

Hubungan diabetes melitus tipe 2 dengan kendali tekanan darah pada pasien rumah sakit cipto mangunkusumo = the relation between type 2 diabetes mellitus and blood pressure control among patients with hypertension at cipto mangunkusumo hospital

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Abstrak

Hipertensi sebagai penyebab kematian terbanyak di dunia sering kali disertai beberapa penyakit lain, di antaranya ialah diabetes melitus (DM) tipe 2. Beberapa studi sebelumnya menunjukkan DM tipe 2 berpengaruh terhadap ketidakterkendalian tekanan darah pada pasien hipertensi, meningkatkan komplikasi kardiovaskular dan serebrovaskular. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui korelasi antara keduanya sehingga membantu dalam pencegahan, penatalaksanaan, serta deteksi dini komplikasi hipertensi. Penelitian yang dilakukan menggunakan menggunakan data sekunder dari rekam medik Poliklinik Ginjal Hipertensi Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Dalam Rumah Sakit Ciptomangunkusumo pada tahun 2013 dengan metode cross sectional. Melalui consecutive sampling didapatkan 117 jumlah sampel, diperoleh karakteristik berupa usia, jenis kelamin, kendali hipertensi, dan keberadaan diabetes melitus (DM) tipe 2. Didapatkan proporsi penderita DM tipe 2 pada pasien hipertensi ialah 30,8% dengan proporsi hipertensi tidak terkendali lebih tinggi (58,3%) dibandingkan proporsi hipertensi terkendali (41,7%). Sementara itu, pada pasien tanpa DM tipe 2, proporsi hipertensi tak terkendali (33,3%) lebih rendah dibandingkan proporsi hipertensi terkendali (66,7%) ($p = 0,011$; $RP = 1,750$; dan $95\% CI = 1,157 \text{ ? } 2,646$). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa DM tipe 2 merupakan faktor risiko tekanan darah yang tidak terkendali pada pasien hipertensi.

.....Hypertension as a major health problem causing death in the world is often accompanied by several other diseases, including type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM). Several previous studies indicated that type 2 DM strongly correlated with uncontrolled hypertension, increased cardiovascular and cerebrovascular complications. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine the relation between them, so that help in the prevention, management, and early detection of complications of hypertension. Research conducted using secondary data from medical records of Kidney Hypertension Polyclinic, Internal Medicine Department of Ciptomangunkusumo Hospital in 2013 with a cross sectional method. Through consecutive sampling 117 the number of samples obtained, acquired the characteristics of age, gender, blood pressure control, and the presence of type 2 DM. Analyzed using SPSS 20.0 obtained the proportion of patients with type 2 DM in hypertensive patients was 30.8% with the proportion of higher uncontrolled hypertension (58.3%) compared to the proportion of uncontrolled hypertension (41.7%). Meanwhile, in patients without type 2 DM, the proportion of uncontrolled hypertension (33.3%) was lower than the proportion of uncontrolled hypertension (66.7%) ($p = 0.011$; $RP = 1.750$, and $95\% CI = 1.157 \text{ to } 2.646$). It can be concluded that type 2 DM is a risk factor for uncontrolled blood pressure in hypertensive patients.