

Determinan Kejadian Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 Berdasarkan Diagnosis Dokter pada Pralansia (45-59 tahun) di DKI Jakarta (Analisis Data Riskesdas 2018) = Determinants of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Based on Doctor's Diagnosis in Middle-Aged (45-59 Years Old) in DKI Jakarta (Data Analysis of Riskesdas 2018)

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 masih menjadi masalah di dunia, begitu pun di Indonesia. DKI Jakarta menjadi provinsi dengan prevalensi Diabetes Melitus tertinggi di Indonesia pada tahun 2018. Angka prevalensi DM di DKI Jakarta (3,4%) lebih tinggi dari angka nasional (2%). Penderita DM terbanyak ada pada usia 45 tahun. Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui determinan kejadian Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 pada penduduk pralansia di DKI Jakarta berdasarkan data Riskesdas 2018. Metode: Sampel penelitian ini penduduk usia 45-59 tahun sebanyak 2.958 orang. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi cross-sectional dengan analisis univariat dan bivariat. Hasil: Hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan prevalensi Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 pada pralansia di DKI Jakarta sebesar 8,0%. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara status merokok ($OR=1,760$ 95%CI 1,241-2,496; $p=0,002$), obesitas sentral ($OR=1,912$ 95%CI 1,432-2,554; $p<0,001$), dan hipertensi ($OR=1,338$ 95%CI 1,025-1,747; $p=0,038$) dengan DM Tipe 2. Namun, tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara aktivitas fisik ($OR=1,021$ 95%CI 0767-1,358; $p=0,946$), konsumsi makanan berlemak ($OR=0,927$ 95%CI 0,707-1,215; $p=0,630$), konsumsi buah dan sayur ($OR=0,934$ 95%CI 0,622-1,402; $p=0,823$), konsumsi alkohol ($OR=1,854$ 95%CI 0,906-3,793; $p=0,137$), dan IMT ($OR=1,290$ 95%CI 0,982-1,695; $p=0,077$) dengan DM Tipe 2. Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara status merokok, obesitas sentral, dan hipertensi dengan DM Tipe 2.

..... Background: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus is still a problem in the world, as well as in Indonesia. DKI Jakarta became the province with the highest prevalence of diabetes mellitus in Indonesia in 2018. The prevalence rate of diabetes mellitus in DKI Jakarta (3.4%) is higher than the national prevalence (2%). Most people with diabetes mellitus are at the age of 45 years and over. Objective: This study aims to determine the determinants of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in the middle-aged population in DKI Jakarta based on Riskesdas 2018 data. Methods: The sample of this study was 2.958 people aged 45-59 years old. This study used a cross-sectional study design with univariate and bivariate analysis. Results: The results showed that the prevalence of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in the middle-aged in DKI Jakarta was 8.0%. In addition, there was a significant relationship between smoking status ($OR=1.760$ 95%CI 1.241-2.496; $p=0.002$), central obesity ($OR=1.912$ 95%CI 1.432-2.554; $p<0.001$), and hypertension ($OR=1.338$ 95%CI 1.025-1.747; $p=0.038$). However, there was no significant relationship between physical activity ($OR=1.021$ 95%CI 0767-1.358; $p=0.946$), consumption of fatty foods ($OR=0.927$ 95% CI 0.707-1.215; $p=0.630$), fruit and vegetable consumption ($OR=0.934$ 95%CI 0.622-1.402; $p=0.823$), alcohol consumption ($OR=1.854$ 95%CI 0.906-3.793; $p=0.137$), and BMI ($OR=1,290$ 95%CI 0,982-1,695; $p=0,077$) with Type 2 DM. Conclusions: There is a significant relationship between smoking status, central obesity, and hypertension with Type 2 DM.