

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN PERSEPSI DENGAN PENCEGAHAN PENYAKIT DIABETES MELITUS DI POLI DALAM RSUD DR. WAHIDIN SUDIRO HUSODO KOTA MOJOKERTO

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Persepsi masyarakat terkait dengan penyakit diabetes melitus sangat beragam sehingga seringkali terabaikan dan kurang dalam mengantisipasi terjadinya. Gaya hidup menjadi salah satu penyebab diabetes mellitus dimulai dari konsumsi makanan, minuman yang mengandung gula berlebih. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan persepsi dengan pencegahan penyakit diabetes melitus.

Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah analitik korelasional dengan pendekatan crosssectional, dengan Populasi seluruh pasien di Poli Dalam RSUD Dr. Wahidin Sudiro Husodo Kota Mojokerto sebanyak 55 orang. Sampling dengan metode tehnik consecutive Sampling sedangkan Sampel dalam penelitian adalah sebagian pasien di Poli Dalam RSUD Dr. Wahidin Sudiro Husodo Kota Mojokerto yang termasuk dalam kriteria inklusi yaitu sebanyak 35 responden. Analisa data dilakukan dengan bantuan program SPSS versi 2,5 dengan uji chi square.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan persepsi tentang DM di poli dalam RSUD dr. Wahidin Sudiro Husodo Kota Mojokerto sebagian besar responden persepsinya tentang DM adalah negatif sebanyak 21 orang (60%). Pencegahan penyakit DM di poli dalam RSUD dr. Wahidin Sudiro Husodo Kota Mojokerto hampir sebagian responden pencegahannya penyakit DM adalah baik sebanyak 14 orang (40%). Dan kurang sebanyak 11 orang (31,4%).

Ada Hubungan persepsi dengan pencegahan penyakit diabetes melitus di poli dalam RSUD dr. Wahidin Sudiro Husodo Kota Mojokerto hasil uji chi square didapatkan nilai Pvalue $0,000 < 0,05$.

Persepsi negatif tentang pencegahan DM seringkali disebabkan oleh kurangnya pengetahuan dan informasi, mereka mengira bahwa penyakit diabetes merupakan penyakit turunan. Hal ini menandakan bahwa edukasi mengenai penyakit diabetes perlu ditingkatkan untuk mendorong gaya hidup sehat sedini mungkin.

Kata Kunci : Persepsi, Pencegahan Diabetes Melitus

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTION AND PREVENTION OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN THE INTERNAL POLYCLINIC OF DR. WAHIDIN SUDIRO HUSODO HOSPITAL MOJOKERTO CITY

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Public perception related to diabetes mellitus is very diverse so that it is often ignored and lacking in anticipating its occurrence. Lifestyle is one of the causes of diabetes mellitus starting from the consumption of food, drinks that contain excess sugar. This study aims to determine the relationship between perception and prevention of diabetes mellitus.

The research design used is correlational analytic with a cross-sectional approach, with a population of all patients in the Internal Polyclinic of Dr. Wahidin Sudiro Husodo Hospital, Mojokerto City as many as 55 people. Sampling with consecutive sampling technique method while the sample in the study was some of the patients in the Internal Polyclinic of Dr. Wahidin Sudiro Husodo Hospital, Mojokerto City who were included in the inclusion criteria, namely 35 respondents. Data analysis was carried out with the help of the SPSS version 2.5 program with the chi square test.

The results of the study showed that the perception of DM in the internal polyclinic of Dr. Wahidin Sudiro Husodo Hospital, Mojokerto City, most of the respondents' perceptions about DM were negative, as many as 21 people (60%). Prevention of DM disease DM in the internal polyclinic of Dr. Wahidin Sudiro Husodo Hospital, Mojokerto City, almost all respondents' prevention of DM disease was good, as many as 14 people (40%). And less as many as 11 people (31.4%).

There is a relationship between perception and prevention of diabetes mellitus in the internal polyclinic of Dr. Wahidin Sudiro Husodo Hospital, Mojokerto City, the results of the chi square test obtained a Pvalue of $0.000 < 0.05$.

Negative perceptions about DM prevention are often caused by lack of knowledge and information, they think that diabetes is a hereditary disease. This indicates that education about diabetes needs to be improved to encourage a healthy lifestyle as early as possible.

Keywords: Perception, Prevention of Diabetes Mellitus