

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Diabetes melitus merupakan penyakit tidak menular yang terus meningkat dan menjadi prioritas pengendalian di Indonesia. Keberhasilan program deteksi dini tidak hanya ditentukan oleh cakupan skrining, tetapi juga oleh keberhasilan peserta melakukan tindak lanjut setelah memperoleh hasil skrining berisiko. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi pelaksanaan program deteksi dini diabetes melitus, mengevaluasi sistem surveilans faktor risiko diabetes melitus, serta mengidentifikasi determinan ketidakpatuhan tindak lanjut hasil skrining di Kabupaten Banyumas.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan *bundled study* yang terdiri atas tiga sub studi. Evaluasi program menggunakan desain observasional deskriptif dengan kerangka Logic Model, sedangkan evaluasi sistem surveilans menggunakan kerangka evaluasi surveilans World Health Organization (WHO). Kedua sub studi melibatkan 30 puskesmas di Kabupaten Banyumas. Studi analitik menggunakan desain cross-sectional terhadap 397 responden dengan hasil skrining gula darah berisiko. Analisis dilakukan secara deskriptif dan regresi logistik multivariat.

Hasil: Evaluasi program menunjukkan bahwa seluruh puskesmas memiliki regulasi, pendanaan, serta melaksanakan perencanaan, pencatatan, pelaporan, dan monitoring program. Sebanyak 20 dari 30 puskesmas telah mencapai target cakupan skrining, namun rata-rata cakupan tindak lanjut hanya sebesar 1,68%, yang mengindikasikan bahwa tingginya cakupan skrining belum diikuti oleh keberhasilan tindak lanjut peserta. Evaluasi surveilans menunjukkan 28 puskesmas (93,3%) belum memiliki pedoman surveilans, 24 puskesmas (80,0%) belum pernah memperoleh pelatihan ASIK, dan 16 puskesmas (53,3%) belum melakukan analisis data secara rutin. Sebanyak 270 responden (68,0%) tidak melakukan tindak lanjut setelah skrining. Ketidakpatuhan tindak lanjut berhubungan dengan usia <45 tahun (aOR=1,85; 95%CI:1,15–2,98; p=0,011), tempat tinggal di wilayah perdesaan (aOR=0,43; 95%CI:0,24–0,76; p=0,004), dan sikap tenaga kesehatan yang negatif (aOR=4,70; 95%CI:1,62–13,67; p=0,004).

Kesimpulan: Program deteksi dini diabetes melitus di Kabupaten Banyumas telah berhasil meningkatkan cakupan skrining, namun belum diikuti dengan keberhasilan tindak lanjut peserta. Penguatan mekanisme *linkage to care*, optimalisasi pemanfaatan data surveilans, dan peningkatan kualitas komunikasi tenaga kesehatan diperlukan untuk meningkatkan efektivitas program.

Kata kunci: Diabetes melitus tipe 2, skrining massal, kepatuhan pasien, sistem surveilans, pelayanan kesehatan primer

ABSTRACT

Background: *Diabetes mellitus is a growing public health challenge, and the success of early detection programs depends not only on screening coverage but also on participants completing follow-up after abnormal screening results. This study aimed to evaluate the implementation of the diabetes mellitus early detection program, assess the diabetes risk factor surveillance system, and identify factors associated with non-adherence to follow-up after blood glucose screening in Banyumas District, Indonesia.*

Methods: *This bundled study consisted of three complementary sub-studies. Program evaluation used a descriptive observational design based on the Logic Model framework, while surveillance evaluation applied the World Health Organization (WHO) surveillance evaluation framework. Both evaluations involved the Banyumas District Health Office and 30 primary health centers. The analytical sub-study used a cross-sectional design involving 397 participants with abnormal blood glucose screening results. Data were analyzed descriptively and using multivariate logistic regression.*

Results: *Program evaluation showed that 20 of 30 primary health centers achieved the screening target; however, the average follow-up coverage was only 1.68%, indicating a substantial gap between screening and follow-up. Surveillance evaluation found that 28 primary health centers (93.3%) had no surveillance guidelines, 24 (80.0%) had not received ASIK training, and 16 (53.3%) did not routinely analyze surveillance data. Overall, 270 participants (68.0%) did not complete follow-up after screening. Younger age (<45 years) ($aOR = 1.85$; 95% CI: 1.15–2.98; $p = 0.011$), negative healthcare worker attitude ($aOR = 4.70$; 95% CI: 1.62–13.67; $p = 0.004$), and urban residence (rural: $aOR = 0.43$; 95% CI: 0.24–0.76; $p = 0.004$) were independently associated with non-adherence to follow-up.*

Conclusion: *Although the diabetes mellitus early detection program has achieved high screening coverage, follow-up after screening remains low. Strengthening standardized follow-up procedures, improving surveillance data utilization, and enhancing communication between healthcare workers and participants are essential to improve linkage to care and increase the effectiveness of diabetes early detection programs.*

Keywords: *Type 2 diabetes mellitus, mass screening, patient compliance, public health surveillance, primary health care*