



## HUBUNGAN ANTARA PERUBAHAN ASUPAN ENERGI DAN PROTEIN TERHADAP PERUBAHAN STATUS FUNGSIONAL PADA LANSIA DI DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

Elan Galant Saputri, Tony Arjuna, Mirza Hapsari Sakti Titis Penggalih, Emy Huriyati

### ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Peningkatan populasi lansia seiring waktu di Indonesia khususnya Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta berdampak pada terbatasnya kemampuan lansia dalam melakukan aktivitasnya serta meningkatkan kemungkinan risiko kurang gizi. Kejadian kekurangan asupan energi dan protein yang sering terjadi pada lansia juga mempengaruhi lansia dalam menjalankan aktivitasnya sehari-hari. Penelitian sebelumnya menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan antara asupan energi dan protein terhadap status fungsional lansia. Namun, belum ditemukan literatur yang membahas perubahan asupan energi dan protein terhadap perubahan status fungsional pada lansia.

**Tujuan:** Menyelidiki hubungan antaraperubahan asupan energi dan protein terhadap perubahan status fungsional lansia di Derah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

**Metode:** desain penelitian ini adalah multiple-cross sectional dengan menganalisis data sekunder yang merupakan bagian dari penelitian observasional dengan desain longitudinal. Penggalian data asupan energi dan protein menggunakan formular *24 hour Food Recall* dan *Semi Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire* (SQ-FFQ) sementara data status fungsional didapatkan dengan mengukur kekuatan genggaman tangan (*Hand-dynamometer*) dan kecepatan berjalan (*3m-walkspeed*). Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Pearson-Chi Square*, uji *Mann-Whitney*, *Wilcoxon-test*, dan *Spearman Rank Correlation* (*rho*).

**Hasil:** Perubahan asupan energi dan protein baik jangka pendek dan jangka panjang tidak memiliki hubungan secara signifikan dengan perubahan status fungsional ( $p>0.005$ ). Ditemukan perbedaan asupan antara status fungsional normal dan lemah/lambat. Status fungsional yang normal memiliki rerata asupan yang cenderung lebih tinggi daripada yang lemah/lambat.

**Kesimpulan:** Tidak ditemukan hubungan signifikan antara perubahan asupan energi dan protein baik jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang terhadap perubahan status fungsional. Asupan energi dan protein lansia cenderung lebih tinggi pada lansia dengan status fungsional yang normal.

**Kata kunci:** lansia, status fungsional, asupan energi, asupan protein.



## THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CHANGES IN ENERGY AND PROTEIN INTAKE ON FUNCTIONAL STATUS CHANGES AMONG OLDER ADULTS IN SPECIAL REGION YOGYAKARTA

Elan Galant Saputri, Tony Arjuna, Mirza Hapsari Sakti Titis Penggalih, Emy Huriyati

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** The growth of Indonesian's older adults population is relatively increasing overtime, especially in Special Region Yogyakarta. Inadequate energy and protein intake in older adults leads to activity limitation and increases the risk of undernutrition. The previous study shows a significant association between energy and protein intake on functional status. However, the association between their changes has never been investigated in Indonesia.

**Purpose:** The study aims to investigate an association between changes in energy and protein intake on functional status changes among older adults in Special Region Yogyakarta.

**Method:** The study design is multiple-cross sectional using secondary data from a longitudinal prospective study. Energy and protein intake were collected using 24 hour Food Recall and Semi Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire (SQ-FFQ). Functional status were measured using hand-grip dynamometer and 3m-walkspeed. Pearson-Chi Square, Mann-Whitney Test, Wilcoxon-test, and Spearman Rank Correlation (rho) were used for statistical analysis.

**Result:** There's no significant association between long-term and short-term changes in energy and protein intake on functional status changes ( $p>0.005$ ). The study found an intake difference between normal and low functional status. The subjects with normal functional status have higher energy and protein intake than the low ones.

**Conclusion:** The study found no significant association between long-term and short-term changes in energy and protein intake on functional status changes. The subjects with normal functional status have higher energy and protein intake than the low ones..

**Key Words:** older adults, functional status, energy intake, protein intake.