

**HUBUNGAN HBA1C DAN GLUKOSA DARAH SEWAKTU  
DENGAN KADAR ROS PADA PASIEN DM TIPE 2 DI RSPAD  
GATOT SOEBROTO PERIODE AGUSTUS-SEPTEMBER  
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**Abstrak**

Diabetes Melitus (DM) merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan dunia. Hiperglikemia merupakan salah satu faktor risiko DM yang dapat menyebabkan komplikasi mikrovaskular dan makrovaskular. Hiperglikemia dapat menyebabkan pengeluaran stress oksidatif sehingga terjadi peningkatan produksi dan penurunan kemampuan *Reactive Oxygen Species* (ROS) melalui rantai transpor elektron di mitokondria. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan HbA1c dan glukosa darah sewaktu dengan kadar ROS (*Reactive Oxygen Species*) pada pasien DM tipe 2 di RSPAD Gatot Soebroto periode Agustus-September tahun 2017. Desain penelitian *cross sectional* dengan teknik sampling *purposive sampling*. Populasi adalah pasien DM tipe 2 di poliklinik penyakit dalam RSPAD Gatot Soebroto tahun 2017. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebanyak 43,3% berusia 51-60 tahun, 53,3% perempuan, lama DM memiliki frekuensi terbanyak 5 tahun dengan rata-rata lama DM 10 tahun, 73,3% HbA1c >7% tidak terkontrol, 73,3% GDS  $\geq$  140 mg/dl, 62,5% memiliki kadar ROS >330 FORT U, 73,3% kapasitas antioksidan < 1,07 mmol/L. Hasil analisis bivariat didapatkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara HbA1c dengan kadar ROS ( $p=0,011$ ) dan terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara GDS dengan kadar ROS ( $p=0,011$ ).

**Kata kunci :** *Diabetes Mellitus, HbA1c, Reactive Oxygen Species*

**THE RELATIONS BETWEEN HBA1C AND BLOOD  
GLUCOSE ONE TIME WITH (REACTIVE OXYGEN  
SPECIES) ROS LEVELS IN PATIENT WITH TYPE 2 DM AT  
RSPAD GATOT SOEBROTO PERIOD AUGUST-SEPTEMBER  
2017**

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**Abstract**

*Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is one of the world's health problems. Hyperglycemia is one of the DM risk factors that can cause microvascular and macrovascular complications. Hyperglycaemia could lead the release of oxidative stress so that provide the increase of production and decrease of the ability of Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) through the electron transport chain in the mitochondria. This study aims to determine the relationship between HbA1c and blood glucose one time with ROS (Reactive Oxygen Species) levels in patients with type 2 diabetes in RSPAD Gatot Soebroto period August-September 2017. The methodology design used in this study was a cross-sectional by purposive sampling technique. In addition, the populations are the patient of type 2 DM in polyclinic disease in RSPAD Gatot Soebroto in 2017. The result that there is about 43,3% aged 51-60 years, 53,3% women, had been frequency maximum 5 years with average time suffered 10 years, 73,3% HbA1c >7% had been uncontrolled, 73,3% GDS  $\geq$  140 mg / dl, 62,5% had levels of ROS >330 FORT U, 73,3% antioxidant capacity <1,07 mmol/L. The results of bivariate analysis found that there is a significant association between HbA1c and ROS levels ( $p= 0,011$ ) and there is a significant relationship between GDS and ROS levels ( $p=0,011$ ).*

**Keyword:** *Diabetes Mellitus, HbA1c, Reactive Oxygen Species*