ABSTRAK

Hubungan Merokok Dan Kadar Glukosa Dengan Penyakit Arteri Perifer Berdasarkan Nilai Ankle Brcahiale Index Pada Pasien Hipertensi Di Wilayah Kerja Puskemas Tempursari Kabupaten Lumajang Kecamatan Tempursari. Sulis Tianto (2021). Program Studi Sarjana Terapan Keperawatan Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Edi Suyanto, SST, MPH, Naya Ernawati. S. Kep.,Ns., M.Kep

Penyakit arteri perifer (PAP) merupakan penyakit vaskular dengan morbiditas dan mortalitas yang tinggi. Pasien dengan PAP memiliki resiko tinggi menderita infark miokard, stroke iskemik dan kematian. Merokok dan kadar glukosa merupakan faktor risiko PAP. Tekanan darah dalam arteri perifer bisa dilihat dari nilai *Ankle Brchiale Index* (ABI). Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan merokok dan kadar glukosa dengan penyakit arteri perifer (PAP) berdasarkan nilai *ABI*. Desain penelitian *cross sectional,* sebanyak 36 responden, yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*. Analisis yang digunkan dalam penelitian adalah univariate dan bivariate dengan mengunakan *produck moment* dan multivariate dengan mengunakan *regresi linier*. Hubungan merokok dengan nilai *Ankle Brchiale Index* (ABI) didapatkan (*p value,* 0,004), hubungan kadar glukosa dengan nilai *Ankle Brchiale Index* (ABI) didapatkan (*p value,* 0,009) dan hubungan merokok dan kadar glukosa dengan *Ankle Brchiale Index* (ABI) didapatakan Hasil uji diperoleh nilai F hitung sebesar 7,774 dengan nilai p=0,002. Hal ini menunjukkan terdapat pengaruh signifikan antara paparan rokok dan kadar glukosa dengan penyakit arteri perifer berdasarkan nilai *Ankle Brachiale Index* (ABI). Penelitian selanjutnya disarankan pengukuran ABI dilengkapi dengan menggunakan dopler vaskulerdanmeneliti faktor – faktor lain yaitu antara lain terapi insulin, terapi diet, diabetes militus dan lama menderita penyakit diabetes dengan nilai *Ankle Brchiale Index* (ABI).

Kata Kunci : Merokok, kadar glukosa, penyakit arteri perifer,*Ankle Brchiale Index* (ABI).

ABSTRACT

The Relationship of Smoking and Glucose Levels with Peripheral Arterial Disease Based on Ankle Brachiale Index Values in Hypertensive Patients in the Work Area of the Tempursari Health Center, Lumajang District, Tempursari District. Sulis Tianto (2021). Undergraduate Program in Applied Nursing Malang. Supervisor: Edi Suyanto, SST, MPH, Naya Ernawati. S. Kep., Ns., M. Kep

Peripheral arterial disease (PAD) is a vascular disease with high morbidity and mortality. Patients with PAP have a high risk of myocardial infarction, ischemic stroke and death. Smoking and glucose levels are risk factors for PAP. Blood pressure in peripheral arteries can be seen from the value of the Ankle Brchiale Index (ABI). The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between smoking and glucose levels with peripheral arterial disease (PAP) based on the ABI value. Research design *cross sectional,* as many as 36 respondents, who were selected using the *simple random sampling*. The analysis used in this research is univariate and bivariate using product moment and multivariate using linear regression. The relationship between smoking and the Ankle Brchiale Index (ABI) value is obtained (p value, 0.004), the relationship between glucose levels and Ankle Brchiale Index (ABI) value is obtained (p value, 0.009) and The relationship between smoking and glucose levels with the Ankle Brchiale Index (ABI) was obtained. The test results obtained a calculated F value of 7.774 with p value = 0.002. This shows that there is a significant effect between cigarette exposure and glucose levels with peripheral arterial disease based on the value of the Ankle Brachiale Index (ABI). For further research, it is recommended that ABI measurements be completed using vascular Doppler and examine other factors, including insulin therapy, diet therapy, diabetes mellitus and duration of diabetes with an Ankle Brchiale Index (ABI) value.

Keywords : Smoking, glucose levels, peripheral arterial disease, Ankle Brchiale Index (ABI)