

HUBUNGAN FREKUENSI PENGGUNAAN LAYANAN PESAN ANTAR MAKANAN, KEBIASAAN KONSUMSI MAKANAN BERISIKO, DAN PENGETAHUAN GIZI DENGAN KUALITAS DIET PADA REMAJA DI SMA YADIKA 12 DEPOK

Zahra Fadhlina Hidayat

Abstrak

Peningkatan angka penggunaan layanan pesan antar makanan serta pergeseran pola makan dapat memberikan efek buruk terhadap kualitas diet remaja. Pergeseran pola konsumsi menuju makanan tinggi natrium dan tinggi lemak jenuh menjadi faktor risiko penyakit degeneratif di kemudian hari. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kualitas diet pada remaja. Desain penelitian adalah *cross-sectional* dengan jumlah subjek sebanyak 108 siswa di SMA Yadika 12 Depok usia 16-18 tahun. Data kualitas diet didapatkan dari konversi *food recall 2x24* jam menggunakan indeks *Diet Quality Indeks for Adolescents* (DQI-A) yang telah dimodifikasi berdasarkan Pedoman Gizi Seimbang 2014. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji *Spearman*. Hasil analisis univariat diketahui bahwa rata-rata kualitas diet responden adalah 36.19%. Responden didominasi laki-laki (52,8%), frekuensi penggunaan layanan pesan antar makanan responden jarang (84,3%), responden memiliki pola makanan berisiko (51,9%), serta memiliki pengetahuan gizi yang rendah (64,8%). Berdasarkan hasil analisis bivariat diketahui bahwa kebiasaan konsumsi makanan berisiko dan pengetahuan gizi berhubungan dengan kualitas diet ($r = -0.259, p = 0.007$; $r = 0.210, p = 0.029$), sedangkan frekuensi penggunaan layanan pesan antar makanan tidak berhubungan dengan kualitas diet ($r = -0.053, p = 0.586$).

Kata Kunci: kualitas diet, layanan pesan antar makanan, makanan berisiko, pengetahuan gizi

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN FREQUENCY OF FOOD DELIVERY SERVICE USAGE, HIGH-RISK FOOD EATING HABITS, AND NUTRITION KNOWLEDGE WITH DIET QUALITY AMONG ADOLESCENTS AT SMA YADIKA 12 DEPOK

Zahra Fadhlina Hidayat

Abstract

The increase in the use of food delivery services and changes in eating patterns can negatively impact the diet quality of adolescents. Consumption pattern changes towards high-sodium and high-saturated-fat foods are risk factors for degenerative diseases later in life. This study aims to analyze factors related to diet quality among adolescents. The study design is cross-sectional, with 108 high school students aged 16-18 from SMA Yadika 12 Depok. Diet quality data were obtained from converting 2x24-hour food recalls using the Diet Quality Index for Adolescents (DQI-A), modified based on the Pedoman Gizi Seimbang 2014. Data analysis was performed using Spearman's test. The bivariate analysis showed that the average respondents' diet quality was 36.19%. Respondents were predominantly male (52.8%), with a low frequency of using food delivery services (84.3%), having high risk eating habits (51.9%), and low nutrition knowledge (64.8%). Based on the univariate analysis, it was found that high risk food consumption habits and nutrition knowledge were associated with diet quality ($r = -0.259$, $p = 0.007$; $r = 0.210$, $p = 0.029$), while the frequency of using food delivery services was not associated with diet quality ($r = -0.053$, $p = 0.586$).

Keywords: diet quality, food delivery services, high risk foods, nutrition knowledge