

ABSTRACT

Relationships Sensory Neuropathy and Self Efficacy with Diabetic Foot Pattern Degree In Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients in Occupational Areas of West Sumbawa District Health Office

Cross-Sectional Research

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Introduction: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a hyperglycaemia condition caused by inadequate insulin or insulin action, or both. Clients will experience foot injuries that are serious complications and affect the lower extremities. The purpose of this study identified the relationship of sensory neuropathy and self efficacy with the degree of diabetic foot wounds. **Method:** This research design is cross sectional research, data collection technique using cluster sampling. The population of the study were All diabetic patients who suffered diabetic foot injuries as many as 63 respondents who are in the work area of the Health Department. West Sumbawa. Data analysis using statistical test of spearman rho with significant level $p < 0,05$. **Result:** the result $p = 0,027$ which means there is correlation between sensory neuropathy with degree of wound and self efficacy with degree of diabetic foot wound as big as $p = 0.000$ with $r = -, 681$ which means there is correlation with strong correlation of negative direction or crosses. **Conclusions:** Most respondents had positive sensory neuropathy, self efficacy of respondents was moderate and the degree of diabetic foot injuries was highest in degree 1. The support of family may be beneficial to improve self efficacy was instrumental in increasing the patient's confidence to control the behavior and adapt to the conditions experienced.

Keywords: Neuropathy, Self Efficacy, diabetic foot injury.