

**HUBUNGAN TINGKAT STRES DAN KUALITAS TIDUR  
DENGAN TERJADINYA SINDROM MAKAN MALAM (SMM)  
PADA MAHASISWA TINGKAT AKHIR FAKULTAS  
KEDOKTERAN UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL  
“VETERAN” JAKARTA PERIODE APRIL 2016**

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**Abstrak**

Penelitian ini membahas tentang Sindrom Makan Malam yaitu suatu penyimpangan perilaku makan yang banyak terjadi pada individu terutama mahasiswa dengan kesibukan akademik yang tinggi. Penelitian ini dilakukan mengingat banyak dari mahasiswa yang tidak menyadari mengalami gejala Sindrom Makan Malam (SMM) dan juga kurangnya data prevalensi mahasiswa yang mengalami SMM, terutama mahasiswa kedokteran. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Jakarta dengan menggunakan desain penelitian potong lintang, metode pengambilan *total sampling*, dan data yang didapat berasal dari kuesioner. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *chi-square* dan Sampel penelitian sebanyak 117 mahasiswa yang sedang aktif mengerjakan skripsi. Waktu penelitian dilaksanakan pada 28 maret–15 april 2016. Hasil penelitian univariat menunjukkan 47,9 % responden mengalami Sindrom Makan Malam. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan Tingkat Stres (nilai-p 0.000) dan Kualitas Tidur (nilai-p 0.021).

**Kata Kunci :** tingkat stres, kualitas tidur, sindrom makan malam

**RELATIVE STRESS LEVEL AND SLEEP QUALITY TO THE  
NIGHT EATING SYNDROME OF LAST YEAR STUDENTS  
AT FACULTY OF MEDICINE PEMBANGUNAN “VETERAN”  
JAKARTA UNIVERSITY PERIOD APRIL 2016**

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**Abstract**

This research explain the Night Eating Syndrome is an aberration eating behavior occurs in many individuals especially to students with high academic schedule. This research conducted by knowing there are many students who are not aware of having Night Eating Syndrome (NES) symptoms and lack of data on the prevalence of students who experienced NES, especially medical students. This research was held at the Faculty of Medicine of UPNVJ by using a cross sectional study design, total sampling method, and data were obtained from the questionnaire. The bivariate analysis used chi-square test and multivariate analysis used logistic regression. The research sample were 117 students who are actively working on the thesis. The research was conducted on 28 March-15 April 2016. The results of the univariate study showed 47.9% of respondents have night eating Syndrome. The results of the bivariate analysis demonstrated an association between Stress Levels (p-value 0.000) and sleep Quality (p-value 0.021).

**Keyword :** stress level, sleep quality, night eating syndrome