

**HUBUNGAN KONSUMSI GGL (GULA, GARAM, LEMAK),  
KUALITAS TIDUR, DAN AKTIFITAS FISIK TERHADAP  
OBESITAS SENTRAL PADA PEGAWAI UPN “VETERAN”  
JAKARTA**

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**Abstrak**

Obesitas sentral merupakan kondisi terjadinya penumpukan lemak pada area perut. Pada pegawai kantoran obesitas sentral menjadi salah satu kejadian yang rentan terjadi, diduga dapat disebabkan oleh gaya hidup yang berubah, seperti kebiasaan merokok, konsumsi minuman beralkohol, aktivitas fisik yang kurang, tingginya asupan gula, garam, dan lemak, rendahnya konsumsi buah dan sayur, serta buruknya kualitas tidur. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui hubungan konsumsi ggl (gula, garam, lemak), kualitas tidur, dan aktivitas fisik terhadap obesitas sentral pada pegawai di lingkungan kerja UPN “Veteran” Jakarta. Penelitian ini merupakan studi obeservasional dengan desain penelitian *crossectional* yang dilakukan pada bulan Mei-Juni 2024. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *Simple Random Sampling* dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 82 orang pegawai. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dan pengukuran antropometri yang selanjutnya dianalisis dengan uji *Chi-Square*. Hasil analisis vndepende menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan antara obesitas sentral dengan konsumsi gula ( $p\text{-value} = 0.603$ ), konsumsi garam ( $p\text{-value} = 1.000$ ), konsumsi lemak ( $p\text{-value} = 0.545$ ), kualitas tidur ( $p\text{-value} = 0.603$ ), dan aktivitas fisik ( $p\text{-value} = 0.983$ ). Peneliti selanjutnya dapat menganalisis faktor lain yang juga berhubungan dengan obesitas sentral pada pegawai kantoran dengan metode yang berbeda.

**Kata kunci :** Aktivitas Fisik, Konsumsi GGL, Kualitas Tidur, Obesitas Sentral

# **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUGAR, SALT, FAT CONSUMPTION, SLEEP QUALITY, AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON CENTRAL OBESITY IN UPN “VETERAN” JAKARTA EMPLOYEES**

**Destianti Ardyana Putri**

## **Abstract**

Central obesity is a condition characterized by fat accumulation in the abdominal area. Among office workers, central obesity is one of the vulnerable occurrences, suspected to be caused by lifestyle changes such as smoking habits, consumption of alcoholic beverages, lack of physical activity, high intake of sugar, salt, and fat, low consumption of fruits and vegetables, and poor sleep quality. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between sugar, salt, fat consumption, sleep quality, and physical activity in relation to central obesity among employees in the workplace of UPN “Veteran” Jakarta. This research is an observational study with a cross-sectional design conducted in May-June 2024. The sampling technique used was simple random sampling with 82 employee respondents. Data collection was done through questionnaires and anthropometric measurements, which were subsequently analyzed using the Chi-Square test. The results of statistical analysis indicate that there is no significant relationship between central obesity and sugar consumption ( $p\text{-value} = 0.603$ ), salt consumption ( $p\text{-value} = 1.000$ ), fat consumption ( $p\text{-value} = 0.545$ ), sleep quality ( $p\text{-value} = 0.603$ ), and physical activity ( $p\text{-value} = 0.983$ ). Researchers can then analyze other factors that are also related to central obesity in office employees using different methods.

**Keywords:** Central Obesity, GGL Consumption, Physical Activity, Sleep Quality.