

**HUBUNGAN KONSUMSI MINUMAN BERALKOHOL DENGAN  
KEJADIAN OBESITAS ABDOMINAL PADA ANAK BAND DI KOTA  
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**ABSTRAK**

Menurut riset kesehatan dasar tahun 2013 di Indonesia didapatkan data prevalensi obesitas sebesar 7,3%. Di tahun 2014 telah di diketahui 18.000 orang meninggal setiap tahunnya di Indonesia akibat minuman beralkohol. Konsumsi minuman beralkohol adalah salah satu faktor risiko dari obesitas abdominal, kebiasaan minum minuman beralkohol sampai mabuk sehingga si pemumin menderita ketidak sadaran diri dan efek psikis serta fisiknya sering disebut dengan alkoholisme. Berdasarkan survei awal peneliti tahun 2015 terdapat 550 anak band di Kota Semarang yang sudah tergabung dalam suatu band lebih dari 3 bulan serta didapatkan beberapa anak band mengkonsumsi minuman beralkohol dan mengalami obesitas abdominal. Dengan tujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan konsumsi minuman beralkohol dengan kejadian obesitas abdominal pada anak band di Kota Semarang.

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah analitik observasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Dan teknik sampling yang digunakan yaitu convenient sebesar 60 anak band di Kota Semarang yang mengkonsumsi minuman beralkohol terhitung bulan Januari 2016.

Hasil penelitian ini yaitu, sebagian besar responden dewasa (95,0%), jenis kelamin laki-laki (80,0%), tingkat pendidikan mahasiswa (63,3%), frekuensi konsumsi minuman beralkohol 1 - 3 kali dalam seminggu (40,0%), banyaknya >1800 ml dalam seminggu (63,3%), durasi selama  $\geq 5$  tahun (60,0%), persentase kandungan alkohol  $\geq 20\% - 55\%$  (45,0%). Ada hubungan antara frekuensi ( $p = 0,01$ ) banyaknya ( $p = 0,001$ ) durasi ( $p = 0,001$ ) dan persentase ( $p = 0,001$ ) konsumsi minuman beralkohol dengan kejadian obesitas abdominal.

Saran pada para pengkonsusmi sebaiknya mengurangi konsumsi minuman beralkohol yang merupakan faktor risiko dari berbagai jenis penyakit metabolisme salah satunya adalah obesitas abdominal dan beralih pada pola hidup sehat dan bagi Pemerintah Kota Semarang sebaiknya membantu mengurangi tingginya angka konsumsi minuman beralkohol dengan memberi sosialisasi mengenai bahaya konsumsi alkohol bagi kesehatan serta mengendalikan perdagangan minuman beralkohol.

Kata Kunci : Konsumsi Minuman Beralkohol, Obesitas Abdominal, Anak Band, Cross Sectional

## **CORRELATION OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION TO OBESITY ABDOMINAL OF BAND MEMBERS IN SEMARANG 2016**

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### **ABSTRACT**

According to the basic health research conducted on 2013 in Indonesia, the prevalence of obesity has reached 7.3%. In 2014, 18,000 of people died every year because of alcohol consumption. Excessive consumption of alcohol is the risk factor of central obesity. The habit of excessive alcohol consumption to the point of inebriation, physical and mental effects is often defined as alcoholism. According to the survey in 2015, 550 of band members in Semarang have already join a group music band for more than 3 months several of them consumed alcohol and associated with abdominal obesity. The study aimed to analyze the correlation between alcohol liquor consumption to abdominal obesity.

The study was observational analytic with cross sectional approach. The sampling method used convenient method, which resulted in a number of 60 member band were proven to be consuming alcohol liquor (as of January 2016).

The result showed 95.0% of the respondents were adults, 80.0% of the respondents were men, 63.0% of the respondents were in the college, 40.0% of the respondents consumed alcohol liquor 1-3 times per week, 63.3% of the respondents were consuming at the excess of >1,800 ml per week, 60.0% of the respondents have been consuming alcohol liquor at the duration of  $\geq 5$  years. The percentage of alcohol content was  $\approx 20\%$  - 55 %, 45,0%. There was a correlation between frequency ( $p=0.001$ ), quantity ( $p=0.001$ ), duration ( $p=0.001$ ), and percentage ( $p=0.001$ ) of alcohol consumption and abdominal obesity.

Alcohol liquor is a risk factor of all disease related to metabolism, one of them is abdominal obesity. Reduction of alcohol consumption and committing healthy lifestyle are strongly suggested to the alcohol liquor consumer. Semarang state government should assist in decreasing alcohol liquor consumption, by conducting a socialization of how dangerous alcohol for our body, and adopt a better controlling method for alcohol liquor trade.

Keyword : alcohol liquor consumption, abdominal obesity, member of band, cross sectional