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Bandung, Juni 2021
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GAMBARAN NILAI *ANKLE-BRACHIAL INDEX* (ABI) PADA PASIEN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2

ABSTRAK

XIV, 76 hal, 5 Bab, 5 bagan, 6 tabel, 3 lampiran

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh tingginya prevalensi penderita penyakit Diabetes Melitus dan pentingnya melakukan deteksi dini terjadinya kelaian vaskular melalui pengukuran nilai *Ankle-Brachial Index*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran nilai *Ankle-Brachial Index* berdasarkan karakteristik usia, jenis kelamin, dan lama menderita DM. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data sekunder yang didapatkan pada *Website Google Scholar*. Pada tahap *Identification* diperoleh 387 jurnal, pada tahap *Screening* tersisa 214 jurnal, pada tahap *Eligibility* tersisa 96 jurnal, dan pada tahap *Included* tersisa 3 jurnal. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif dengan desain *literature review*. Hasil *review* dari 3 jurnal menunjukkan bahwa pada karakteristik usia: ABI Normal lebih banyak terjadi pada usia 18-59 (56,5%), ABI kategori PAD lebih banyak terjadi pada usia ≥50 tahun (39,8%). Pada karakteristik jenis kelamin: ABI normal lebih banyak terjadi pada pria (61,4%), ABI kategori PAD lebih banyak terjadi pada wanita (44,6%). Pada karakteristik lama menderita DM: ABI normal lebih banyak terjadi pada lama menderita DM ≤1 tahun (32%), ABI kategori PAD lebih banyak terjadi pada lama menderita DM <5 (43,9%). Kesimpulan: gambaran nilai ABI berdasarkan karakteristik usia, jenis kelamin, lama menderita DM cukup banyak yang tergolong ABI Normal namun tidak sedikit yang tergolong PAD. Saran: hasil penelitian ini dapat menjadi pertimbangan untuk melakukan tindakan keperawatan pengukuran nilai ABI secara berkala agar dapat medeteksi lebih awal adanya kerusakan pembuluh darah pasien DM.

Kata Kunci   : *Ankle-Brachial Index, Peripheral Artery Disease*, Diabetes Melitus, usia, jenis kelamin, lama menderita DM

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THE DESCRIPTION OF ANKLE-BRACHIAL INDEX (ABI) VALUE IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELITUS PATIENTS

ABSTRACT

XIV, 76 page, 5 chapter, 5 chart, 6 table, 3 attachments

This research is motivated by the high prevalence of people with Diabetes Mellitus and the importance of early detection of vascular disorders by measuring the value of the Ankle-Brachial Index. This study aims to describe the value of the ABI based on the characteristics, gender, and duration of DM. The data used in this study is secondary data obtained on the Google Scholar Website. At the Identification stage, 387 journals were obtained, at the Screening 214 journals were remaining, at the Eligibility stage 96 journals were remaining, and at the Include stage, 3 journals were remaining. The research method used is a descriptive method with a literature review design. The results of a review of 3 journals show that in the characteristics: Normal ABI is more common at the age of 18-59 (56.5%), ABI in the PAD is more common at the age of 50 years (39.8%). By gender: normal ABI was more common in men (61.4%), the ABI PAD was more common in women (44.6%). Induration of DM: normal ABI was more common in the 1-year duration of DM (32%), ABI PAD was more common in the <5-year duration of DM (43.9%). Conclusion: the description of ABI values based on characteristics, gender, length of suffering from DM is quite a lot classified as Normal ABI and PAD. Suggestion: the results of this study can be taken into consideration for taking measures to improve the ABI assessment regularly to detect early blood vessel damage in DM patients.

Kata Kunci   : *Ankle-Brachial Index, Peripheral Artery Disease*, Diabetes Melitus, age, type, gender, duration of diabetes