

Gambaran karakteristik anak usia sekolah terhadap risiko diabetes melitus tipe 2 = The characteristics of school aged children towards the risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus a descriptive study

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Abstrak

[Kasus Diabetes Melitus tipe 2 DM tipe 2 pada usia ge 15 tahun di Indonesia sudah mencapai 6-9 sedangkan di DKI Jakarta 2-5. Pergeseran penyakit telah terjadi pada anak usia sekolah akibat perubahan gaya hidup kurang sehat Penelitian bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran besarnya permasalahan kasus DM tipe 2 di DKI Jakarta pada anak usia sekolah. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain potong lintang yang melibatkan 102 anak usia 6-12 tahun sebagai responden yang dipilih secara konsekutif. Hasil analisis menggambarkan bahwa responden yang berisiko DM tipe 2 adalah 23-6. Angka ini diperkirakan akan terus berkembang dan meningkatkan kasus DM tipe 2 pada dewasa beberapa tahun kedepan jika perkembangan tren gaya hidup kurang sehat tetap terjadi pada anak. Rekomendasi penelitian ini adalah perlunya kegiatan preventif dan promotif gaya hidup sehat untuk mengontrol perkembangan penyakit DM tipe 2 di masa yang akan datang.The cases of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus T2DM at ge 15 years old children in Indonesia have reached 6 9 and 2 5 in Jakarta T2DM has occurred in school aged children due to the change of unhealthy lifestyle. The aim of the study was to describe the prevalence of T2DM at school aged children in Jakarta This study used cross sectional design involving 102 children aged 6 12 years old with consecutive sampling. The result showed 23 6 are at risk of T2DM. This percentage is expected to continue growing and will result in the increase in the cases of T2DM in adults for the next few years if the trend of unhealthy lifestyle in children still occurred. This study recommends the need for preventive and promotive healthy lifestyle to control T2DM in the future., The cases of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus T2DM at ge 15 years old children in Indonesia have reached 6 9 and 2 5 in Jakarta T2DM has occurred in school aged children due to the change of unhealthy lifestyle The aim of the study was to describe the prevalence of T2DM at school aged children in Jakarta This study used cross sectional design involving 102 children aged 6 12 years old with consecutive sampling The result showed 23 6 are at risk of T2DM This percentage is expected to continue growing and will result in the increase in the cases of T2DM in adults for the next few years if the trend of unhealthy lifestyle in children still occurred This study recommends the need for preventive and promotive healthy lifestyle to control T2DM in the future]