

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN TERHADAP *OUTCOME* KLINIK PASIEN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2 DI PUSKESMAS GAMPING 1

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Diabetes melitus merupakan penyakit kronik tidak menular yang ditandai dengan peningkatan kadar glukosa darah. Kadar glukosa darah yang terkontrol dapat dilihat dari pengukurun beberapa *outcome* klinis yaitu GDP dan GDS. Pengetahuan merupakan suatu hasil yang terjadi melalui proses.

Tujuan Penelitian: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran karakteristik pasien dan hubungan tingkat pengetahuan terhadap *outcome* klinik pada pasien DM tipe 2 di Puskesmas Gamping 1 Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional* dengan metode survei. Sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 90 responden yang dipilih menggunakan *accidental sampling*. Penelitian ini bertempat di Puskesmas Gamping 1 Yogyakarta. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner DKQ 24 (*Diabetes Knowledge Questionnaire*) dengan 24 item pertanyaan. Analisis uji dilakukan uji normalitas, uji univariat, dan uji bivariat.

Hasil Penelitian: Data normalitas *kolmogorov smirnov* diperoleh nilai $p=0,000$ yang menunjukkan data tidak normal, maka analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *chi square* diperoleh nilai $p=0,459$. Berdasarkan karakteristik usia didominasi kelompok ≤ 60 tahun sebanyak 55,6%. Karakteristik jenis kelamin didominasi perempuan sebanyak 60,0%, dan tingkat pendidikan responden didominasi oleh SD sebanyak 45,6%. Karakteristik pekerjaan didominasi tidak bekerja sebanyak 49 orang dan lama menderita responden didominasi >1 tahun sebanyak 60,0%, dan tingkat pengetahuan responden didominasi pengetahuan kurang sebanyak 52,2%. Hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dengan *outcome* klinik didominasi pengetahuan kurang dengan *outcome* klinik terkontrol sebanyak 32,2%.

Kesimpulan: Uji *chi square* nilai $p=0,459$ ($p>0,05$) maka penelitian ini tidak terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan *outcome* klinik pasien diabetes melitus di Puskesmas Gamping 1.

Kata Kunci: Diabetes melitus, DKQ 24, *outcome* klinik, tingkat pengetahuan

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THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL TO THE CLINICAL OUTCOME OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS IN GAMPING 1 HEALTH CENTER

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ABSTRACT

Background: Diabetes mellitus is a chronic non-communicable disease characterized by elevated blood glucose levels. Controlled blood glucose levels can be seen from the clinical outcomes, namely GDP and GDS. Knowledge is a result that occurs through a process.

Objective: The aim of this study was to determine the description of patient characteristics and the relationship between knowledge levels and clinical outcomes in type 2 DM patients at Gamping 1 Yogyakarta Health Center.

Method: This study uses a cross-sectional approach with a survey method. The sample in this study was 90 respondents who were selected using accidental sampling. This study took place at the Gamping 1 Health Center in Yogyakarta. The instrument used is the DKQ 24 questionnaire (Diabetes Knowledge Questionnaire) with 24 question items. Analysis of the test performed normality test, univariate test, and bivariate test.

Result: The results of the study of normality data of Kolmogorov Smirnov obtained p value of 0.000 which indicates that the data is not normal, then bivariate analysis using the chi-square test obtained p value of 0.459. Based on the characteristics of the age group dominated by ≤ 60 years as many as 55,6%. Gender characteristics are dominated by women as many as 60,0% and the education level of respondents is dominated by elementary schools as many as 51 45,6%. The characteristics of the work are dominated by not working as many as 54,4% and the length of the suffering of respondents is dominated by >1 year as many as 60,0%, and the level of knowledge of respondents is dominated by lack of knowledge as many as 52,2%. The relationship between the level of knowledge and clinical outcomes was dominated by lack of knowledge with controlled clinical outcomes as many as 32,2%.

Conclusion: Chi Square test p value 0,459 ($P > 0,05$) in this study was that there was no relationship between the level of knowledge and the clinical outcome of diabetes mellitus patients at the Gamping 1 Public Health Center.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, clinical outcome, DKQ 24, knowledge

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