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HUBUNGAN KONSUMSI KOPI DENGAN KEJADIAN GASTRITIS PADA
REMAJA DI DESA MUNJUL

xvii + 56 halaman + 5 tabel + 14 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Remaja adalah masa individu yang berusia 12-22 tahun. Gastritis atau maag yaitu peradangan pada mukosa lambung yang ditandai dengan nyeri pada ulu hati, mual, muntah, kembung, dan bersendawa. Gastritis dapat disebabkan oleh konsumsi kopi, dikatakan mengonsumsi kopi jika kopi >32 mg kafein. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan konsumsi kopi dengan kejadian gastritis pada remaja di Desa Munjul.

Populasi dalam penelitian ini yaitu remaja usia 12-22 tahun di Desa Munjul dengan responden berjumlah 2.101 orang, teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan rumus slovin yang menghasilkan 95 responden. Instrumen penelitian ini menggunakan kuisioner *Caffein Consumption Questionnaire (CCQ)* dan *Gastrointestinal Symptom Rating Scale (GSRS)* dan analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi-square*

Hasil Penelitian ini didapatkan hampir seluruh responden mengonsumsi kopi sebanyak 82 responden (86,3%) dan mengalami gejala berat sebanyak 51 responden (53,7%). Hasil uji Chi-Square didapatkan p-value $0,000 < 0,005$ maka artinya ada hubungan antara konsumsi kopi dengan kejadian gastritis pada remaja di Desa Munjul.

Kata kunci : Konsumsi Kopi, Kejadian gastritis, Remaja

Daftar Pustaka : 43 (2017-2024)

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**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COFFEE CONSUMPTION AND GASTRITIS
INCIDENCE IN ADOLESCENTS IN MUNJUL VILLAGE**

xvii + 56 pages + 5 tables + 14 attachments

ABSTRACT

Adolescents are individuals aged 12-22 years. Gastritis or ulcers are inflammation of the gastric mucosa characterized by pain in the upper abdomen, nausea, vomiting, bloating, and belching. Gastritis can be caused by coffee consumption, it is said to consume coffee if the coffee is >32 mg of caffeine. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between coffee consumption and ulcer incidence in adolescents in Munjul Village.

The population in this study were adolescents aged 12-22 years in Munjul Village with 2,101 respondents, the sampling technique used the Slovin formula which produced 95 respondents. The research instrument used the Caffein Consumption Questionnaire (CCQ) and Gastrointestinal Symptom Rating Scale (GSRS) and data analysis using the Chi-square test.

The results of this study showed that almost all respondents consumed coffee as many as 82 respondents (86.3%) and experienced severe symptoms as many as 51 respondents (53.7%). The results of the Chi-Square test obtained a p-value of 0.000 <0.005, meaning that there is a relationship between coffee consumption and the incidence of ulcers in adolescents in Munjul Village.

Keywords : Coffe Consumption, Gastritis Incidence, Adolescents

References : 49 (2017+2024)