

Korelasi antara Asupan Serat Pangan dengan Kadar hsCRP Serum pada Pekerja Sedentari Usia 19-49 Tahun di Jakarta Timur = Correlation Between Dietary Fiber Intake and Serum hsCRP on Sedentary Workers Age 19-49 years in East Jakarta

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Abstrak

Inflamasi derajat rendah diduga terlibat dalam patogenesis penyakit kronis yang terjadi secara global. Salah satu penanda inflamasi yang kerap digunakan adalah high sensitivity C-reactive protein (hsCRP). Asupan serat pangan yang lebih rendah diduga berperan terhadap kadar hsCRP serum, akan tetapi hasil penelitian sebelumnya masih bervariasi. Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui korelasi antara asupan serat pangan dengan kadar hsCRP serum pada pekerja sedentari usia 19-49 tahun di Jakarta Timur, Indonesia. Studi ini merupakan studi potong lintang pada 58 pekerja sedentari yang dilaksanakan pada Bulan Agustus hingga Oktober 2020. Data dasar dikumpulkan memakai kuesioner. Asupan makanan dicatat dengan 3-day food record dan dilakukan pengukuran antropometri untuk mengetahui indeks massa tubuh (IMT) dan ukuran lingkar pinggang. Pemeriksaan hsCRP serum memakai metode imunoturbidimetri. Analisis untuk menilai korelasi antara asupan serat pangan dan kadar hsCRP serum dilakukan menggunakan uji Spearman jika nilai $p < 0,05$ dianggap bermakna. Mayoritas subjek adalah perempuan, tidak merokok, dengan aktivitas fisik kurang dan memiliki status gizi normal serta tidak obesitas abdominal. Berdasarkan data asupan makanan didapatkan asupan energi, karbohidrat total, dan serat pangan total berada dibawah rekomendasi AKG. Hanya asupan lemak total yang sesuai dengan rekomendasi AKG. Asupan serat pangan total didapatkan sebesar 7,45 g/hari. Nilai hsCRP serum masih dalam batasan normal, yaitu sebesar 0,4 mg/L. Pada analisis bivariat tidak didapatkan korelasi antara asupan serat pangan dengan kadar hsCRP serum ($r=0,003$, $p=0,981$). Hasil penelitian ini tidak mendapatkan adanya korelasi antara asupan serat pangan dengan kadar hsCRP serum, namun diketahui asupan serat pangan masih sangat rendah sehingga perlu dilakukan promosi kesehatan untuk meningkatkan asupan serat pangan pada pekerja sedentari.

.....Low grade inflammation has previously been linked to the global development of chronic disease. High sensitivity C-reactive protein (hsCRP) is commonly used to detect inflammation. Low dietary fiber intake was hypothesized to have an effect on serum hsCRP concentration. To this day, studies on the relationship between dietary fiber and serum hsCRP have shown inconclusive result. In this study, we aimed to find a correlation between dietary fiber intake and serum hsCRP on sedentary worker age 19-49 years old at East Jakarta, Indonesia. This was a cross sectional study on 58 sedentary workers. This study was conducted in August-

October 2020. Subject's characteristics was obtained using a questionnaire. Dietary assessment was conducted using 3-day food record. Anthropometric measurements included body mass index (BMI) and waist circumference. Serum hsCRP concentrations were measured using immune turbidimetry. Spearman test was used to determine correlation between dietary fiber intake and serum hsCRP, with $p < 0,05$ being significant. Subjects were mostly female, non-smoker, with inadequate physical activity. A majority of subjects had normal BMI and waist circumference. Dietary assessment showed subject has inadequate intake of energy, carbohydrate, and dietary fiber. Only fat intake was adequate in the present study. Total dietary fiber intake was 7,45 g/day. Median value of serum hsCRP was 0,4 mg/L. There was no correlation between dietary fiber intake and serum hsCRP ($r=0,003$, $p=0,981$). However, this study found that dietary fiber intake was very low. Thus, education on increasing dietary fiber intake is necessary for sedentary workers.