

Risk differences between elderly men and women toward doctor diagnosed diabetes mellitus in urban areas in Indonesia: 2013 national basic health research data / Meiwita Budiharsana

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is one of the most common noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) in Indonesia. Reportedly that DM is associated with various risk factors. Notably, it seems that the rising prevalence rates reflect changes in urban lifestyle. This study aimed to examine risk differences in the prevalence of DM among men and women aged 15 years and older that lived in urban areas in Indonesia. Analysis used secondary data of 2013 National Basic Health Research, which applied a cross sectional study design. The total of sample was 333,731 respondents. Data processing and analysis used multiple logistic regression method. In general, findings showed that doctor diagnosed diabetes mellitus (DDDM) among urban men and women aged 15 to 39 years did not differ. However, the odds ratio of DDDM among older women aged 50 to 64 years was 30 times higher than women aged 15 to 39 years, while among the same age men was 21 times higher than younger men aged 15 to 39 years (p value < 0.001). In conclusion, entering the age of 50 years, women show a much higher risk of contracting DDDM than women with younger age, also much higher than older men towards younger men.