

one of farmakologic factors is hypoglycemic drug. Some parameters used to assess glicemic control are IMT and blood pressure. The method used to determine glicemic control is the measurement of glicate haemoglobin (HbA1c).

The total respondents are 65 DMTP2 patients, consisting of 36 men and 29 women. The respondent distribution is categorized into 2 age groups, meaning 19 respondents < 45 years and 46 respondents \geq 45 years. According to their education level there are 46 respondents are Senior High School graduates, 10 respondents are Junior High School graduates, 9 respondents are University graduates and non of the respondents are Elementary School graduates. Distributions according to with DM family : 22 respondent having family with DM history, and 43 respondent not having family with DM history. Bivariat analyses using *chi square* test from 7 independent variables result in 4 variables connecting with glicemic control, namely knowledge about diabetes management with significant $p = 0,033$, therapy adherence with significant $p = 0,000$, physical exercise with significant $p = 0,000$ and diet intake with significant $p = 0,000$.

Ratio prevalence of DMTP 2 patients toward insufficient glicemic control in patients with less knowledge about diabetes is 1,68 times, in patients DMTP 2 who are adherence to therapy is 2,59 times, in patients who do not exercise regularly is 4,67 times, in patients DMTP 2 who don't manage diet is 7,2 times.

Multivariat analyses with logistic regrestion test insert significant variable when doing bivariat analyses into multivariat model that shows variable which significantly influences glicemic control is therapy adherence with significsnt $p = 0,007$, diet into with significant $p = 0,10$ and physical exercise with significant $p = 0,002$.

The result shows that factors significantly connecting with glicemic control are knowledge about diabetes, theraphy adherence, diet intake and physical exercise. However, out of those variables which has connection with glicemic control is only knowledge about diabetes which not influencial toward glicemic control.

Key word : Diabetes Mellitus type 2, HbA1c, Glicemic control.

**ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KONTROL
GLIKEMIK PADA PENDERITA DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2
(Studi Kasus Di RS Bhayangkara Pusdik Brimob Watukosek)**

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ABSTRACT

**Analyses of Factors Dealing With Glicemic Control in Diabetic mellitus Type 2
Patients at Bhayangkara Pusdik Brimob Watukosek Hospital**

Diabetic mellitus type 2 (DMTP 2) has been an epidemic in Indonesia. Successful contyrol on DMTP 2 of good blood glucose can prevent diabetic complications. The method used for determining glicemic controlis glicate haemoglobin (HbA1C)