

**FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN
UNIVERSITAS SILIWANGI
TASIKMALAYA
PEMINATAN EPIDEMIOLOGI
2021**

ABSTRAK

LILIS MAESAROH

**FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE II DI
WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS JATIGEDE KABUPATEN SUMEDANG**

Diabetes melitus tipe II yaitu penyakit yang menyebabkan resistensi insulin yang ditandai munculnya gejala *polifagi*, *polidipsi* dan *poliuri*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menganalisis Faktor risiko kejadian diabetes melitus tipe II di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Jatigede Kabupaten Sumedang. Jenis Penelitian Kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan *simple random sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 205 orang. Analisis Bivariat menggunakan uji *chi square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan usia (OR = 2,330 (95%CI 1,174–4,626) *p value* 0,022), jenis kelamin (OR = 2,341 (95%CI 1,079–5,080) *p value* 0,045), pendidikan (OR=1,624 (95%CI 0,733–3,600) *p value* 0,317), pekerjaan (OR=1,153 (95%CI 0,629–2,114) *p value* 0,759), riwayat keluarga (OR = 2,753 (95%CI 1,560–4,859) *p value* 0,001), Merokok (OR = 2,141 (95% CI 1,219 – 3,762) *p value* 0,012), obesitas (OR = 1,831 (95%CI 1,052–3,189) *p value* 0,045), hipertensi (OR = 2,062 (95%CI 1,178–3,609) *p value* 0,016) dan lingkaran perut (OR = 1,902 (95%CI 1,091–3,318) *p value* 0,033). Disimpulkan variabel yang berhubungan dengan kejadian diabetes melitus tipe 2 diantaranya usia, jenis kelamin, riwayat keluarga, merokok, obesitas, hipertensi dan lingkaran perut sedangkan variabel yang tidak berhubungan yaitu pendidikan dan pekerjaan. Oleh karena itu, diharapkan untuk melakukan pemeriksaan ke pelayanan kesehatan secara rutin dan menerapkan pola hidup sehat agar kadar gula darah dapat terkontrol.

Kata Kunci: faktor risiko, diabetes melitus tipe II

**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
SILIWANGI UNIVERSITY
TASIKMALAYA
EPIDEMIOLOGY SPECIALIZATION
2021**

ABSTRACT

LILIS MAESAROH

RISK FACTORS FOR THE INCIDENCE OF TYPE II DIABETES MELLITUS IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE JATIGEDE PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, SUMEDANG REGENCY

Type II diabetes mellitus is a disease that causes insulin resistance that is characterized by the appearance of symptoms of polyphagagi, polydipsion and polyuri. The purpose of this study was to analyze the risk factors for the incidence of type II diabetes mellitus in the Jatigede Health Center Working Area of Sumedang Regency. Type of Quantitative Research with cross sectional research design. Sampling technique using simple random sampling with a sample number of 205 people. Bivariate analysis uses the chi square test. The results showed age (OR = 2,330 (95%CI 1,174 -4,626) p value 0.022), gender (OR = 2,341 (95%CI 1,079–5,080) p value 0.045), education (OR=1,624 (95%CI 0,733–3,600) p value 0,317), employment (OR=1,153 (95%CI 0,629–2,114) p value 0,759), family history (OR = 2.045).753 (95%CI 1,560–4,859) p value 0.001), Smoking (OR = 2,141 (95%CI 1,219–3,762) p value 0.012), obesity (OR = 1,831 (95%CI 1,052–3,189) p value 0.045), hypertension (OR = 2,062 (95%CI 1,178–3,609) p value 0.016) and abdominal circumference (OR = 1,902 (95%CI 1,091–3,318) p value 0.033). Inferred variables related to the incidence of type 2 diabetes mellitus include age, gender, family history, smoking, obesity, hypertension and abdominal circumference while unrelated variables are education and work. Therefore, it is expected to check into health services regularly and apply a healthy lifestyle so that blood sugar levels can be controlled.

Keywords : *risk factors, type 2 diabetes mellitus*