

Determinan infeksi saluran kemih pasien diabetes melitus perempuan di RSB Bandung = Determinant of urinary tract infection in women diabetes mellitus patient at RSB Bandung

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Abstrak

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Diabetes melitus merupakan penyakit metabolik dengan karakteristik hiperglikemia terjadi karena kelainan sekresi insulin, kerja insulin atau kedua-duanya. Pasien diabetes berisiko mengalami infeksi yang umumnya terlokalisir di saluran kemih. Penelitian bertujuan mengidentifikasi determinan infeksi saluran kemih pasien diabetes melitus perempuan di RSB Bandung. Desain penelitian cross sectional dengan consecutive sampling didapatkan 60 sampel. Instrumen menggunakan kuesioner, timbangan berat badan, alat pengukur tinggi badan, dan hasil urinalisis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan usia dan upaya pengendalian diabetes melitus berhubungan dengan infeksi saluran kemih. Usia merupakan determinan utama terjadinya infeksi saluran kemih pada pasien DM perempuan (nilai p 0.009, OR 16.3) setelah dikontrol riwayat infeksi saluran kemih. Perawat perlu melakukan pengkajian mendalam dan edukasi terkait faktor risiko dan upaya pencegahan infeksi saluran kemih agar komplikasi dapat diminimalkan.

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ABSTRACT
Diabetes mellitus is an endocrine disease characterized by hyperglycemia that result from defect in insulin secretion, or its action or both. Diabetes patient is at risk to have infection that is commonly localized in urinary tract. This research is aimed to identify determinant of urinary tract infection of women diabetes patient in RSB Bandung. This research design is cross sectional with consecutive sampling and have 60 samples. Instruments used in this research are questionnaire, weight scale, height scale, and urinalysis check result. The result of the research shows that age and diabetes control effort related to urinary tract infection. Age is the main determinant to urinary tract infection in women diabetes patient (p value 0.009, OR 16.3) after being controled by urinary tract infection history. Nurses need to held deeper assesment and education related to risk factors and an effort to prevent urinary tract infection in order to minimize the complication.