

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP TERHADAP KUALITAS HIDUP PENDERITA DIABETES MELITUS

RSU ROYAL PRIMA MEDAN 2024

**Olfa Maria Telaumbanua¹, Karmila Br Kaban², Ningsih Angrianis Ge'e³, Lia
Gusnita⁴, Aulia Razi Maulana⁵, Natalia Br Sitorus⁶**

Program Studi S1 Keperawatan

Fakultas Keperawatan dan Kebidanan, Universitas Prima Indonesia

ABSTRAK

Kadar gula darah tinggi dalam urin merupakan salah satu gejala penyakit diabetes melitus, yaitu gangguan metabolisme tubuh yang terganggu karena insulin tidak berfungsi sebagaimana mestinya (Syamsiyah, 2019). Penelitian yang dilakukan saat 2024 di RS Royal Prima Medan ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh informasi dan sikap kepada penyakit DMT II kepada kualitas hidup penderita. Penelitian kuantitatif ini menggunakan uji Chi-Square untuk analisis univariat dan bivariat. Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan yang berpengetahuan baik sebanyak 17 orang (22.4%), yang berpengetahuan cukup sebanyak 24 orang (31.5%) sedangkan yang berpengetahuan kurang sebanyak 35 orang (46.1%%). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa penderita Diabetes Melitus tipe II di Rsu Royal Prima Medan berpengetahuan kurang. Yang bersikap positif sebanyak 36 orang (47.4%) sedangkan yang bersikap negatif sebanyak 40 orang (52.6%). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa penderita Diabetes Melitus tipe II di Rsu Royal Prima Medan lebih dominan bersikap negatif. Yang berkualitas hidup baik sebanyak 32 orang (28.1%) sedangkan yang berkualitas hidup kurang baik sebanyak 44 orang (57.9%).

Dapat disimpulkan bahwa penderita diabetes melitus tipe II di Rsu Royal Prima Medan lebih dominan berkualitas hidup kurang baik. Tingkat pengetahuan baik dengan kualitas hidup baik sebanyak 7 orang (41.2%), tingkat pengetahuan baik dengan kualitas hidup kurang baik sebanyak 10 orang (58.8%), tingkat pengetahuan cukup dengan kualitas hidup baik sebanyak 10 orang (41.7%), tingkat pengetahuan cukup dengan kualitas hidup kurang baik sebanyak 14 orang (58.3%), tingkat pengetahuan kurang dengan kualitas hidup baik sebanyak 15 orang (42.9%), tingkat pengetahuan kurang dengan kualitas hidup kurang baik sebanyak 20 orang (57.1%). Sikap positif dengan kualitas hidup baik sebanyak 19 orang (52.8%) dan sikap positif dengan kualitas hidup kurang baik sebanyak (47.2%) sedangkan Sikap negatif dengan kualitas hidup baik sebanyak 13 orang (32.5%) dan sikap negatif dengan kualitas hidup kurang baik sebanyak (67.5%).

Berdasarkan hasil Uji-square pengetahuan dengan kualitas hidup ($p=0,003$) dan sikap dengan kualitas hidup ($p=0,000$) menjelaskan bahwa adanya hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap terhadap kualitas hidup penderita diabetes melitus tipe II di Rsu Royal Prima Medan.

Kata Kunci : Diabetes Melitus Tipe II, Kualitas hidup, Pengetahuan, dan sikap.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES
TOWARDS THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PEOPLE WITH DIABETES
MELLITUS ROYAL PRIMA MEDAN HOSPITAL 2024**

Olfa Maria Telaumbanua¹, Karmila Br Kaban², Ningsih Angrianis

Ge'e³, Lia Gusnita⁴, Aulia Razi Maulana⁵, Natalia Br Sitorus⁶

S1 Nursing Study Program

Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Universitas Prima Indonesia

ABSTRACT

High blood sugar levels in the urine are a symptom of diabetes mellitus, a disorder in which the metabolism is disrupted because insulin is not functioning correctly (Syamsiyah, 2019). The goal of this 76-person research conducted in 2024 at the Royal Prima Medan Hospital is to find out how information and attitudes about type II diabetes mellitus affect the quality of life of those patients. Using the Chi-Square test for both univariate and bivariate analysis, this quantitative research draws its conclusions. The results of the study showed that 17 people (22.4%) had good knowledge, 24 people (31.5%) had sufficient knowledge while 35 people (46.1%) had less knowledge. It can be concluded that patients with type II Diabetes Mellitus at Rsu Royal Prima Medan are less knowledgeable. Those who were positive were 36 people (47.4%) while those who were negative were 40 people (52.6%). It can be concluded that patients with type II Diabetes Mellitus at Rsu Royal Prima Medan are more dominant in their negative attitude. Those who have a good quality of life are 32 people (28.1%) while

those who have a poor quality of life are 44 people (57.9%). It can be concluded that patients with type II diabetes mellitus at Rsu Royal Prima Medan are more dominant in poor quality of life. The level of knowledge is good with a good quality of life as many as 7 people (41.2%), the level of knowledge is good with a poor quality of life as many as 10 people (58.8%), the level of knowledge is sufficient with a good quality of life as many as 10 people (41.7%), the level of knowledge is sufficient with a poor quality of life as many as 14 people (58.3%), the level of knowledge is not good with a good quality of life as many as 15 people (42.9%), the level of knowledge is not good with a poor quality of life as many as 20 people (57.1%). Positive attitudes with good quality of life as many as 19 people (52.8%) and positive attitudes with poor quality of life as many as 47.2% while negative attitudes with good quality of life as many as 13 people (32.5%) and negative attitudes with poor quality of life as many as (67.5%).

Based on the results of the test-square knowledge with quality of life ($p=0.003$) and attitude with quality of life ($p=0.000$), it was explained that there was a relationship between knowledge and attitude to the quality of life of patients with type II diabetes mellitus at Rsu Royal Prima Medan.

Keyword : Type II Diabetes Mellitus, Quality of life, Knowledge and Attitudes.