

## ABSTRAK

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**ASOSIASI ANTARA KADAR HbA1c DENGAN TINGKAT KEPARAHAN SINDROM  
DISPEPSIA PADA PENDERITA DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2 (xiv + 38 halaman:  
3 bagan: 6 tabel: 5 lampiran)**

Diabetes Melitus (DM) suatu penyakit metabolik kronik ditandai dengan hiperglikemia disebabkan gangguan sekresi insulin, resistensi insulin atau keduanya. Hemoglobin terglikasi (HbA1c) adalah cara untuk mengontrol glukosa darah penderita DM. Glukosa darah tidak terkontrol menyebabkan berbagai komplikasi dan disfungsi organ tubuh tidak terkecuali sistem gastrointestinal. Dispepsia merupakan sekumpulan gejala saluran pencernaan atas meliputi rasa nyeri di area epigastrium, rasa terbakar, rasa penuh setelah makan, kembung, mual, muntah dan sendawa.

Penelitian ini berjenis analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian yang digunakan sebesar 79 orang penderita Diabetes Melitus tipe 2. Uji statistik pada penelitian asosiasi antara kadar HbA1c dengan tingkat keparahan sindrom dispepsia pada penderita diabetes melitus tipe 2 di Rumah Sakit Siloam Lippo Village Karawaci ini akan dilakukan dengan uji Chi Square.

Dari 79 responden yang memenuhi kriteria penelitian, terdapat 62 responden dengan kadar HbA1c lebih dari sama dengan 7% dan 17 responden dengan HbA1c kurang dari 7%. Sebanyak 60 (75,9%) responden menunjukkan dispepsia berat, sedangkan 16 (24,1%) responden menunjukkan dispepsia ringan hingga sedang. Analisis data menunjukkan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara kadar HbA1c dengan tingkat keparahan sindrom dispepsia yang dialami penderita diabetes melitus tipe 2 ( $p < 0,001$ ). Responden dengan HbA1c  $>7\%$  berisiko 16.177 kali memiliki keparahan sindrom dispepsia dengan derajat berat (95% CI 2,414-108,407).

Kata Kunci: hemoglobin terglikasi, HbA1c, diabetes melitus tipe 2, sindrom dispepsia.

Referensi: 30 (2007-2020)

## ABSTRACT

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***ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HbA1c LEVEL WITH SEVERITY OF DYSPEPSIA SYNDROME  
IN DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2 PATIENT (xiv + 38 pages: 3 diagrams: 6 tables: 5  
attachments)***

*Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a chronic metabolic disease characterized by hyperglycemia, caused by impaired insulin secretion, insulin resistance or both. Glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) is a way to control the blood glucose of people with diabetes. Uncontrolled blood glucose causes various complications and organ dysfunction, including the gastrointestinal system. Dyspepsia is a group of symptoms of the upper gastrointestinal tract including pain in the epigastric area, burning, feeling full after eating, bloating, nausea, vomiting and belching.*

*Observational analytics research design with cross sectional approach. The research sample used was 79 people with type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. The statistical test on the study of the association between level of glycated haemoglobin with severity degree of dyspepsia syndrome in type 2 diabetes mellitus patient at Siloam Lippo Karawaci General Hospital will be carried out by using the chi square test.*

*Of the 79 respondents who fulfilled the study criteria, there were 62 respondents with HbA1c level more than equals 7% and 17 respondents with HbA1c lower than 7%. There were 60 (75,9%) respondents presented with severe dyspepsia, while 16 (24,1%) respondents presented with mild to moderate dyspepsia. Data analysis shows that there is a significant relationship between HbA1c level with severity of dyspepsia syndrome in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients ( $p < 0,001$ ). Respondents with HbA1c level more than equals 7% 16.177 times had risk of severe dyspepsia syndrome (95%CI 2,414-108,407).*

*Keyword: glycated hemoglobin, HbA1c, type 2 diabetes mellitus, dyspepsia syndrome.*

*References: 30 (2007-2020)*