

Hubungan indeks massa tubuh dan rasio lingkaran pinggang pinggul dengan tuber kulosis pada pasien diabetes melitus tipe 2 yang berobat di Puskesmas Wilayah DKI Jakarta = Association between body mass index and ratio of waist hip line with prevalence of tuberculosis in patients with diabetes mellitus who have been taking treatment at Community Health Center in Jakarta

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas mengenai hubungan prevalensi TB pada pasien DM pada puskesmas wilayah DKI Jakarta. Penelitian memakai desain cross sectional dan melibatkan subyek penelitian sebanyak 291 pasien DM. Pengukuran status gizi dilakukan melalui indeks massa tubuh (IMT) dan rasio lingkaran pinggang pinggul (RLPP). Dari 291 pasien Prevalensi TB pada pasien DM sebesar 35,7%. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah tingkat kejadian TB paru pada pasien DM terbesar pada status gizi kurang yang diukur dengan IMT yaitu sebesar 82,8% kemudian kejadian terjadinya TB pada DM terkecil pada pasien dengan Obesitas grade II sebesar 16,7%. Pada status gizi berdasarkan RLPP didapatkan pasien dengan status normal yang lebih besar mengalami kejadian terkena TB yaitu sebesar 50.7% dibandingkan dengan pasien obesitas yang positif TB sebesar 25.2%. Kesimpulannya, status gizi kurang berhubungan dengan prevalensi tuberkulosis dengan nilai $p < 0,001$.

The association between Body Mass Index and Ratio of Waist-Hip Line with the Prevalence of Tuberculosis in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus who Have Been Taking Treatment at Community Health Centers in Jakarta. The purpose of this research is to obtain the prevalence of tuberculosis in patients with diabetes mellitus who have been taking treatment at community health centers in Jakarta and its association with nutritional state of the patients using cross sectional design. The number of patients who become the subjects of this research is 291. From 291 patients, 35.7% patients are diagnosed as TB patients. To measure of nutritional state of the patients two measurements are used: body mass index and ratio of waist-hip line. Based on body mass index, the number of patients with obesity who are diagnosed as TB is 82,2%, as the number of patients with obesity grade II state who are diagnosed as TB is 16,7%, and number of patients with under nutrition who are diagnosed as TB is 82.8%. Based on ratio of waist-hip line, number of patients with obesity who are diagnosed as TB is 25.2% and number of patients with normal state nutrition who are diagnosed as TB is 50.7%. As the conclusion, malnutrition status is associated with the prevalence of tuberculosis as the p value $< 0,001$.