

## Abstrak

### ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KETIDAKPATUHAN PENGOBATAN PASIEN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2 DI PUSKESMAS JATILAWANG

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**Latar Belakang:** Diabetes melitus merupakan gangguan metabolik kronis yang ditandai dengan adanya peningkatan gula darah. Ketidakpatuhan terhadap pengobatan DM tipe 2 dapat mengakibatkan kegagalan kontrol gula darah dan meningkatkan risiko komplikasi. Analisis regresi logistik dan *network analysis* dapat memberikan informasi mengenai faktor yang mempengaruhi ketidakpatuhan serta gambaran rute terpendek jarak rumah ke puskesmas.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional* yang melibatkan analisis spasial berupa *network analysis*. Populasi penelitian meliputi pasien yang terdiagnosis DM tipe 2 dan terdaftar sebagai peserta prolanis aktif di Puskesmas Jatilawang. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari 114 responden yang diperoleh melalui teknik *cluster random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner dan pengambilan titik koordinat rumah responden menggunakan Google Maps. Analisis data yang dilakukan meliputi analisis univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat menggunakan SPSS, serta *network analysis* menggunakan QGIS.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa akses informasi kesehatan secara signifikan mempengaruhi ketidakpatuhan pengobatan pasien DM tipe 2 ( $p\text{-value}=0,006$ ,  $OR=5,170$ ), sedangkan ketersediaan transportasi ( $p\text{-value}=0,427$ ,  $OR=0,609$ ) dan dukungan keluarga ( $p\text{-value}=0,076$ ,  $OR=2,622$ ) berperan sebagai variabel *confounding*. Faktor lain, seperti pengetahuan, sikap, motivasi diri, jarak rumah ke puskesmas, dan peran tenaga kesehatan, tidak berpengaruh signifikan. Sebagian besar responden berada dalam jangkauan area pelayanan Puskesmas Jatilawang ( $\leq 3$  km) berdasarkan peta rute terpendek.

**Kesimpulan:** Pasien DM di Puskesmas Jatilawang disarankan aktif mencari informasi kesehatan melalui tenaga kesehatan untuk meningkatkan kepatuhan pengobatan DM tipe 2.

**Kata Kunci:** Diabetes Melitus, Ketidakpatuhan Pengobatan, *Network Analysis*

## Abstract

### ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING NON-ADHERENCE TO TREATMENT IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS AT JATILAWANG COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

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**Background:** Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder characterized by elevated blood sugar. Non-adherence to type 2 DM treatment can lead to failure of blood sugar control and increase the risk of complications. Logistic regression analysis and network analysis can provide information on factors affecting non-adherence as well as a description of the shortest route from home to the community health center.

**Methods:** This study was a quantitative analytic study with a cross-sectional design involving spatial analysis in the form of network analysis. The study population included patients diagnosed with type 2 DM and registered as active prolanis participants at the Jatilawang Community Health Center. The study sample consisted of 114 respondents obtained through cluster random sampling technique. Data collection was conducted through interviews using a questionnaire and taking the coordinates of respondents' homes using Google Maps. Data analysis included univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis using SPSS, and network analysis using QGIS.

**Results:** The results of the analysis showed that access to health information significantly influenced treatment non-adherence of patients with type 2 diabetes ( $p$ -value=0,006, OR=5,170), while transportation availability ( $p$ -value=0,427, OR=0,609) and family support ( $p$ -value=0,076, OR=2,622) acted as confounding variables. Other factors, such as knowledge, attitude, self-motivation, distance from home to puskesmas, and the role of health workers, did not have a significant effect. Most respondents were within the service area of the Jatilawang Community Health Center ( $\leq 3$  km) based on the shortest route map.

**Conclusion:** DM patients at the Jatilawang Community Health Center are advised to actively seek health information through health workers to improve type 2 DM treatment adherence.

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Non-Adherence to Treatment, Network Analysis