

**PERBEDAAN PROFIL LIPID DARAH PASIEN DIABETES MELITUS
TIPE 2 DENGAN DAN TANPA ULKUS DIABETIK PADA PASIEN
RAWAT INAP DI RSUP FATMAWATI TAHUN 2015-2016**

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Abstrak

Diabetes melitus memiliki komplikasi salah satunya adalah ulkus diabetik. Ulkus diabetik erat hubungannya dengan kejadian *Peripheral Arterial Disease* (PAD), *Peripheral Arterial Disease* merupakan penyakit terdapatnya sumbatan aliran darah dari atau ke jaringan organ, kondisi ini ditandai adanya penyempitan arteri perifer karena adanya aterosklerosis yang dapat disebabkan peningkatan kadar kolesterol total, trigliserida (TG), kolesterol *low density lipoprotein* (LDL), dan penurunan kolesterol *high density lipoprotein* (HDL). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan profil lipid darah pasien diabetes melitus tipe 2 dengan dan tanpa ulkus diabetik pada pasien rawat inap di RSUP Fatmawati tahun 2015-2016. Penelitian menggunakan desain *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian menggunakan data sekunder yaitu data rekam medis dengan besar sampel penelitian sebanyak 60 subjek yang diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data yang terkumpul dianalisis dengan analisis univariat dan bivariat. Hasil analisis menggunakan uji statistik *Chi-Square* menunjukkan kolesterol total ($p=0.001$), kolesterol LDL ($p=0,000$), kolesterol HDL ($p=0.000$), dan trigliserida ($p=0.000$) dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna kadar profil lipid pasien diabetes melitus tipe 2 dengan dan tanpa ulkus diabetik.

Kata kunci: Diabetes Melitus, Ulkus Diabetik, Profil Lipid.

**DIFFERENT BLOOD LIPID PROFILE PATIENT DIABETES MELITUS
TYPE 2 WITH AND WITHOUT DIABETIC ULKUS ON INPATIENT
PATIENTS IN FATMAWATI RSUP 2015-2016**

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Abstract

Diabetes mellitus has complications, one of which is diabetic ulcers. Diabetic ulcers are closely related to the incidence of Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD), Peripheral Arterial Disease is a disease of the presence of blockage of blood flow from or to the tissues of the organs, this condition is characterized by peripheral arterial narrowing due to atherosclerosis which can be caused by elevated total cholesterol, triglyceride (TG), low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol, and decreased high density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol. This study aims to determine differences in blood lipid profile of type 2 diabetes mellitus patients with and without diabetic ulcers in hospitalized patients at Fatmawati Hospital 2015-2016. This research use cross sectional design. The sample used secondary data that is medical record data with a large sample of research as many as 60 subjects taken with the technique of purposive sampling. Data collected were analyzed by univariate and bivariate analysis. The result of the analysis using Chi-Square statistic test showed total cholesterol ($p = 0.001$), LDL cholesterol ($p = 0,000$), HDL cholesterol ($p = 0.000$), and triglyceride ($p = 0.000$), it can be concluded that there was significant difference in patient lipid profile diabetes mellitus type 2 with and without diabetic ulcers.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Diabetic Ulcer, Lipid Profile.