

## **Hubungan Pola Makan dan Aktivitas Fisik dengan Kejadian Dislipidemia pada Wanita di Indonesia (Analisis Riskesdas 2018)**

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### **ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang :** Sebagian besar kejadian dislipidemia ditemukan pada wanita di Indonesia. Dislipidemia dipengaruhi oleh faktor gaya hidup, seperti pola makan dan aktivitas fisik.

**Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pola makan dan aktivitas fisik dengan dislipidemia pada wanita di Indonesia.

**Metode:** Penelitian *cross-sectional* ini menggunakan data sekunder dari Riset Kesehatan Dasar Indonesia tahun 2018. Subjek penelitian ini adalah 11.789 wanita berusia  $\geq 20$  tahun. Penelitian ini menggunakan uji *chi-square* (data kategorik) dan uji t tidak berpasangan (data numerik) untuk membandingkan karakteristik subjek berdasarkan status dislipidemia. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan uji regresi logistik ganda dengan beberapa variabel perancu dalam 3 model untuk menganalisis hubungan antara pola makan dan aktivitas fisik dengan dislipidemia.

**Hasil:** Setelah dikontrol dengan variabel perancu, subjek yang sering mengonsumsi makanan manis (OR 1.169, CI 1.046-1.307), minuman manis (OR 1.138, CI 1.013-1.279), makanan berlemak (OR 1.214, CI 1.070-1.377), makanan yang dibakar (OR 1.246, CI 1.138-1.364), daging/ikan/ayam berpengawet (OR 2.063, CI 1.849-2.301), bumbu penyedap (OR 1.315, CI 1.133-1.527), *soft drink* (OR 1.476, CI 1.221-1.785), makanan instan (OR 1.283, CI 1.181-1.394), kurang mengonsumsi sayur (OR 1.168, CI 1.036-1.317), serta aktivitas fisik yang kurang (OR 1.155, CI 1.035-1.289) berhubungan dengan peningkatan risiko terjadinya dislipidemia secara signifikan ( $p<0.05$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara sering mengonsumsi sebagian besar makanan berisiko, kurang mengonsumsi sayur, dan kurang aktivitas fisik dengan dislipidemia pada wanita di Indonesia. Konsumsi minuman berenergi dan buah tidak memiliki hubungan bermakna dengan dislipidemia pada penelitian ini.

**Kata kunci :** pola makan, aktivitas fisik, dislipidemia, wanita, *cross-sectional*, Indonesia

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***The Association between Dietary Pattern and Physical Activity with the Incidence of Dyslipidemia on Women in Indonesia (2018 Riskesdas Analysis)***

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Most of the incidence of dyslipidemia are found on women in Indonesia. Lifestyle such as diet and physical activity were a major risk factor of dyslipidemia.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study is to determine the association between consumption of unhealthy foods, fruit-vegetables, and physical activity with the incidence of dyslipidemia on women in Indonesia.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional study used secondary data from the 2018 Indonesian Basic Health Survey (IBHS). The subjects of this study were 11.789 women aged  $\geq 20$  years. We used chi-squared test (categorical variables) and independent t test (numeric variables) to compared the characteristics of the subjects among dyslipidemia status. We also used multiple logistic regression adjusting for multiple confounding variables in 3 models to analyzed the association between dietary patterns and physical activity with dyslipidemia

**Results:** After controlled confounding variables, subject that often consumed sweet foods (OR 1.169, CI 1.046-1.307), sweetened beverages (OR 1.138, CI 1.013-1.279), fatty foods (OR 1.214, CI 1.070-1.377), grilled foods (OR 1.246, CI 1.138-1.364), processed meat (OR 2.063, CI 1.849-2.301), seasonings (OR 1.315, CI 1.133-1.527), soft drinks (OR 1.476, CI 1.221-1.785), instant food (OR 1.283, CI 1.181-1.394), consumed less vegetables (OR 1.168, CI 1.036-1.317), and physical inactivity (OR 1.155, CI 1.035-1.289) were associated with increased risk of dyslipidemia significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** There were a association between consumption majority of unhealthy foods, consumed less vegetables, and physical inactivity with the incidence of dyslipidemia on women in Indonesia. Consumption of energy drinks and fruit did not have a significant relationship with dyslipidemia in this study.

**Keywords:** diet, physical activity, dyslipidemia, women, cross-sectional, Indonesia

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