

INTISARI

Latar belakang : Diabetes Melitus (DM) merupakan suatu kelompok penyakit metabolik dengan karakteristik hiperglikemia yang terjadi karena kelainan pada sekresi insulin, kerja insulin atau kedua-duanya. Hampir 50% pasien DM tipe II berusia 60 tahun ke atas. Kelainan metabolik seperti DM sering dihubungkan dengan peningkatan kadar asam urat dan juga untuk memprediksi komplikasi metabolik dan kardiovaskuler pada penderita DM.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan antara kadar GDP dengan kadar asam urat pada geriatri penderita DM tipe II.

Metode : metode yang digunakan yaitu metode *observational* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*, sampel yang digunakan berjumlah 40 sampel yang dilakukan di kelompok Prolanis Puskesmas Gamping 1, Gamping 2, Godean 2 dan Panti Tresna Wredha Yogyakarta yang dilaksanakan pada bulan Juni 2018 sampai jumlah sampel terpenuhi, sesuai kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi, data yang dibutuhkan mengenai gula darah dan asam urat serta usia pasien. Analisis data menggunakan uji korelasi *chi square*.

Hasil : Karakteristik berdasarkan jenis kelamin : laki-laki berjumlah 18 (45%), perempuan berjumlah 22 (55%). Karakteristik berdasarkan GDP: DM tidak terkontrol 29 (72,5%), DM terkontrol 11 (27,5%). Karakteristik berdasarkan kadar asam urat : normal berjumlah 26 (65%), dan tinggi berjumlah 14 (35%). Dan analisis hubungan kadar GDP dengan kadar asam urat didapatkan $p = 0.226$.

Kesimpulan : Tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara kadar GDP dengan kadar asam urat pada geriatri penderita DM tipe II.

Kata kunci : GDP, Asam Urat, Geriatri, DM Tipe II

ABSTRACT

Background: *Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a group of metabolic diseases with characteristics of hyperglycemia that occur due to abnormalities in insulin secretion, insulin work or both. Nearly 50% of patients with DM type II are aged 60 years and over. Metabolic disorders such as DM are often associated with an increase in uric acid levels and also to predict metabolic and cardiovascular complications in people with DM.*

Objective: *to find out how far the correlation between fasting blood sugar levels and uric acid levels of geriatric patients with DM type II.*

Method: *the method used is the observational method with a cross sectional study, the sample used is 40 samples conducted in the Prolanis group of Gamping 1 Health Center, Gamping 2, Godean 2 and Panti Tresna Wredha Yogyakarta held in June 2018 until the number of samples is fulfilled, according to inclusion and exclusion criteria , data needed regarding blood sugar and uric acid and the age of the patient. Data analysis using chi square correlation test.*

Results: *Characteristics based on sex: men are 18 (45%), women are 22 (55%). Characteristics based on fasting blood sugar: uncontrolled DM are 29 (72.5%), controlled DM are 11 (27.5%). Characteristics based on uric acid levels: normal are 26 (65%), and high are 14 (35%). And the analysis of the correlation between fasting blood sugar levels and uric acid levels obtained $p = 0.226$.*

Conclusion: *There is no significant correlation between fasting blood sugar levels and uric acid levels of geriatric patients with DM type II.*

Key word: *Fasting Blood Sugar, Uric acid, Geriatric, DM Type II*