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HUBUNGAN SELF STIGMA DAN SELF CARE MANAGEMENT DENGAN KUALITAS HIDUP PASIEN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2 DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS LUBUK BASUNG KABUPATEN AGAM TAHUN 2024

xiii + 114 halaman, 20 tabel, 3 gambar, dan 11 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan Penelitian

Penderita diabetes melitus tipe 2 memiliki kualitas hidup yang rendah yaitu 57,9%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan *self stigma* dan *self care management* dengan kualitas hidup pada pasien diabetes melitus tipe 2 di Puskesmas Lubuk Basung Kabupaten Agam tahun 2024 jika di kontrol variabel umur, jenis kelamin, komplikasi/penyakit penyerta dan status pekerjaan.

Metode

Jenis penelitian adalah kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dan waktu penelitian Maret-Juli 2024 di Puskesmas Lubuk Basung Kabupaten Agam dengan 69 sampel. Pengolahan data dilakukan secara univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat.

Hasil

Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan 50,7% responden yang memiliki kualitas hidup yang rendah. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara *self stigma* ($p\text{-value}=0,002$) dan *self care management* ($p\text{-value}=0,000$) dengan kualitas hidup pasien diabetes melitus. *Self stigma* dan *self care management* tidak berhubungan dengan kualitas kualitas hidup pada pasien diabetes melitus tipe 2.

Kesimpulan

Tidak terdapat hubungan antara *self stigma* dan *self care management* dengan kualitas hidup pada pasien diabetes melitus setelah di kontrol dengan variabel umur, jenis kelamin, penyakit penyerta. Diharapkan peneliti selanjutnya untuk mengembangkan penelitian ini dengan memasukkan variabel lain yang berbeda dan belum diteliti yang berhubungan dengan kualitas hidup pada pasien diabetes melitus tipe 2.

Daftar Pustaka 77 (1997-2024)

Kata Kunci Diabetes Melitus, Kualitas Hidup, *Self Stigma*, *Self Care Management*

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF STIGMA AND SELF CARE MANAGEMENT WITH THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS IN THE WORK AREA OF LUBUK BASUNG COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, AGAM REGENCY IN 2024

xiii + 114 pages, 20 tables, 3 figures, and 11 appendices

ABSTRACT

Objective

Type 2 diabetes mellitus patients have a low quality of life, which is 57.9%. This study aims to determine the relationship between self-stigma and self-care management with quality of life in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients at the Lubuk Basung Health Center, Agam Regency in 2024 if controlled by variables of age, gender, complications/concomitant diseases and employment status.

Method

The type of research is quantitative with a cross-sectional approach and the research time is March-July 2024 at the Lubuk Basung Health Center, Agam Regency with 69 samples. Data processing is carried out univariately, bivariately, and multivariately.

Result

The results of statistical tests showed that 50.7% of respondents had a low quality of life. There was a significant relationship between self-stigma (p -value = 0.002) and self-care management (p -value = 0.000) with the quality of life of diabetes mellitus patients. Self-stigma and self-care management were not related to quality of life in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Conclusion

There is no relationship between self stigma and self care management with quality of life in patients with diabetes mellitus after being controlled with variables of age, gender, and comorbidities. It is expected that further researchers will develop this study by including other different and unstudied variables related to quality of life in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

References

77 (1997-2024)

Keywords Diabetes Mellitus, Quality of Life, Self Stigma, Self Care Management