

# Analisis faktor-faktor penghambat dalam pengendalian kadar gula darah postprandial diabetis prolanis di Kecamatan Pulo Gadung tahun 2016 = Analysis of the inhibiting factors in controlling postprandial blood glucose of diabetic prolanis at Pulo Gadung District 2016

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## Abstrak

Diabetes melitus merupakan penyakit dengan tingkat komplikasi yang tinggi, sehingga membutuhkan penanganan yang dikenal dengan empat pilar penatalaksanaan DM. Data peserta Prolanis Puskesmas Pulo Gadung pada bulan November 2015-Januari 2016, berturut-turut sebanyak 87%, 84%, dan 88% diabetisi mempunyai Gula Darah Postprandial (GDPP) yang tidak terkendali tanpa adanya proses evaluasi.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktorfaktor penghambat dalam pengendalian GDPP. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian potong lintang dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Tempat dan waktu penelitian di Puskesmas Pulo Gadung pada bulan April 2016. Data kuantitatif diperoleh dari pengisian kuesioner, penilaian indeks massa tubuh, serta pemeriksaan GDPP 84 diabetisi. Sebagai sampel adalah diabetisi di sembilan Puskesmas yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara non-probability sampling. Sedangkan data kualitatif dimaksudkan untuk mendapatkan informasi lebih dalam tentang empat pilar penatalaksanaan DM. Data kuantitatif dianalisis secara deskriptif dan data kualitatif dianalisis dengan analisis tematik.

Penelitian menunjukkan hanya 4,8% diabetisi yang memiliki GDPP terkendali. Faktor penyebab tidak terkendalinya GDPP adalah ketidakpatuhan diabetisi dalam melaksanakan pilar perencanaan makan dan latihan jasmani, serta kurangnya dukungan keluarga dan dukungan manajemen. Diperlukan peningkatan kegiatan edukasi, monitoring dan evaluasi, serta membangun kerja sama lintas sektor antara Puskesmas, Sudin Kesehatan, dan BPJS Kesehatan.

.....Diabetes melitus is a disease with high complication rates, thus requires treatment, which is known as the four pillars of DM management. Prolanis participant data at Puskesmas Pulo Gadung in November 2015-January 2016, respectively by 87%, 84%, and 88% of diabetic have uncontrolled Postprandial Glucose (PPG) without a process of evaluation.

This study aims to determine the inhibiting factors in controlling the PPG. This is a cross sectional study with quantitative and qualitative approaches. The place and time of the study is conducted at Puskesmas Pulo Gadung, in April 2016. The quantitative data were obtained from the questionnaires, assessment of body mass index, and the results of the examination PPG 84 of selected diabetic. The samples are diabetic in nine Puskesmas that fulfill the inclusion and exclusion criterias. Sampling was done by non-probability sampling. While the qualitative data is intended to get more information about the four pillars of diabetes management. Quantitative data were analyzed by descriptive and qualitative data were analyzed by thematic analysis.

Research shows that only 4.8% diabetic who have controlled PPG. Factors causing uncontrolled PPG are non-compliance of diabetic in implementing meal planning and physical exercise, lack of family and management support. Required increase in educational activities, monitoring and evaluation, and build cross sector cooperation between Puskesmas, Sudin Kesehatan, and BPJS.