



ABSTRAK

UNIVERSITAS ESA UNGGUL
FAKULTAS ILMU – ILMU KESEHATAN
PROGRAM STUDI ILMU GIZI
SKRIPSI, AGUSTUS 2016

ROOSMAIDA DINAWATI SINAMBELA

HUBUNGAN ANTARA ASUPAN ENERGI DAN PROTEIN TERHADAP STATUS GIZI LANSIA YANG MENGALAMI HIPERTENSI DI BANGSAL RAWAT INAP SILOAM HOSPITALS LIPPO VILLAGE

xvii, VI Bab, 105 Halaman, 13 Tabel, 8 Grafik, 2 Gambar, 11 Lampiran

Latar Belakang : Prevalensi penyakit hipertensi di Indonesia telah terjadi peningkatan yaitu pada tahun 1995 dari 96 per 1000 penduduk menjadi 110 per 1000 penduduk pada tahun 2001. Hipertensi meningkat sejalan dengan meningkatnya usia. Perubahan biologis pada pasien lanjut usia merupakan faktor internal yang pada akhirnya dapat mempengaruhi status gizi. Asupan makanan sangat mempengaruhi proses menua karena seluruh aktifitas sel atau metabolisme dalam tubuh memerlukan zat – zat gizi yang cukup.

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengetahui hubungan antara asupan energi dan protein terhadap status gizi lansia yang mengalami hipertensi pada responden di bangsal rawat inap Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *Cross-Sectional*. Penarikan sampel dengan *Accidental Sampling* menggunakan uji *Spearman Rank's Correlation* dan *Pearson's Correlation*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 40 responden.

Hasil Penelitian : Hasil analisa data menunjukkan bahwa distribusi responden menurut umur lansia yang diteliti paling banyak usia diatas 65 tahun (usia beresiko tinggi) yaitu sebesar 52,5%. Rata – rata asupan energi responden sebanyak $1267,98 \pm 230,687$ Kalori. Rata – rata asupan protein responden sebanyak $53,473 \pm 9,6011$ gram. Hasil uji *Pearson's Correlation* dapat diketahui bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara asupan energi dan protein terhadap status gizi lansia dengan nilai p value 0,000 ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan : Adanya hubungan antara asupan energi dan protein terhadap status gizi lansia yang mengalami hipertensi.

Kata Kunci : Status gizi, lansia, energi, protein, malnutrisi

Daftar Bacaan : 48 (2001 – 2015)



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The relationship between energy and protein intake to nutritional status in elderly hypertensive inpatient ward Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village.

xvii, VI Chapters, 105 Pages, 13 Tables, 8 Graphs, 2 Images, 11 Attachments

Background : Prevalence of hypertension in Indonesia has been an increase, namely in 1995 from 96 per 1000 population to 110 per 1000 population in 2001. Hypertension increases with age. Biological changes in elderly patients are internal factors that ultimately may affect nutritional status. Food intake greatly affect the aging process because the entire metabolic activity in cells or in the body requires substances adequate nutrition.

Research Purposes : Determine the relationship between energy and protein intake to nutritional status in elderly hypertensive respondents in the inpatient ward Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village.

Research Methods : Quantitative research with cross sectional design. Sampling with Accidental sampling using Spearman Rank's Correlation and Pearson's Correlation. Total of sample is 40 respondent.

Research Result : The result of data analysis showed that the distribution of respondents by age most widely studied elderly over 65 years of age (the age at high risk) that is equal to 52,5%. The average energy intake of respondent was $1267,98 \pm 230,687$ Calories. The average protein intake of respondent was $53,473 \pm 9,6011$ gram. Pearson's Correlation test results can be seen that there significant relationship between energy and protein intake to nutritional status of elderly with each p value of 0,000 ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion : Significant relationship between energy and protein intake to nutritional status of elderly hypertensive respondents.

Keyword : nutritional status, elderly, energy, protein, malnutrition

Reading list : 48 (2001 – 2015)