

**THE EFFECT OF SOY BEAN MILK CONSUMPTION ON THE  
CONTROL OF BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL ON THE TYPE 2  
DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS AT BESALEN AND  
TAMPUNGAN BANTUL  
YOGYAKARTA IN 2009**

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**Abstract:** This research was aimed at identifying the effect of soy bean milk consumption on the control of blood glucose level on the type 2 diabetes mellitus patients in Besalen and Tampungan villages. There were 10 people used as the samples, 5 people for the control group and other 5 for the experiment group. The method of the research was the Quasi Experiment, with the approach of Non Equivalent Pretest Posttest. The gained data was then examined using the statistic test by applying ttest dependent. The result showed that P value (0,009) < ? (0,05), it can be concluded that there is found effect of soybean milk consumption on the control of blood glucose level on the type 2 diabetes mellitus patients.

**Kata kunci:** kadar gula darah, susu kedelai, diabetes mellitus type 2.

**ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN  
DENGAN KEJADIAN ABORTUS SPONTAN DI RS PKU  
MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA**

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**Abstract:** The aim of this study is to explore the factors that have correlation with spontaneous abortus cases. Method of this study is analytic survey with case control study. The sample were 204 pregnant mothers, consist 102 pregnant mothers with spontaneous abortus and 102 pregnant mothers with normally pregnancy. Data were collected by documentation study. Statistic method used odds ratio analysis. The result of the study showed the risk factors that have correlation with spontaneous abortus are anemia, mothers age, hipertention, parity and mothers infection. Anemia is the higher risk factor regulation.

**Kata kunci:** faktor-faktor, abortus spontan, anemia.

**STUDI KOMPARASI KEEFEKTIFAN PERAN PENGAWAS  
MINUM OBAT (PMO) DARI KELUARGA DAN BUKAN  
KELUARGA DENGAN KESEMBUHAN PENDERITA  
TUBERCULOSIS PARU DI BP4 UNIT MINGGIRAN  
KOTA YOGYAKARTA  
TAHUN 2009**

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**Abstract:** To compare the efficacy of PMO's role (role of supervisor to guarantee that the patient swallowed tuberculosis medication) from family members and non family members (including friends and health care providers) to the healing process of tuberculosis, this comparative quantitative research with retrospective study was conducted toward 47 patient suffering tuberculosis. The findings specify that there was no differences in the efficacy of PMO's role in the healing process of tuberculosis.

**Kata kunci:** PMO, Healing process, TBC.

**PERILAKU PERTAMA IBU BALITA DALAM  
MENANGGULANGI PENYAKIT DIARE'  
PADA ANAK BALITA DI TAMAN  
BERMAIN DAN TPA "BENISO"  
RANDU BELANG  
BANTUL**

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**Abstract:** Subject of the reserach was parents with children under five year who studied at kindergarten Beniso Randu Belang Bantul amounted 10 women and one teacher. Technique of gathering responden was accidental sampling. Result of the research were : most respondent said that if their children under five experienced diare, they were directly submitted to health service centre. That reason of treating children with diare was at home because it could be managed by themselves as long diare not more than 2 days, and at health centre because their condition was poorer (dehydration, hard stool). According to mother, procedure of handling children with diare was both items, namely administering oralit for child, still eating. If there was no change, as soon as took them to hospital, by administering traditional medicine, it could be used. Other alternative was drinking black tea. Knowledge of most mother in understanding way of making LGG was low. Most mothers with children might not permit child to drink oralit which used for adult.

**Kata kunci:** Perilaku ibu, gastroenteritis, anak balita.

**PERBEDAAN LAMA PERSALINAN KALA II ANTARA YANG  
SENAM HAMIL DAN TIDAK SENAM HAMIL DI RS PKU  
MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA  
TAHUN 2009**

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**Abstract:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan lama persalinan Kala II antara yang melakukan senam dan tidak melakukan senam hamil. Menggunakan metode observasional analitik dengan menggunakan pendekatan komparatif, pengukuran hanya dilakukan sesudah perlakuan pada dua kelompok yang berbeda (*the nonequivalent groups design with post-test*). Subjek penelitian adalah 60 ibu hamil, 22 ibu hamil melakukan senam hamil sebagai kelompok intervensi dan 38 ibu hamil yang tidak melakukan senam hamil sebagai kelompok pembandingan. Instrumen penelitian adalah lembar isian (*list*) yang berisi tentang waktu dari pembukaan lengkap sampai bayi lahir dengan melihat rekam medis pasien (Partograf), berat janin dan senam hamil. Hasil penelitian didapatkan lama Kala II pada ibu yang melakukan senam memiliki rerata ranking 29,64, sedangkan lama kala II pada ibu yang tidak melakukan senam 31,00. Nilai rata-rata ranking yang tidak melakukan senam lama Kala II-nya lebih lama dibanding yang melakukan senam. Hasil analisis statistik  $p(0,769) > 0,05$  didapatkan kesimpulan tidak terdapat perbedaan lama Kala II yang signifikan antara ibu hamil yang melakukan senam dan yang tidak melakukan senam.

**Kata kunci:** Lama Persalinan Kala II, Senam Hamil.

**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN AKTIVITAS DASAR SEHARI-  
HARI (ADS) DENGAN PERILAKU SEHAT LANSIA  
DI PANTI SOSIAL TRESNA WERDHA  
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**Abstract:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi pengetahuan ADS, perilaku sehat lansia dan menganalisa hubungan pengetahuan ADS dengan perilaku sehat lansia. Dengan menggunakan desain Cross Sectional, populasi penelitian adalah lanjut usia yang tinggal di PSTW Budi Luhur Yogyakarta dengan sampel 40 responden yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Tehnik sampling dengan purposive sampling. Pengumpulan data untuk pengetahuan ADS menggunakan kuesioner dengan test obyektif *dichotomous choice* dan perilaku sehat menggunakan keusioner pertanyaan tertutup yang disertai dengan keterangan. Untuk menganalisa hubungan dua variabel digunakan uji statistik Spearman's rho dengan signifikansi  $p < 0,05$ . Hasil penelitian ini adalah pengetahuan ADS baik 77,5%, cukup 22,5%, pengetahuan ADS kurang tidak ada. Lansia yang berperilaku sehat baik 55,0%, cukup 32,5%, dan perilaku hidup sehat kurang baik 12,5%. Hubungan antara kedua variabel didapatkan hasil koefisien korelasi  $r = 0,538$  dengan taraf signifikansi  $p = 0,000 < 0,05$ , berarti hipotesis nol ( $H_0$ ) ditolak, menunjukkan ada hubungan yang cukup antara pengetahuan ADS dengan perilaku sehat lansia. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan ke arah positif antara pengetahuan ADS dengan perilaku sehat lansia yang tinggal di PSTW Yogyakarta Unit Budi Luhur.

**Kata kunci:** Pengetahuan, Aktivitas dasar sehari-hari, perilaku sehat.

**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI  
KETIDAKAKTIFAN LANJUT USIA  
KE POSYANDUDI PUSKESMAS  
CEBONGAN SALATIGA**

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**Abstract:** To know the factors which have effect the passiveness of elder age go to Posyandu at Cebongan Puskesmas Salatiga, this research conducted was qualitative one using cross-sectional approach. Using indepth interview to 12 respondents with purposive sampling technique. Sample research take by. Analysis this study used content analysis. The result shows in demography aspect, there are characteristic elder age; woman more than men, the age around 60-69 years and more than 80 years, majority marriage status still has a couple, and the social economics aspect, majority elder age is farmer and merchant, elder age live with their couple and child. A conclusion got that the passiveness of elderly age in posyandu Puskesmas Cebongan, Salatiga is influenced by some factors; decreased of functional organ, their work, confidence of healthy and responsibility to care of family.

**Kata kunci:** Lanjut Usia, Posyandu.