

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Luka kaki diabetes merupakan salah satu komplikasi yang terjadi pada pasien diabetes mellitus. Tujuan penelitian adalah menyusun model perilaku pencegahan luka kaki diabetik di Kota Gorontalo berdasarkan teori *Integrated Behavior Model, Adaptation Model, Social Cognitive Theory, Motivation theory*.

Desain Penelitian: Penelitian menggunakan *cross sectional study* dengan tehnik *cluster random sampling* yang menggunakan instrumen penelitian berdasarkan teori dilakukan uji validitas dan reliabilitas. Hasil kuisisioner dianalisis dengan SEM PLS (*Structural Equation Model*).

Hasil dan kebaruan: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada hubungan secara langsung karakteristik dengan *tindakan pencegahan* nilai T value 2,14, psikososial dengan *attitude* T value 10,89, psikososial dengan *perceived norm* T value 5,73, psikososial dengan *personal agency* T value 7,33, dukungan sosial dengan *attitude* T value 3,11, dukungan sosial dengan *intention* T value 2,11, dukungan sosial dengan motivasi T value 3,97, dukungan sosial dengan *perceived norm* T value 4,58, dukungan sosial dengan *personal agency* T value 17,17, *attitude* dengan *intention* T value 2,55, *perceived norm* dengan *intention* dengan nilai T value 9,93, *personal agency* dengan *intention* T value 2,99, *personal agency* dengan *motivasi* T value 6,33, *personal agency* dengan *mekanisme koping* dengan nilai T value 3,08, motivasi dengan *intention* T value 3,09, *intention* dengan *mekanisme koping* T value 8,45, *intention* dengan tindakan pencegahan luka T value 3,07, mekanisme koping dengan tindakan pencegahan T value 4,91.

Kesimpulan: Tindakan pencegahan luka kaki diabetes dipengaruhi oleh dukungan sosial dan Psikososial. Variabel tersebut mempengaruhi *attitude, perceived norm, personal agency, motivasi, intention* serta mekanisme koping.

Saran: Dukungan keluarga, pengetahuan serta pengendalian stres bagi pasien luka diabetes perlu ditingkatkan untuk memperbaiki perilaku pencegahan luka kaki diabetes

Kata Kunci: Perilaku, *Adaptation, Social Cognitive, Motivation, Diabetes*

ABSTRACT

Background: Diabetic foot injury is one of the complications that occur in patients with diabetes mellitus. The purpose of the study was to develop a model of diabetic foot injury prevention behavior in Gorontalo City based on the Integrated Behavior Model, Adaptation Model, Social Cognitive Theory, Motivation theory.

Research design: The study used a cross sectional study with cluster random sampling techniques that used theoretical research instruments and tested for validity and reliability. The results of the questionnaire were analyzed with SEM PLS (Structural Equation Model).

Results and Novelty: The results showed there was a direct relationship between characteristics and preventive action T value (2,14), psychosocial and attitude T value (10,89), psychosocial and perceived norm T value (5,73), psychosocial and personal agency T value (7,33), social support and attitude T value (3,11), social support and intention T value (2,11), social support and motivation T value (3,97), social support and perceived norm T value (4,58), social support and personal agency T value (17,17), attitude and intention T value (2,55), perceived norm and intention T value (9,93), personal agency and intention T value (2,99), personal agency and motivation T value (6,33), personal agency and coping mechanisms T value (3,08), motivation and intention T value (3,09), intention and coping mechanisms T value (8,45), intention and preventive action T value (3,07), coping mechanisms and preventive action T value (4,91).

Conclusion: Diabetes foot injury prevention are influenced by social support and psychosocial. These variables affect attitude, perceived norm, personal agency, motivation, intention and coping mechanisms.

Suggestion: Family support, knowledge and stress control for patients need to be improved in order to produce diabetes foot injury prevention behavior.

Key words: Behavior, Adaptation, Social Cognitive, Motivation, Diabetes