

# Uji Diagnostik Parameter Antropometri Turunan dan Antropometri Sederhana sebagai Prediktor Prediabetes Orang Dewasa Indonesia

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## ABSTRAK

**Latar belakang:** Kelebihan berat badan sangat terkait dengan resistensi insulin, sehingga pengukuran antropometri untuk identifikasi lemak tubuh mungkin dapat digunakan dalam skrining individu berisiko prediabetes.

**Tujuan:** Membandingkan kemampuan diagnostik *body roundness index* (BRI), *conicity index* (C-index), indeks massa tubuh (IMT), lingkar pinggang, dan rasio lingkar pinggang-tinggi badan (rasio LP-TB) sebagai prediktor prediabetes orang dewasa Indonesia.

**Metode:** Penelitian *cross-sectional* menggunakan data sekunder dari Riset Kesehatan Dasar tahun 2018. Sebanyak 12.327 sampel dianalisis menggunakan analisis deskriptif dan perbandingan *area under the curve* untuk menilai kemampuan diagnostik parameter antropometri sebagai prediktor prediabetes.

**Hasil:** Kelima parameter antropometri memiliki kemampuan prediktor prediabetes yang sangat lemah. Rasio LP-TB dan BRI ( $AUC_{pria} = 0,571$ ;  $AUC_{wanita} = 0,573$ ) secara signifikan lebih baik dibanding parameter antropometri lainnya. Di sisi lain, C-index ( $AUC_{wanita} = 0,548$ ;  $AUC_{pria} = 0,560$ ) secara signifikan lebih lemah dibanding parameter antropometri lainnya pada wanita, tetapi tidak berbeda secara signifikan dengan lingkar pinggang ( $AUC = 0,564$ ) dan IMT ( $AUC = 0,559$ ) pada pria.

**Kesimpulan:** *Body roundness index* memiliki kemampuan prediktor prediabetes yang sama dengan rasio LP-TB, sedangkan C-index lebih lemah dibanding lingkar pinggang dan bahkan lebih lemah dibanding IMT pada wanita.

**Kata kunci:** antropometri, prediabetes, prediktor

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# Diagnostic Test of Complex Anthropometric Measures and Simple Anthropometry as Predictors of Prediabetes among Indonesian Adults

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Obesity is strongly associated with insulin resistance. Therefore, body fat identification through anthropometric measurements may be used for screening individuals at risk of prediabetes.

**Objective:** This study aimed to compare the diagnostic abilities of body roundness index (BRI), conicity index (C-index), body mass index (BMI), waist circumference, and waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) as predictors of prediabetes among Indonesian adults.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study used secondary data from Basic Health Research in 2018. A total of 12.327 samples were analyzed using descriptive and comparative analysis of the areas under the curve to assess the diagnostic abilities of anthropometric measures as predictors of prediabetes.

**Results:** The five anthropometric measures had very weak predictive abilities of prediabetes. Waist-to-height ratio and BRI ( $AUC_{men} = 0,571$ ;  $AUC_{women} = 0,573$ ) performed significantly better than other anthropometric measures. On the other hand, C-index ( $AUC_{women} = 0,548$ ;  $AUC_{men} = 0,560$ ) performed significantly weaker than other anthropometric measures in women, but did not differ significantly with waist circumference ( $AUC = 0,564$ ) and BMI ( $AUC = 0,559$ ) in men.

**Conclusion:** Body roundness index has the same predictive ability of prediabetes as WHtR, whereas C-index is weaker than waist circumference and is even weaker than BMI in women.

**Keywords:** anthropometry, prediabetes, predictor

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