

**HUBUNGAN ASUPAN KALIUM, KALSIUM, MAGNESIUM, DAN
NATRIUM, INDEKS MASSA TUBUH, SERTA AKTIFITAS FISIK DENGAN
KEJADIAN HIPERTENSI PADA WANITA USIA 30 – 40 TAHUN**

Artikel Penelitian

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN POTASSIUM, CALSIUM, MAGNESIUM, Natrium INTAKES AND BODY MASS INDEX AS WELL AS PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES WITH HYPERTENSION TO THE AGED WOMEN OF 30 AND 40 YEARS OLD

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertension is one of the degenerative diseases which can be found in of the world. The tendency for the women to suffer from hypertension is much higher than men. As the changes of the lifestyles of the eating patterns into modern ones are turning up, people tend to gain obesity. This is due to the fact that the people reduce their physical activities and work over time. The effect of the obesity is, one of them, hypertension. Not only does hypertension attack the elder people but the younger people as well. The changes in socio-economic factors also influence the emergence of hypertension. This research attempts to investigate the extent to which there exists a correlation between potassium, calcium, magnesium, sodium intakes and body mass index as well as physical activities and the existence of hypertension to the aged women of 30-40 years old.

Methodology: This research applies to *cross-sectional* with the population samples of 48 people, consisting of the aged women of 30-40 years old in the Mugassari region, Semarang which are gained by using *proportional random sampling*. Potassium, calcium and magnesium intakes are gained by using *Semi Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire*. Blood pressure is measured by using digital *sphygmomanometer*. Data are analyzed by using *Chi Square/Fisher Exact* with $\alpha = 0,05$.

Results: This research, out of 48 women, find that 29.2% suffer from hypertension. 68.8% of the respondents have sufficient potassium intakes. 66,7 % of the respondents have less calcium intakes. 81,3 % consume sufficient sodium. 54,2 % of the respondents gain obesity. And, 58,3 % have high degree of physical activities. The research findings demonstrate that there exists a correlation between a sodium intake of ($p=0,000$, $RP=44,0$; $95\%CI=4,62$, $418,92$) as well as physical activities of ($p=0,042$) and hypertension.

Conclusion: There exists a correlation between sodium intakes as well as physical activities and hypertension.

Keywords: *hypertension, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and sodium intakes, body mass index, physical activities*

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Hipertensi merupakan salah satu penyakit degeneratif yang banyak ditemukan di dunia. Kecenderungan wanita menderita hipertensi lebih tinggi dibandingkan pria. Seiring dengan perubahan gaya hidup modern yang mempengaruhi pola makan, kemajuan teknologi membuat penurunan aktifitas fisik yang menyebabkan terjadinya obesitas. Dampak dari obesitas ini salah satunya adalah penyakit hipertensi. Hipertensi bukan hanya terjadi pada orang yang berusia lanjut tapi juga orang yang berusia paruh baya. Perubahan sosial ekonomi juga mempengaruhi timbulnya gejala hipertensi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan asupan kalium, kalsium, magnesium, dan natrium, Indeks Massa Tubuh serta aktifitas fisik dengan kejadian hipertensi pada wanita usia 30 – 40 tahun.

Metode: Rancangan penelitian ini adalah *cross sectional* dengan jumlah subjek 48 orang wanita usia 30 – 40 tahun di Kelurahan Mugassari Semarang, yang diperoleh dengan metode *proportional random sampling*. Asupan kalium, kalsium, dan magnesium diperoleh melalui *Semi Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire*. Data tekanan darah didapatkan dengan menggunakan *sphygmomanometer* digital. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi Square/Fisher Exact* dengan $\alpha = 0,05$.

Hasil: Dari 48 subjek penelitian didapatkan angka kejadian hipertensi sebesar 29,2 %. Sebanyak 68,8 % subjek memiliki asupan kalium cukup, 66,7 % subjek memiliki asupan kalsium kurang, 81,3 % subjek memiliki asupan magnesium cukup, 81,3 % subjek memiliki asupan natrium cukup, 54,2 % subjek mengalami obesitas, dan 58,3 % memiliki aktifitas fisik berat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara asupan natrium ($p=0,000$, $RP=44,0$; 95%CI=4,62, 418,92) dan aktifitas fisik ($p=0,042$) dengan kejadian hipertensi.

Simpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara asupan natrium dan aktifitas fisik dengan kejadian hipertensi.

Kata Kunci: *hipertensi, asupan kalium, kalsium, magnesium, dan natrium, indeks massa tubuh, serta aktifitas fisik*

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