

DESCRIPTION OF *THE VALUE OF THE ANKLE BRAKHAL INDEX* IN  
PATIENTS WITH *DIABETES MELLITUS* IN THE RAFLESIA ROOM OF DR.  
SOEDOMO TRENGGALEK HOSPITAL

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## ABSTRACT

*Diabetes mellitus* is at high risk of causing a variety of complications. *Ankle Brakhial Index* examination can be used as an early detection of *Peripheral Vascularis* complications in DM patients. This study aims to find out the description of the value of the Ankle Brakhial Index in patients with Diabetes Mellitus in the Rafflesia Room of dr. Soedomo Trenggalek Hospital based on age, history of hypertension and length of suffering from DM. This study uses a Quantitative Descriptive design with a population of 53 respondents and a sample of 35 respondents selected through *Purposive Sampling*. The inclusion criteria included people with type 1 and 2 DM and no injuries to the hands or feet, while the exclusion criteria included respondents with HIV, Tetanus or other serious diseases. Data were collected through observation sheets and analyzed by univariate analysis. The results showed that 31% of respondents with the age of >50 years had an ABI value in the mild occlusion category, 20% of respondents with a history of hypertension had an ABI value in the mild occlusion category, and 29% of respondents with DM for a long time >5 years had an ABI value in the mild occlusion category. *Ankle Brakhial Index* screening in DM patients is important as an early detection of *peripheral vascular* disorders and prevention of *diabetic foot ulcers*.

**Keywords:** *Diabetes Mellitus, Ankle Brakhial Index, Peripheral Vascularization, Diabetic Foot Ulcers.*