

**PREVALENSI DAN PREDIKTOR KEJADIAN PENYAKIT ARTERI  
PERIFER (PAP) BERDASARKAN JENIS KELAMIN DI PUSKESMAS  
RANGKAPAN JAYA BARU KOTA DEPOK TAHUN 2024**

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**Abstrak**

Penyakit Arteri Perifer (PAP) merupakan manifestasi klinis dari aterosklerosis sehingga dapat menyebabkan gangguan aliran yang bersifat progresif. PAP berada di urutan ke-3 setelah penyakit arteri koroner dan stroke, serta mengalami peningkatan sekitar 200 juta jiwa dalam 10 tahun. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui prevalensi dan prediktor kejadian PAP berdasarkan jenis kelamin dengan prediktor yang dilibatkan adalah hipertensi, diabetes melitus, hipertrigliserida, dan IMT. Melalui penelitian *cross-sectional*, didapatkan 101 responden dengan metode *purposive sampling*, bertempat di Puskesmas Rangkapan Jaya Baru Kota Depok Tahun 2024. Berdasarkan pemeriksaan ABI didapatkan 8.9% subjek terdeteksi PAP, 82.2% memiliki ABI normal, dan 8.9% subjek terdeteksi kalsifikasi. Berdasarkan analisis *Fisher's exact*, tidak ditemukan hubungan antara hipertensi ( $p=0.087$ ), diabetes melitus ( $p=0.292$ ), hipertrigliserida ( $p=1.000$ ), dan IMT ( $p=0.709$ ) terhadap kejadian PAP di Puskesmas Rangkapan Jaya Baru Kota Depok Tahun 2024.

**Kata kunci :** penyakit arteri perifer, faktor risiko, prevalensi

**PREVALENCE AND PREDICTORS OF PERIPHERAL ARTERY  
DISEASE (PAD) BASED ON GENDER AT RANGKAPAN JAYA BARU  
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, DEPOK CITY, 2024**

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**Abstract**

Peripheral Artery Disease (PAD) is a clinical manifestation of atherosclerosis, which can lead to progressive flow disturbances. PAD ranks third after coronary artery disease and stroke, with an increase of approximately 200 million people over 10 years. This study aims to determine the prevalence and predictors of PAD occurrence based on gender, with the predictors involved being hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hypertriglyceridemia, and BMI. Through a cross-sectional study, 101 respondents were obtained using purposive sampling method, located at Rangkapan Jaya Baru Health Center, Depok City in 2024. Based on the ABI examination, 8.9% of subjects were detected with PAD, 82.2% had normal ABI, and 8.9% of subjects were detected with calcification. Based on the Fisher's exact analysis, no relationship was found between hypertension ( $p=0.087$ ), diabetes mellitus ( $p=0.292$ ), hypertriglyceridemia ( $p=1.000$ ), and BMI ( $p=0.709$ ) regarding the incidence of PAD at the Rangkapan Jaya Baru Health Center in Depok City in 2024.

**Keyword** : peripheral artery disease, risk factor, prevalence