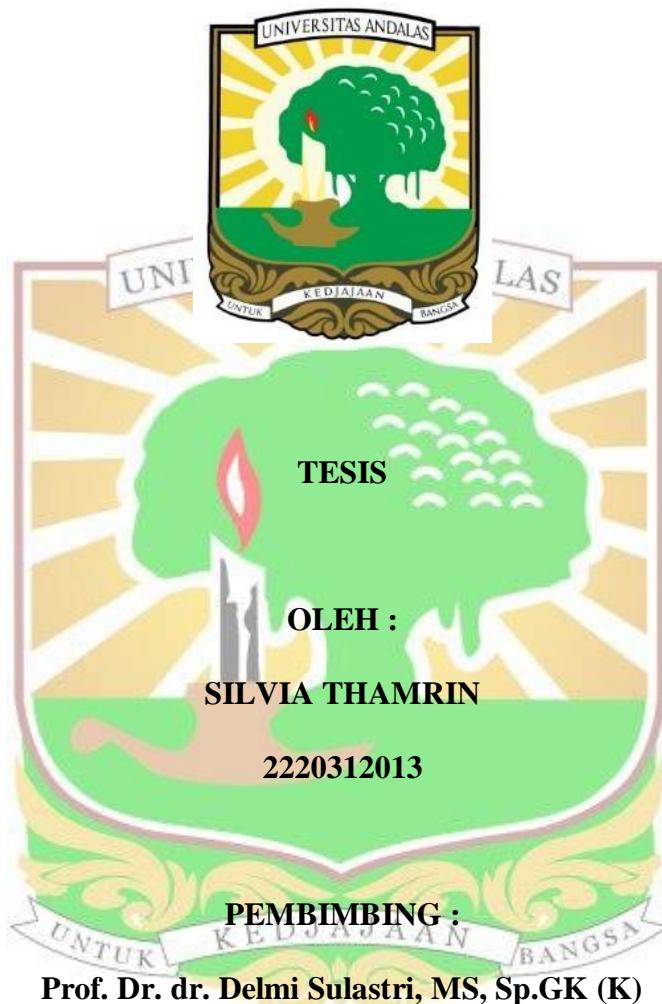


**HUBUNGAN POLIMORFISME GEN FAT MASS OBESITY ASSOCIATED  
(FTO) rs1121980 DAN ASUPAN MAKANAN DENGAN BODY FAT MASS  
PADA SUBJEK DEWASA SEHAT**



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**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU BIOMEDIS PROGRAM MAGISTER  
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**TESIS**

**Oleh:**



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## ABSTRAK

### HUBUNGAN POLIMORFISME GEN FAT MASS OBESITY ASSOCIATED (FTO) rs 1121980 DAN ASUPAN MAKANAN DENGAN BODY FAT MASS PADA SUBJEK DEWASA SEHAT

Oleh : Silvia Thamrin (2220312013)

Dibawah bimbingan : Prof. Dr. dr Delmi Sulastri, MS, Sp.GK (K)  
dan Dr.dr. Zelly Dia Rofinda, Sp.PK, Subsp. B.D.K.T (K), Subsp. H.K (K)

Polimorfisme gen *fat mass and obesity associated* (FTO) telah dikaitkan dengan peningkatan massa lemak tubuh dan risiko obesitas, sementara asupan makanan merupakan salah satu faktor lingkungan yang turut memengaruhi status gizi individu. Gen FTO, yang pertama kali diidentifikasi di Eropa sebagai gen terkait obesitas, berperan dalam proses termogenesis dan diferensiasi adiposit yang berkontribusi terhadap akumulasi lemak tubuh.

Penelitian ini merupakan studi observasional dengan desain potong lintang (*cross-sectional*) yang dilaksanakan pada bulan Agustus hingga Desember 2024. Sampel penelitian adalah pasien Prodia Nutrigenomic (PNG) yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Data polimorfisme gen FTO diperoleh dari data sekunder, sementara asupan makanan dinilai menggunakan kuesioner *food frequency questionnaire* (FFQ) dan *body fat mass* diukur dengan *bioelectrical impedance analysis* (BIA).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan subjek penelitian didominasi perempuan (78%), suku Minang (53,7%), tingkat pendidikan perguruan tinggi (97,6%), bekerja sebagai karyawan (43,9%) dan berstatus menikah (80,5%). Polimorfisme gen FTO rs 1121980 yang paling umum ditemukan adalah tipe mutan (63,4%) dengan genotipe CT (46,3%). Kategori tingkatan asupan makanan yang paling banyak ditemukan yaitu asupan energi total berlebih (95,1%), asupan karbohidrat dalam kategori baik (53,7%), asupan protein berlebih (95,1%) dan asupan lemak berlebih (97,6%). *Body fat mass* ditemukan dalam kategori sangat tinggi (68,3%). Hasil analisis menggunakan uji chi square menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara polimorfisme gen FTO rs1121980 dengan *body fat mass* pada subjek dewasa sehat ( $p = 0,005$ ).

Kesimpulan dari penelitian adalah terdapat hubungan antara polimorfisme gen FTO rs 1121980 dengan *body fat mass* pada subjek dewasa sehat dan tidak terdapat hubungan antara asupan makanan (energi total dan karbohidrat) dengan *body fat mass* pada subjek dewasa sehat

**Kata kunci :** Gen FTO; Obesitas; Asupan Makanan; *Body Fat Mass*;

## ABSTRACT

### **THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN FAT MASS AND OBESITY-ASSOCIATED (FTO) GENE POLYMORPHISM rs 1121980 AND DIETARY INTAKE WITH BODY FAT MASS IN HEALTHY ADULT SUBJECTS**

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dan Dr.dr. Zelly Dia Rofinda, Sp.PK, Subsp. B.D.K.T (K), Subsp. H.K (K)

The *fat mass and obesity associated* (FTO) gene polymorphism has been associated with increased body fat mass and a higher risk of obesity, while dietary intake is one of the environmental factors that influence an individual's nutritional status. The FTO gene, first identified in Europe as an obesity-related gene, plays a role in thermogenesis and adipocyte differentiation, which contribute to fat accumulation in the body.

This study was an observational study with a cross-sectional design conducted from August to December 2024. The study sample consisted of Prodia Nutrigenomic (PNG) patients who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. FTO gene polymorphism data were obtained from secondary sources, dietary intake was assessed using a food frequency questionnaire (FFQ), and body fat mass was measured using bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA).

The results of the study showed that the research subjects were predominantly female (78%), of Minangkabau ethnicity (53.7%), had a higher education level (97.6%), worked as employees (43.9%), and were married (80.5%). The most common FTO gene polymorphism rs1121980 found was the mutant type (63.4%), with the CT genotype (46.3%). The most frequently observed dietary intake categories were excessive total energy intake (95.1%), adequate carbohydrate intake (53.7%), excessive protein intake (95.1%), and excessive fat intake (97.6%). Body fat mass was found to be in the very high category (68.3%). The results of the Chi-Square analysis showed association between the FTO gene polymorphism rs1121980 and body fat mass in healthy adult subjects ( $p$ -value = 0.005)

The conclusion of the study is that there is an association between the FTO gene polymorphism rs1121980 and body fat mass in healthy adult subjects. However, no association was found between dietary intake (total energy and carbohydrates) and body fat mass in healthy adult subjects

**Keyword :** FTO Gene; Obesity; Dietary Intake; Body Fat Mass;