensi (5,7%), hipertensi stage 2 (3,7%), DM (7,1%), obesitas (2,5%), dan obesitas sentral (2,5%).;Coronary heart disease (CHD) was recorded as the leading cause of death in Indonesia. The high number of deaths in Indonesia from CHD reached 26% of the total number of deaths caused by diseases. Coronary heart disease (CHD) is part of a group of cardiovascular disease, is a condition which the heart muscle is deprived of oxygen supply due to blockage in the coronary arteries. This study aims to estimate the prevalance and to describe the CHD cases due to its risk factor in population of 15-64 years old in North Sulawesi. This study is a secondary data analysis of Riskesdas 2013, which uses cross-sectional survey as study design. The participants were member of population of 15-64 years old in North Sulawesi who had complete variable data needed. The result showed 1,9% of participants were proved to have a CHD. CHD prevalance was higher among participant aged 55-64 years old (3,2%), women (2,2%), live in rural area (2,2%), low education level (2,2%), work as a farmer (2,3%), married

(2,2%), former smoker (4,7%), physical inactivity (2,4%), lack of fruits and vegetables intake (2%), never consume risk foods (25%), having mental emotional disorder (11,6%), hypertension (5,7%), stage 2 hypertension (3,7%), diabetes mellitus (7,1%), obesity (2,5%), and central obesity (2,5%).;Coronary heart disease (CHD) was recorded as the leading cause of death in

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