



## ABSTRAK

### KORELASI BEBERAPA RUMUS PERSENTASE LEMAK TUBUH DENGAN INDEKS MASSA TUBUH PADA ANAK USIA 6 HINGGA 12 TAHUN DI YOGYAKARTA

Gita Nadia Hanum

**Latar belakang:** Kondisi obesitas paling baik dinilai melalui persentase lemak tubuh dengan menggunakan metode standar, namun tidak dapat selalu dilakukan karena adanya keterbatasan alat, biaya, ketrampilan, dan lisensi untuk beroperasi, sehingga indeks massa tubuh melalui pengukuran antropometri sering digunakan sebagai metode alternatif.

**Tujuan:** Untuk mengkaji korelasi rumus persamaan persentase lemak tubuh menurut *Durnin and Womersley* (1974), *Slaughter* (1988), *Deurenberg* (1991), dan *Goran* (1996) terhadap indeks massa tubuh dan mengetahui rumus persamaan yang paling sesuai untuk diterapkan pada populasi anak-anak di Yogyakarta.

**Metode:** Penelitian observasional dengan desain studi *cross sectional* pada anak-anak sekolah dasar usia 6 – 12 tahun pada tahun 2017 di D.I.Yogyakarta dengan jumlah subjek 512 orang (256 laki-laki dan 256 perempuan). Pengukuran yang dilakukan yaitu tinggi tubuh, berat tubuh, serta tebal lipatan kulit biseps, triseps, subskapula, dan suprailiaka untuk menentukan indeks masa tubuh dan persentase lemak tubuh menurut empat rumus persamaan, yang dianalisis menggunakan uji korelasi *Spearman* untuk mengetahui hubungan antara indeks massa tubuh dan rumus persamaan persentase lemak tubuh.

**Hasil:** Terdapat korelasi positif dan sangat kuat ( $p<0,001$ ) antara indeks massa tubuh dengan persentase lemak tubuh menurut rumus persamaan *Deurenberg* (1991) pada total subjek ( $r=0,803$ ), laki-laki ( $r=0,910$ ), perempuan ( $0,918$ ), PLT menurut *Goran* (1996) pada total subjek ( $r=0,886$ ), laki-laki ( $r=0,906$ ), perempuan ( $0,873$ ), PLT menurut *Slaughter* (1988) pada subjek perempuan ( $r=0,829$ ), dan PLT menurut *Durnin and Womersley* (1974) pada subjek perempuan ( $r=0,820$ ). Terdapat korelasi positif dan kuat antara indeks massa tubuh dengan persentase lemak tubuh menurut rumus persamaan *Slaughter* (1988) pada total subjek ( $r=0,791$ ) dan laki-laki ( $r=0,798$ ), serta PLT menurut *Durnin and Womersley* (1974) pada total subjek ( $r=0,673$ ) dan laki-laki ( $r=0,781$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat korelasi paling kuat antara rumus persamaan PLT menurut *Deurenberg* (1991) dan *Goran* (1996) terhadap indeks massa tubuh yang paling sesuai untuk diterapkan pada populasi anak-anak di Yogyakarta.

**Kata kunci:** Rumus persamaan, persentase lemak tubuh, indeks massa tubuh, tebal lipatan kulit, antropometri



## ABSTRACT

### CORRELATION BETWEEN EQUATIONS OF BODY FAT PERCENTAGE AND BODY MASS INDEX OF 6-12 YEARS OLD CHILDREN IN YOGYAKARTA

Gita Nadia Hanum

**Background:** The best way to assess obesity is through the percentage of body fat carried out by the standard method. However, this method cannot always be successful because of the limitations of tools, costs, skills, and operation licenses. Thus, the measurement of body mass index using anthropometric methods is used as an alternative method.

**Objective:** To examine the correlation equations of body fat percentage between *Durnin and Womersley* (1974), *Slaughter* (1988), *Deurenberg* (1991), and *Goran* (1996) to the body mass index and find out the equation formula that is most suitable to be applied to the children population in Yogyakarta.

**Methods:** An observational cross sectional study was conducted in 6-12 years old primary school children in 2017 at D.I.Yogyakarta, the research subjects were 512 people (boys=256, girls=256). Body height, body weight, and skinfold thickness (biceps, triceps, subscapular, suprailiac) measurement were collected to determine the body mass index and body fat percentage according to the four equation formulas. The relationship between body mass index and equations of body fat percentage were analysed using *Spearman* correlation test.

**Results:** There are positive and very strong correlation ( $p<0,001$ ) between body mass index and body fat percentage according to *Deurenberg* (1991) on total subjects ( $r=0,803$ ), boys ( $r=0,910$ ), girls ( $r=0,918$ ), for the body fat percentage according to *Goran* (1996) on total subjects ( $r=0,886$ ), boys ( $r=0,906$ ), girls ( $r=0,873$ ), body fat percentage according to *Slaughter* (1988) in girls ( $r=0,829$ ), and body fat percentage according to *Durnin and Womersley* (1974) in girls ( $r=0,820$ ). Then, there are positive and strong correlation between body mass index and body fat percentage according to *Slaughter* (1988) on total subjects ( $r=0,791$ ) and boys ( $r=0,798$ ), and body fat percentage according to *Durnin and Womersley* (1974) on total subjects ( $r=0,673$ ) and boys ( $r=0,781$ ).

**Conclusions:** There happen to be the strongest correlation between body fat percentage according to *Deurenberg* (1991) and *Goran* (1996) with body mass index, which become the most suitable formula for the children population in Yogyakarta.

**Key words:** Equation formula, body fat percentage, body mass index, skinfold thickness, anthropometry.