



UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

**HUBUNGAN PAPARAN MEDIA SOSIAL, PENGETAHUAN  
GIZI, DAN SIKAP DENGAN PERILAKU KONSUMSI  
MAKANAN BERISIKO DIABETES MELITUS**

**PADA MAHASISWA GIZI FAKULTAS  
KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT  
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

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**HUBUNGAN PAPARAN MEDIA SOSIAL, PENGETAHUAN GIZI, DAN SIKAP DENGAN PERILAKU KONSUMSI MAKANAN BERISIKO DIABETES MELLITUS PADA MAHASISWA GIZI FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

**x + 69 halaman, 19 tabel, 2 gambar, 11 lampiran**

## **ABSTRAK**

### **Tujuan**

Diabetes mellitus tidak lagi hanya menyerang usia lanjut, namun juga usia muda yang disebabkan oleh tingginya perilaku konsumsi makanan berisiko pada masyarakat usia muda. Paparan media sosial, pengetahuan gizi, dan sikap merupakan faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi perilaku konsumsi makanan berisiko. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara paparan media sosial, pengetahuan gizi, dan sikap dengan perilaku konsumsi makanan berisiko diabetes mellitus pada mahasiswa Gizi Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Andalas.

### **Metode**

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian ini adalah 132 mahasiswa Gizi Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Andalas angkatan 2020-2021 yang diambil dengan teknik *proportional random sampling*. Data dikumpulkan dengan wawancara dan pengisian kuesioner. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi Square*.

### **Hasil**

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 75% responden memiliki paparan media sosial yang tinggi, 59,1% responden memiliki pengetahuan gizi baik, 58,3% responden memiliki sikap positif, 51,4% responden memiliki tindakan positif, 53% responden memiliki perilaku konsumsi tidak berisiko. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan gizi ( $p\text{-value}=0,046$ ) dan sikap ( $p\text{-value}=0,001$ ) dengan perilaku konsumsi makanan berisiko diabetes mellitus. Tidak terdapat hubungan paparan media sosial dengan perilaku konsumsi makanan berisiko diabetes mellitus ( $p\text{-value}=0,341$ ).

### **Kesimpulan**

Pengetahuan dan sikap memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan perilaku konsumsi makanan berisiko diabetes mellitus. Paparan media sosial tidak berhubungan dengan perilaku konsumsi makanan berisiko diabetes mellitus.

**Daftar Pustaka : 65 (2013-2022)**

**Kata Kunci : diabetes mellitus, makanan berisiko, media sosial, pengetahuan, sikap**

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA EXPOSURE,  
NUTRITION KNOWLEDGE, AND ATTITUDE WITH FOOD  
CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOR AT RISK DIABETES MELLITUS IN  
NUTRITION STUDENTS FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, ANDALAS  
UNIVERSITY**

**x + 69 pages, 19 tables, 2 pictures, 11 appendices**

**ABSTRACT**

**Objective**

Diabetes mellitus does not only affect the elderly, but also the young, which is caused by the high consumption of risky food behavior among young people. Exposure to social media, nutritional knowledge, and attitudes are factors that can influence risky food consumption behavior. This study aims to determine the relationship between social media exposure, nutritional knowledge, and attitudes toward food consumption behavior at risk of diabetes mellitus in Nutrition students at the Faculty of Public Health, Andalas University.

**Method**

This study used a cross-sectional design. The sample for this study was 132 Nutrition students at the Faculty of Public Health, Andalas University, class of 2020-2021, who were taken using a proportional random sampling technique. The data were collected through interviews and filling out questionnaires. The data was analyzed by univariate and bivariate. Bivariate analysis used the Chi-Square test.

**Results**

The results showed that 75% of respondents had high social media exposure, 59.1% of respondents had good nutrition knowledge, 58.3% of respondents had a positive attitude, 51.4% of respondents had positive actions, and 53% of respondents had non-risk consumption behavior. There is a significant relationship between knowledge of nutrition ( $p\text{-value}=0.046$ ) and attitude ( $p\text{-value}=0.001$ ) with food consumption behavior at risk of diabetes mellitus. There was no relationship between social media exposure and food consumption behavior at risk of diabetes mellitus ( $p\text{-value}=0.341$ ).

**Conclusion**

Knowledge and attitudes had a significant relationship with food consumption behavior at risk of diabetes mellitus. Exposure to social media was not associated with food consumption behavior at risk of diabetes mellitus.

**Bibliography** : 65 (2013-2022)

**Keywords** : attitude, consumption of risky foods, diabetes mellitus, knowledge, social media