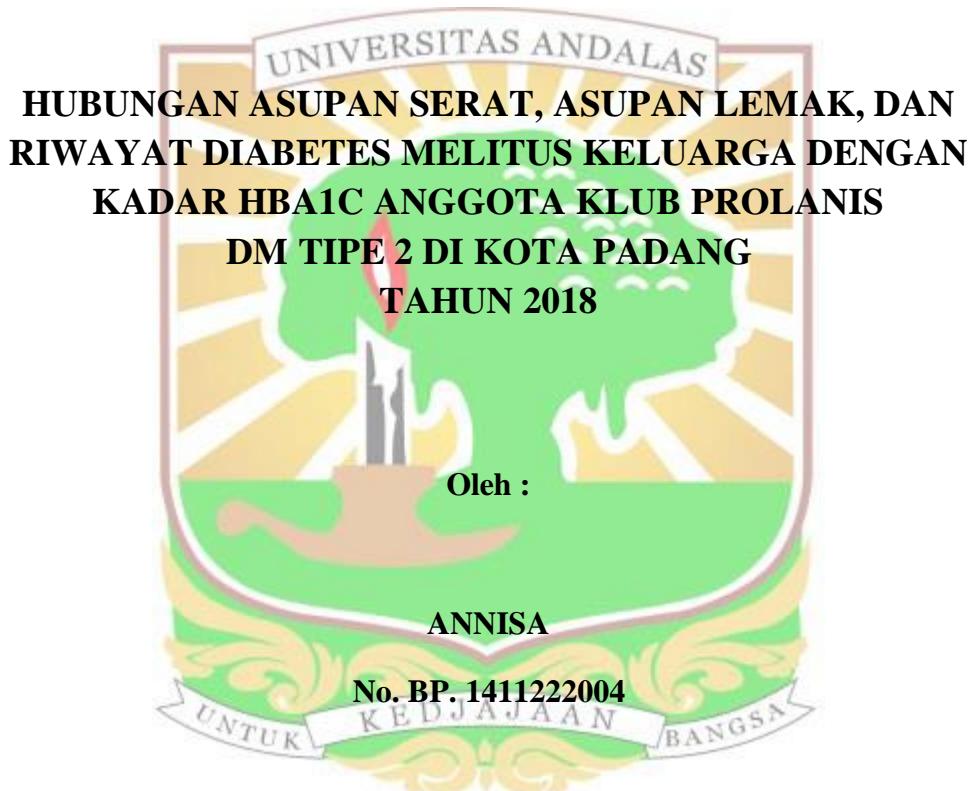


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FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT

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FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

Skripsi, Juli 2018

ANNISA, NO. BP. 1411222004

HUBUNGAN ASUPAN SERAT, LEMAK, DAN RIWAYAT DIABETES MELITUS KELUARGA DENGAN KADAR HBA1C ANGGOTA KLUB PROLANIS DM TIPE 2 DI KOTA PADANG TAHUN 2018.

x + 64 halaman, 15 tabel, 7 gambar, 12 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan Penelitian

Kadar HbA1c yang tidak terkontrol dalam jangka panjang dapat memicu terjadinya komplikasi nefropati, retinopati, dan neuropati. Faktor-faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi kadar HbA1c adalah perubahan pola makan yang tidak seimbang seperti rendah asupan serat dan tinggi asupan lemak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan asupan serat, asupan lemak, dan riwayat DM keluarga dengan kadar HbA1c anggota klub PROLANIS DM Tipe 2 di Kota Padang Tahun 2018.

Metode Penelitian

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional* dengan jumlah sampel 83 orang yang diambil secara *simple random sampling*. Data primer dalam penelitian ini adalah asupan serat, asupan lemak, dan riwayat DM keluarga, data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara. Data sekunder adalah kadar HbA1c yang didapatkan melalui hasil pemeriksaan darah responden. Pengolahan data dengan cara analisis univariat, analisis bivariat menggunakan uji korelasi *Pearson* untuk data berdistribusi normal dan uji korelasi *Spearman* untuk data berdistribusi tidak normal, analisis multivariat menggunakan uji regresi linear ganda.

Hasil Penelitian

Rata-rata kadar HbA1c responden adalah 7,9% yang tergolong kadar HbA1c tidak terkontrol, median asupan serat responden jauh dari anjuran asupan serat sehari-hari yaitu $10\text{gr} \pm 7,146\text{gr}$, rata rata asupan lemak responden $48,2\text{g} \pm 12,8\text{gr}$, lebih dari separuh responden yaitu 74,6% memiliki riwayat keluarga yang menderita DM. Terdapat hubungan antara asupan serat, asupan lemak, dan riwayat DM keluarga dengan kadar HbA1c ($p < 0,05$). Aktifitas fisik merupakan variabel *confounding* antara asupan serat, asupan lemak, dan riwayat DM keluarga dengan kadar HbA1c.

Kesimpulan

Terdapat hubungan antara asupan serat, asupan lemak, riwayat DM keluarga dengan kadar HbA1c. Aktifitas fisik merupakan variabel *confounding* pada penelitian ini.. Disarankan untuk responden meningkatkan asupan serat, mengkonsumsi makanan sesuai dengan kebutuhan, dan menjaga pola hidup sehat.

Daftar pustaka : 65 (1994-2017)

Kata kunci : Serat, Lemak, HbA1c, Riwayat DM keluarga

FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH ANDALAS UNIVERSITY

Undergraduate Thesis, July 2018

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ASSOSIATION OF FIBER FATS, FATS, AND HUMAN DIABETES DIABETES FAMILY WITH HBA1C CLUB PROLANIS TYPE 2 IN PADANG CITY 2018.

x + 63 pages, 12 tables, 9 pictures, 12 attachments

ABSTRACT

Aim of the Research

HbA1c levels that are not controlled in the long term can lead to complications such as coronary heart disease, stroke, nephropathy, retinopathy, and neuropathy. Factors that can affect HbA1c levels are unbalanced dietary changes such as low intake of fiber and high fat intake, as well as a history of Diabetes Mellitus (DM) in the family. This study aims to determine the assosiation between fiber intake, fat intake, and family history of DM with HbA1c levels of PROLANIS DM Type 2 club in Padang City 2018.

Method of the Research

This research use cross sectional design with 83 people sample taken by simple random sampling. Primary data in this research is fiber intake, fat intake, and family history of DM, data collected through interview. Secondary data is HbA1c levels obtained through the results of blood tests of respondents. Data processing by univariate analysis, bivariate analysis using Pearson correlation test for normal distributed data and Spearman correlation test for abnormally distributed data, multivariate analysis using multiple linear regression test.

Results of the Research

The average HbA1c level of respondents was 7.9%, which was classified as uncontrolled of HbA1c level, the median of fiber intake was far from supposed daily intake of $10\text{gr} \pm 7,146\text{ gr}$, the mean of fat intake of respondent $48,2\text{g} \pm 12,8\text{gr}$, and more of half of respondents that is 74.6% have a family history of DM. There was a relationship between fiber intake, fat intake, and family DM history with HbA1c ($p < 0.05$). Physical activity is a confounding variable between fiber intake, fat intake, and family DM history with HbA1c levels.

Conclusion

There is a assosiation between fiber intake, fat intake, family history of DM with HbA1c levels. Physical activity is a confounding variable between fiber intake, fat intake, and family DM history with HbA1c levels. It is suggested for the respondent to increase fiber intake, consume food as needed, and maintain healthy lifestyle.

References: 65 (1994-2017)

Keywords: Fiber, Fat, HbA1c, Family DM history