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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DURATION OF DIABETES MELLITUS AND THE ANKLE BRACHIAL INDEX (ABI) VALUE AS AN EARLY DETECTION OF PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL DYSIASE (PAD) TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

(Study in Posyandu Elderly Posyandu Mlajah,, Bangkalan Regency)

ABSTRACT

As the body ages, it experiences a decline in function including the body's inability to produce or use insulin effectively resulting in hyperglycaemia. Hyperglycaemia occurs when blood glucose levels exceed normal limits, i.e. current blood sugar ≥200 mg/dl or fasting blood sugar ≥126 mg/dl. The duration of DM in the elderly is related to the ABI value because continuous high levels of sugar in the blood can change and damage blood vessel tissue. Detection of PAD can be done by ABI examination, which quantitatively assesses peripheral circulation.

This research design is observational analytic using a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were elderly people in Mlajah Bangkalan Village with a sample size of 42 respondents, with probability sampling technique, namely simple random sampling. Independent variable (Duration of DM) and dependent variable (Ankle brachial index (ABI))

. From the results of the Spearman rank statistical test research, the results obtained a p value (0.000) with a meaning level of α (0.05), meaning the value of P Value < α with the conclusion that there is a relationship between the length of time suffering from DM with the value of the Ankle Brachial Index (ABI) as an early detection of peripheral arterial disease (PAD) in Elderly Diabetes Mellitus Type 2. Based on the interpretation table of the results of the r value shows that the value of r (0.533), so that the correlation between the two variables can be said to be related to the strong category.

The length of time suffering from DM and the ankle brachial index value of this community are both interconnected. This research is expected that the community can know and can pay attention to the relationship between the length of suffering from DM and the value of the Ankle Brachial Index (ABI) as an early detection of peripheral arterial disease (PAD) in type 2 Diabetes Mellitus patients.

Keywords: Duration of DM, Ankle brachial index and Peripheral Arterial Dysplasia.