

ABSTRAK

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ANALISIS FAKTOR RISIKO HIPERTENSI, DAN OBESITAS TERHADAP KEJADIAN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2 DI PUSKESMAS SUKODONO SIDOARJO

Xvii+54 Halaman+12 Tabel+11 Lampiran

Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 (DMTP2) memberikan pengaruh pada permasalahan kesehatan masyarakat dimaksud prevalensinya semakin meningkat, khususnya di kalangan usia produktif. Hipertensi, dan obesitas tergolong penyebab potensial utama tersebut diduga berkontribusi pada kejadian DMTP2. Penelitian ini bertujuan sebagai upaya menelaah efek, hipertensi, dan obesitas dalam peristiwa DMTP2. Riset ini dilakukan melalui desain kuantitatif dengan Teknik potong lintang yang diselenggarakan di Puskesmas Sukodono di tanggal 8–9 Februari tahun 2025. Jumlah partisipan hasil telaah yang dimaksud menunjukkan 72 individu dimana ditentukan sebagai guna metode total sampling. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan angket juga pengukuran fisik, kemudian ditelaah melalui *Structural Equation Modeling–Partial Least Squares* (SEM-PLS) dalam rangka menilai korelasi antara beberapa konstruk serta keabsahan dan konsistensi model. Studi ini menegaskan bahwa Lebih dari separuh responden mempunyai pra-hipertensi (58%), dan berat badan berlebih hingga obesitas (90%). Sebanyak 90% responden telah terdiagnosis DMTP2. Analisis SEM-PLS Mengindikasikan bahwa ketiga variabel independen (hipertensi, obesitas) secara signifikan memengaruhi terjadinya DMTP2, mempunyai skor R^2 sebesar 0,210 dan $f^2 > 0,35$. Terdapat indikasi multikolinearitas pada beberapa indikator dengan nilai VIF > 10 , namun model tetap dianggap valid secara eksploratif. Discussion: Gaya hidup kurang sehat, hipertensi, dan obesitas turut meningkatkan risiko terjadinya DMTP2. Intervensi berbasis komunitas dan edukasi perubahan perilaku sangat dibutuhkan untuk menekan angka kejadian DMTP2, khususnya di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sukodono.

Kata kunci: Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2, hipertensi, obesitas, SEM-PLS, cross-sectional

ABSTRACT

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ANALYSIS OF LIFESTYLE, HYPERTENSION, AND OBESITY RISK FACTORS ON THE INCIDENCE OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS AT SUKODONO PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, SIDOARJO

xvii+54 Pages+12 Table+11 Appendices

Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) is an important public health threat accompanied by a growing distribution, particularly among the productive age group. Hypertension, and obesity are considered the primary Determinants influencing the onset of T2DM. This research was conducted to examine the association between hypertension, along with obesity on the incidence of T2DM. A quantitative approach through a cross-sectional framework was applied throughout this study. conducted at Sukodono Public Health Center from February 8 to 9, 2025. Seventy-two individuals participated in the study were picked using the total of sampling Information was collected through question sheets together with physical measurements, and studied with the help of Structural Equation Modeling–Partial Least Squares (SEM-PLS) to assess relationships among constructs, as well as construct validity and reliability.

The findings revealed that most respondents had a pre-hypertensive state (58%), and were overweight or obese (90%). Furthermore, 90% of respondents were diagnosed with T2DM. Analysis SEM-PLS showed that hypertension, and obesity had significant effects on the occurrence of T2DM, with an R^2 value of 0.210 and f^2 values > 0.35 . Some indicators showed multicollinearity with $VIF > 10$; however, the model remained valid for exploratory analysis. High blood pressure, and excess body weight contribute significantly to the increased risk of T2DM. Community-based interventions and behavioral change education are essential to reduce the occurrence of of T2DM, particularly throughout the Sukodono Public Health Center area..

Keywords: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, hypertension, obesity, SEM-PLS, cross-sectional