

PERBEDAAN KADAR HbA1c PADA PASIEN DIABETES MELLITUS TIPE II DENGAN DAN TANPA HIPERTENSI

Fauziah anjani latif¹, Nelly²

¹Program Studi Pendidikan Dokter, Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar

Abstract: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a non-communicable disease with an increasing prevalence every year. The prevalence of DM sufferers in the world is estimated to increase from 425 million (2017) to 629 million (2045). Hypertension is a complication of type II DM and HbA1c is a parameter for controlling type 2 DM.

Purpose: This study aims to determine differences in HbA1c levels in type II DM patients with and without hypertension at the Sheikh Yusuf Regional General Hospital in 2021

Methods: This study used a cross-sectional method. A sample of 50 patients. Sampling used a non-probability sampling technique with a purposive sampling approach and applied inclusion and exclusion criteria

Results: The results of univariate analysis of female DM patients (68%) and men (32%) and the age category of early elderly (46-55 years) 48%, late elderly (56-65) 34% and 18% late adults (36 -45). From the results of the analysis of the Mann-Whitney U test, the result is a P value = 0.007 so that a P value <0.05, then H₀ is rejected and H_a is accepted.

Conclusion: There are differences in HbA1c levels in type 2 DM patients with hypertension and type 2 DM patients with non-hypertension where the HbA1c levels in type 2 DM patients with hypertension are higher than HbA1c levels in type 2 DM patients with non-hypertension.

Keywords: *Diabetes Mellitus, Hypertension and HbA1c*