

**PENGARUH DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2 PADA
HASIL *SHORT PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE BATTERY*
TEST INDIVIDU DENGAN USIA DAN GENDER
YANG SAMA DI MALANG RAYA**

SKRIPSI

Untuk Memenuhi Persyaratan

Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Kedokteran



**PROGRAM STUDI SARJANA KEDOKTERAN
FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM MALANG
2022**

**PENGARUH DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2 PADA
HASIL *SHORT PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE BATTERY*
TEST INDIVIDU DENGAN USIA DAN GENDER
YANG SAMA DI MALANG RAYA**



**PROGRAM STUDI SARJANA KEDOKTERAN
FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM MALANG
2022**

**PENGARUH DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2 PADA
HASIL *SHORT PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE BATTERY*
TEST INDIVIDU DENGAN USIA DAN GENDER
YANG SAMA DI MALANG RAYA**



**PROGRAM STUDI SARJANA KEDOKTERAN
FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM MALANG
2022**

RINGKASAN

Qurrotu Ainayya. Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Islam Malang, 9 Agustus 2022. Pengaruh Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 pada Hasil *Short Physical Performance Battery Test* Individu dengan Usia dan Gender yang Sama di Malang Raya. **Pembimbing 1:** Rahma Triliana. **Pembimbing 2:** Fitria Nugraha Aini.

Pendahuluan: Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 adalah penyakit yang ditandai adanya kondisi hiperglikemia yang dapat mengakibatkan terjadinya sarkopenia dan *frailty syndrome* (sindroma kelemahan). Sarkopenia dan *frailty syndrome* ditandai adanya penurunan performa fisik yang dapat diukur dengan *Short Physical Performance Battery Test*, yang terdiri dari tes keseimbangan, *4-meter walking test*, dan *chair stand test*. Efek DMT2 pada performa fisik individu dengan usia dan gender yang sama di Malang Raya perlu dilakukan pengkajian lebih lanjut sebagai upaya untuk pencegahan terjadinya komplikasi DMT2.

Metode: Penelitian dilakukan secara *descriptive-analitic* menggunakan pendekatan *cross-sectional* dengan teknik *non-probability sampling* tipe *purposive sampling* pada 60 responden yang dibagi menjadi dua kelompok, yaitu kelompok sehat ($n=28$) dan DMT2 ($n=32$). SPPB test diukur dengan tes keseimbangan, *4-meter walking test*, dan *chair stand test* sesuai metode UCSF *Division of Geriatrics*. Data yang didapatkan dilakukan *scoring* dan uji komparasi, dilanjutkan uji korelasi dengan signifikansi $p<0.05$.

Hasil dan Pembahasan: Hasil tes keseimbangan kelompok sehat dan DMT2 tidak didapatkan perbedaan signifikan ($p=0.203$). Nilai *4-meter walking test* kelompok sehat $5,425 \pm 1,107$ detik dan DMT2 $6,738 \pm 1,862$ detik ($p=0.005$). Nilai *chair stand test* kelompok sehat $14,769 \pm 3,18$ detik dan DMT2 $12,958 \pm 4,87$ detik ($p=0.140$). Hasil hasil SPPB test didapatkan perbedaan signifikan ($p=0.027$). Hasil uji korelasi HbA1c dengan tes keseimbangan adalah $r=-0.158$ ($p=0.227$), dengan *4-meter walking test* adalah $r=0.451$ ($p=0.000$), dengan *chair stand test* adalah $r=-0.044$ ($p=0.736$), dan dengan hasil SPPB test adalah $r=-0.353$ ($p=0.006$). Hal ini menunjukkan terjadi penurunan performa fisik melalui SPPB test pada individu dengan DMT2 dibandingkan individu sehat pada usia dan gender yang sama di Malang Raya.

Kesimpulan: Performa fisik menurun pada Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 ditandai dengan terjadinya peningkatan *4-meter walking test* dan penurunan hasil SPPB test tanpa mengubah hasil tes keseimbangan dan *chair stand test* pada individu dengan usia dan gender yang sama di Malang Raya.

Kata Kunci: Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2; Sarkopenia; *Frailty Syndrome*; *Short Physical Performance Battery Test*

SUMMARY

Ainayya, Qurrotu. Faculty of Medicine, Islamic University of Malang, August 2022. Effect of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus on the Results of Short Physical Performance Battery Test for Individuals with the Same Age and Gender in Malang Raya. **Supervisor 1:** Rahma Triliana. **Supervisor 2:** Fitria Nugraha Aini.

Introduction: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus is a disease characterized by hyperglycemia conditions that can lead to sarcopenia and frailty syndrome (weakness syndrome). Sarcopenia and frailty syndrome are characterized by a decrease in physical performance that can be measured by the Short Physical Performance Battery Test, which consists of a balance test, a 4-meter walking test, and a chair stand test. The effect of T2DM on the physical performance of individuals of the same age and gender in Malang Raya needs to be further studied as an effort to prevent the occurrence of complications of T2DM.

Methods: The study was conducted in a descriptive-analytic manner using a cross-sectional approach with a non-probability sampling technique of purposive sampling type on 60 respondents who were divided into two groups, namely the healthy group ($n=28$) and DMT2 ($n=32$). The SPPB test was measured by a balance test, a 4-meter walking test, and a chair stand test according to the UCSF Division of Geriatrics method. The data obtained were scored and comparative test, followed by a correlation test with a significance of $p < 0.05$.

Results and Discussion: The results of the balance test in the healthy group and T2DM did not show a significant difference ($p=0.203$). The value of the 4-meter walking test in the healthy group was 5.425 ± 1.107 seconds and DMT2 was 6.738 ± 1.862 seconds ($p=0.005$). The chair stand test value for the healthy group was 14.769 ± 3.18 seconds and DMT2 was 12.958 ± 4.87 seconds ($p=0.140$). The results of the SPPB test showed a significant difference ($p = 0.027$). The results of the HbA1c correlation test with the balance test were $r=-0.158$ ($p=0.227$), the 4-meter walking test was $r=0.451$ ($p=0.000$), the chair stand test was $r=-0.044$ ($p=0.736$), and with the SPPB test result is $r=-0.353$ ($p=0.006$). This shows that there is a decrease in physical performance through the SPPB test in individuals with T2DM compared to healthy individuals of the same age and gender in Malang.

Conclusion: Decreased physical performance in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus is indicated by an increase in the 4-meter walking test and a decrease in the results of the SPPB test without changing the results of the balance test and chair stand test in individuals of the same age and gender in Malang.

Keywords: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus; Sarcopenia; Frailty Syndrome; Short Physical Performance Battery Test

BAB I

PENDAHULUAN

1.1 Latar Belakang

Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 adalah penyakit yang mempengaruhi sistem metabolismik tubuh ditandai dengan kondisi hiperglikemia akibat adanya gangguan pada kerja insulin, sekresi insulin, atau keduanya (Liwang *et al.*, 2020). DM tipe 2 adalah tipe DM yang paling sering ditemukan, atau sekitar 90% dari seluruh penderita diabetes (Sipayung, Siregar and Nurmaini, 2017). Prevalensi penderita DM secara global pada tahun 2013 sebanyak 382 juta, sedangkan di Asia Tenggara, Indonesia memiliki insiden DM tertinggi dengan menyebabkan kematian pada sekitar empat juta jiwa di tahun 2017 (Cho *et al.*, 2018), (Saeedi *et al.*, 2019). Prevalensi penderita DM tipe 2 meningkat, di tahun 2007 dari 1,1% menjadi 2,1% di tahun 2013, dengan total 10 juta pasien DM tipe 2 di Indonesia di tahun 2015 (Arifin *et al.*, 2020). Riskesdas 2018 menyatakan bahwa Malang Raya memiliki jumlah pasien DM tipe 2 terbanyak se-Jawa Timur (RISKESDAS, 2018). Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa DM tipe 2 masih menjadi penyakit tidak menular utama yang perlu diperhatikan dan ditangani dengan baik (Meidikayanti and Wahyuni, 2017).

Penderita DM tipe 2, akan mengalami percepatan penurunan mobilitas dan fungsi kognitif terutama pada lansia yang mengalami sindrom geriatri. Mobilitas akan menurun ditandai dengan peningkatan terjadinya neuropati, penyakit pada pembuluh darah perifer, dan penurunan kualitas otot (Espeland *et al.*, 2017). Otot merupakan organ utama sebagai penyimpan glukosa (glikogen) dan target utama uptake dari glukosa yang distimulasi insulin perifer (Baron *et al.*, 1988). Resistensi insulin pada DM tipe 2 mengakibatkan terus terjadinya hiperglikemia di sirkulasi

darah (Zhang *et al.*, 2020). Dengan begitu, sel-sel, termasuk pada sistem muskuloskeletal akan kekurangan glukosa untuk sintesis energi dan peningkatan degradasi protein (Umegaki, 2016). Pada lansia, DM tipe 2 mengakibatkan berkembangnya degenerasi fibro-lemak otot secara bertahap yang disertai atrofi otot (Farup *et al.*, 2021). Hal tersebut mengakibatkan massa otot akan berkurang, dan cenderung akan merasa lemah atau energi yang berkurang untuk melakukan aktivitas fisik. Namun, hal ini belum banyak penelitian yang membahas mengenai dampak spesifik dari kelelahan terhadap kualitas hidup dan status fungsional pada penderita DM tipe 2 (Singh *et al.*, 2016). Fungsi fisik pada pasien DM tipe 2 akan lebih baik apabila kadar glikemik terkontrol dengan baik. Meskipun begitu, pada pasien DM tipe 2 dengan kadar HbA1c lebih dari normal, memiliki hubungan yang lemah atau tidak berkorelasi dengan komplikasi pada ekstremitas bawah (Wang and Hazuda, 2011).

Pasien DM tipe 2 beresiko tinggi mengalami sarkopenia lebih cepat daripada individu sehat, sehingga mengalami penurunan fungsi gerak dan akan sering mengalami kelemahan dan kelelahan dalam menjalankan aktivitas harianya (Sinclair and Abdelhafiz, 2017). Aktivitas fisik yang baik dapat meningkatkan performa fisik dan mencegah terjadinya sarkopenia (Chalé-Rush *et al.*, 2010). Sarkopenia adalah hilangnya massa otot rangka dan fungsi otot secara umum dan progresif, sehingga mengakibatkan terjadinya penurunan kekuatan otot ataupun aktivitas fisik (Therakomen *et al.*, 2020). Sedangkan *frailty syndrome* adalah kondisi biologis pada lansia yang dapat berakibat buruk pada kinerja fisik, termasuk kekuatan, keseimbangan, fleksibilitas, koordinasi dan daya tahan otot, serta kardiovaskular (Rodríguez-gómez *et al.*, 2021).

Sarkopenia dan *frailty syndrome* dapat dideteksi dengan *Short Physical Performance Battery Test* untuk mengukur kemampuan kekuatan fisik dan aktivitas fisik sehari-hari. SPPB test terdiri dari tes keseimbangan, *4-meter walking test*, dan *chair stand test* (Phu *et al.*, 2020). Tes tersebut dapat mengukur kemampuan aktivitas fisik pada pasien DM tipe 2, khususnya pada kekuatan dan kelincahan tungkai bawah. Skor dari SPPB test yang lebih rendah dapat membuktikan rendahnya kualitas hidup dan kehilangan mobilitas fisik (Lee *et al.*, 2021). DM tipe 2 menurunkan kekuatan otot dengan pemeriksaan TUG test, *handgrip test*, dan *gait speed test* pada individu dengan usia dan jenis kelamin yang sama di Malang Raya (Alfisyahr *et al.*, 2021), (Layali *et al.*, 2021). Untuk lebih lanjut, perlu adanya penelitian mengenai SPPB test pada individu DM tipe 2 dan sehat dengan usia dan gender yang sama di Malang Raya.

1.2 Rumusan Masalah

Adapun rumusan masalah yang diangkat pada penelitian ini adalah

1. Apakah terdapat pengaruh DM tipe 2 pada hasil SPPB test individu dengan usia dan gender yang sama di Malang Raya?
2. Apakah terdapat pengaruh DM tipe 2 pada skor tes keseimbangan individu dengan usia dan gender yang sama di Malang Raya?
3. Apakah terdapat pengaruh DM tipe 2 pada skor *4-meter walking test* individu dengan usia dan gender yang sama di Malang Raya?
4. Apakah terdapat pengaruh DM tipe 2 pada skor *chair stand test* individu dengan usia dan gender yang sama di Malang Raya?

1.3 Tujuan Penelitian

Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan penelitian yang terbagi menjadi tujuan umum dan tujuan khusus sebagai berikut.

1.3.1 Tujuan Umum

Untuk mengetahui pengaruh DM tipe 2 pada hasil *short physical performance battery test* individu dengan usia dan gender yang sama di Malang Raya.

1.3.2 Tujuan Khusus

1. Untuk mengetahui pengaruh DM tipe 2 pada skor tes keseimbangan individu dengan usia dan gender yang sama di Malang Raya.
2. Untuk mengetahui pengaruh DM tipe 2 pada skor *4-meter walking test* individu dengan usia dan gender yang sama di Malang Raya.
3. Untuk mengetahui pengaruh DM tipe 2 pada skor *chair stand test* individu dengan usia dan gender yang sama di Malang Raya.

1.4 Manfaat Penelitian

Adapun manfaat dari penulisan skripsi, dapat diuraikan menjadi manfaat teoritis dan manfaat praktis sebagai berikut.

1.4.1 Manfaat Teoritis

Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi landasan penelitian-penelitian selanjutnya terkait pengaruh DM tipe 2 terhadap hasil SPPB *test* di Malang Raya.

1.4.2 Manfaat Praktis

Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat berguna bagi tenaga medis dan masyarakat untuk mengetahui hubungan DM tipe 2 dengan sarkopenia dan *frailty syndrome* pada individu, deteksi dini sarkopenia dan *frailty syndrome* pada

individu, serta langkah promotif sebelum terjadinya sarkopenia dan *frailty syndrome* pada individu.



BAB VII PENUTUP

7.1 Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa:

a. Tujuan umum

Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 menurunkan hasil *short physical performance battery test* pada individu dengan usia dan gender yang sama di Malang Raya.

b. Tujuan khusus

1. Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 tidak mempengaruhi hasil tes keseimbangan
2. Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 menurunkan hasil *4-meter walking test*
3. Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 tidak mempengaruhi hasil *chair stand test*
4. Riwayat aktivitas yang lebih tinggi meningkatkan hasil *short physical performance battery test*

7.2 Saran

a. Berdasarkan penelitian ini, maka saran peneliti guna perbaikan penelitian adalah: Memperbaiki tata cara pemeriksaan pada responden untuk menghindari bias pemahaman instruksi penilaian.

b. Saran peneliti untuk penelitian selanjutnya adalah:

1. Menambah jumlah responden >80 orang untuk mendapatkan signifikansi yang lebih baik.
2. Menambah skrining pemeriksaan visus karena dapat mempengaruhi tes keseimbangan
3. Mencari *matching* individu lebih sesuai, baik usia maupun jenis kelamin.

4. Menambahkan tali-tali yang membentuk sudut pada pemeriksaan 4-*meter walking test* agar kelurusan dalam berjalan lebih akurat.



DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Ahmad, A. *et al.* (2019) ‘Analysis of gut microbiota of obese individuals with type 2 diabetes and healthy individuals’, *PLoS ONE*, 14(12), pp. 1–15. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0226372.
- Alfisyahr, G. Y., Hidayah, F. K. and Triliana, R. (2021) ‘Diabetes Melitus Menurunkan Kekuatan Otot Berdasarkan Timed Up And Go (TUG) Test pada Individu dengan Usia dan Gender Yang Sama di Malang Raya’, *Jurnal Bio Komplementer Medicine*, 8(2), pp. 1–8.
- Alonge, K. M., D’Alessio, D. A. and Schwartz, M. W. (2021) ‘Brain control of blood glucose levels: implications for the pathogenesis of type 2 diabetes’, *Diabetologia*, 64(1), pp. 5–14. doi: 10.1007/s00125-020-05293-3.
- American Diabetes Association (2007) ‘Diagnosis and classification of diabetes mellitus’, *Diabetes Care*, 30. doi: 10.2337/dc07-S042.
- American Diabetes Association (2018) ‘Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes—2018 Abridged for Primary Care Providers’, *The Jurnal of Clinical Applied Research and Education*, 36(1), pp. 1–24. doi: <https://doi.org/10.2337/cd17-0119>.
- Amorim, J. S. C. *et al.* (2019) ‘Factors associated with the prevalence of sarcopenia and frailty syndrome in elderly university workers’, *Archives of Gerontology and Geriatrics*, 82, pp. 172–178. doi: 10.1016/j.archger.2019.02.002.
- Andersen, H. *et al.* (2004) ‘Muscle strength in type 2 diabetes’, *Diabetes*, 53(6), pp. 1543–1548. doi: 10.2337/diabetes.53.6.1543.
- Arifin, B. *et al.* (2020) ‘Diabetes is a gift from god ’ a qualitative study coping with diabetes distress by Indonesian outpatients’, *Quality of Life Research*, 29(1), pp. 109–125. doi: 10.1007/s11136-019-02299-2.
- Armstrong, S. *et al.* (2018) ‘Association of physical activity with income, race/ethnicity, and sex among adolescents and young adults in the United States findings from the national health and nutrition examination survey, 2007-2016’, *JAMA Pediatrics*, 172(8), pp. 732–740. doi: 10.1001/jamapediatrics.2018.1273.
- Aryana, S., Astika, N. and Kuswardhani, T. (2018) *Geriatric Opinion 2018*.
- Astrid Petersmann *et al.* (2019) ‘Definition , Classification and Diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus * Authors Definition of Diabetes Mellitus Diagnostic Criteria of Diabetes Mellitus’, *German Diabetes Association*, 127(Suppl 1), pp. 51–57.
- Baron, A. D. *et al.* (1988) ‘Rates and Tissue Sites of Noninsulin- and Insulin-Mediated Glucose Uptake in Humans’, *American Journal of Physiology-Endocrinology And Metabolism*, 255(6), pp. E769–E774. doi: 10.3181/00379727-199-43333.

- Berbudi, A. *et al.* (2019) 'Type 2 Diabetes and its Impact on the Immune System', *Current Diabetes Reviews*, 16(5), pp. 442–449. doi: 10.2174/1573399815666191024085838.
- Bergland, A. and Strand, B. H. (2019a) 'Norwegian reference values for the Short Physical Performance Battery (SPPB): The Tromsø Study', *BMC Geriatrics*, 19(1), pp. 1–10. doi: 10.1186/s12877-019-1234-8.
- Bergland, A. and Strand, B. H. (2019b) 'Norwegian reference values for the Short Physical Performance Battery (SPPB): The Tromsø Study', *BMC Geriatrics*, 19(1). doi: 10.1186/s12877-019-1234-8.
- Bouchi, R. *et al.* (2017) 'Insulin Treatment Attenuates Decline of Muscle Mass in Japanese Patients with Type 2 Diabetes', *Calcified Tissue International*, 101(1), pp. 1–8. doi: 10.1007/s00223-017-0251-x.
- Buford, T. W. *et al.* (2012) 'Age-related differences in lower extremity tissue compartments and associations with physical function in older adults', *Experimental Gerontology*, 47(1), pp. 38–44. doi: 10.1016/j.exger.2011.10.001.
- Bull, F. C. *et al.* (2020) 'World Health Organization 2020 guidelines on physical activity and sedentary behaviour', *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, 54(24), pp. 1451–1462. doi: 10.1136/bjsports-2020-102955.
- Chalé-Rush, A. *et al.* (2010) 'Relationship between physical functioning and physical activity in the lifestyle interventions and independence for elders pilot', *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 58(10), pp. 1918–1924. doi: 10.1111/j.1532-5415.2010.03008.x.
- Chawla, R. (2013) 'Chapter-05 Classification of Diabetes', *Essentials of Blood Banking*, pp. 36–40. doi: 10.5005/jp/books/12154_5.
- Chawla, R. *et al.* (2020) 'RSSDI-ESI clinical practice recommendations for the management of type 2 diabetes mellitus 2020', *Indian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism*, 24(1), pp. 1–122. doi: 10.4103/ijem.IJEM_225_20.
- Cho, N. H. *et al.* (2018) 'IDF Diabetes Atlas: Global estimates of diabetes prevalence for 2017 and projections for 2045', *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, 138, pp. 271–281. doi: 10.1016/j.diabres.2018.02.023.
- Chooi, Y. C., Ding, C. and Magkos, F. (2019) 'The epidemiology of obesity', *Metabolism, Clinical and Experimental*, 92, pp. 6–10. doi: 10.1016/j.metabol.2018.09.005.
- Colberg, S. R. *et al.* (2016) 'Physical activity/exercise and diabetes: A position statement of the American Diabetes Association', *Diabetes Care*. American Diabetes Association Inc., pp. 2065–2079. doi: 10.2337/dc16-1728.
- Courties, A. and Sellam, J. (2016) 'Osteoarthritis and type 2 diabetes mellitus: What are the links?', *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, 122(October), pp. 198–206. doi: 10.1016/j.diabres.2016.10.021.

- Cruz-Jentoft, A. J. *et al.* (2019) ‘Sarcopenia: Revised European consensus on definition and diagnosis’, *Age and Ageing*. Oxford University Press, pp. 16–31. doi: 10.1093/ageing/afy169.
- Cruz-Jentoft, A. J. and Sayer, A. A. (2019) ‘Sarcopenia’, *The Lancet*, 393(10191), pp. 2636–2646. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(19)31138-9.
- Cryer, P. E. (2012) ‘Minireview: Glucagon in the pathogenesis of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia in diabetes’, *Endocrinology*, 153(3), pp. 1039–1048. doi: 10.1210/en.2011-1499.
- Damasanti, R. (2012) *Hubungan Indeks Massa Tubuh Dengan Aktivitas Fisik Wanita di Perumahan Gedongan Colomadu Karanganyar*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Das, H., Naik, B. and Behera, H. S. (2018) *Classification of Diabetes Mellitus Disease (DMD): A Data Mining (DM) Approach*. Springer Singapore. doi: 10.1007/978-981-10-7871-2.
- DeFronzo, R. A. *et al.* (2015) ‘Type 2 diabetes mellitus’, *Nature Reviews Disease Primers*, 1(July), pp. 1–23. doi: 10.1038/nrdp.2015.19.
- DeFronzo, R. A. and Tripathy, D. (2009) ‘Skeletal muscle insulin resistance is the primary defect in type 2 diabetes’, *Diabetes care*, 32 Suppl 2. doi: 10.2337/dc09-s302.
- Derosa, G. and Maffioli, P. (2018) ‘Ertugliflozin: A sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 (SGLT-2) inhibitor for glycemic control in type 2 diabetes’, *Therapeutics and Clinical Risk Management*, 14, pp. 1637–1640. doi: 10.2147/TCRM.S137068.
- Van Deursen, R. W. M. and Simoneau, G. G. (1999) ‘Foot and ankle sensory neuropathy, proprioception, and postural stability’, *Journal of Orthopaedic and Sports Physical Therapy*, 29(12), pp. 718–726. doi: 10.2519/jospt.1999.29.12.718.
- Dixon, C. J. *et al.* (2017) ‘Clinical measures of balance in people with type two diabetes: A systematic literature review’, *Gait and Posture*, 58(August), pp. 325–332. doi: 10.1016/j.gaitpost.2017.08.022.
- Dronavalli, S., Duka, I. and Bakris, G. L. (2008) ‘The pathogenesis of diabetic nephropathy’, *Nature Clinical Practice Endocrinology and Metabolism*, 4(8), pp. 444–452. doi: 10.1038/ncpendmet0894.
- Espeland, M. A. *et al.* (2017) ‘Effects of Physical Activity Intervention on Physical and Cognitive Function in Sedentary Adults With and Without Diabetes’, *The journals of gerontology. Series A, Biological sciences and medical sciences*, 72(6), pp. 861–866. doi: 10.1093/gerona/glw179.
- Faller, J. W. *et al.* (2019) ‘Instruments for the detection of frailty syndrome in older adults: A systematic review’, *PLoS ONE*, 14(4), pp. 1–23. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0216166.
- Farup, J. *et al.* (2021) ‘Human skeletal muscle CD90+ fibro-adipogenic progenitors

- are associated with muscle degeneration in type 2 diabetic patients', *Cell Metabolism*, 33(11), pp. 2201-2214.e10. doi: 10.1016/j.cmet.2021.10.001.
- Ferrucci, L. et al. (2000) 'Characteristics of nondisabled older persons who perform poorly in objective tests of lower extremity function', *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 48(9), pp. 1102–1110. doi: 10.1111/j.1532-5415.2000.tb04787.x.
- Fletcher, G. F. et al. (2018) 'Reprint of: Promoting Physical Activity and Exercise: JACC Health Promotion Series', *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, 72(23), pp. 3053–3070. doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2018.10.025.
- Fluetti, Marina Tadini, et al. (2018) 'The frailty syndrome in institutionalized elderly persons', *Revista Brasileira de Geriatria e Gerontologia*, 21, pp. 60–69. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/1981-22562018021.170098> Original.
- Fowler, M. J. (2011) 'Microvascular and macrovascular complications of diabetes', *Clinical Diabetes*, 29(3), pp. 116–122. doi: 10.2337/diaclin.29.3.116.
- Gaikwad, N. R. et al. (2016) 'Handgrip dynamometry: A surrogate marker of malnutrition to predict the prognosis in alcoholic liver disease', *Annals of Gastroenterology*, 29(4), pp. 509–514. doi: 10.20524/aog.2016.0049.
- Galicia-Garcia, U. et al. (2020) 'Pathophysiology of type 2 diabetes mellitus', *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 21(17), pp. 1–34. doi: 10.3390/ijms21176275.
- Gomes, M. J. et al. (2017) 'Skeletal muscle aging: Influence of oxidative stress and physical exercise', *Oncotarget*, 8(12), pp. 20428–20440. doi: 10.18632/oncotarget.14670.
- Greco, E. A., Pietschmann, P. and Migliaccio, S. (2019) 'Osteoporosis and sarcopenia increase frailty syndrome in the elderly', *Frontiers in Endocrinology*, 10(APR), doi: 10.3389/fendo.2019.00255.
- H. Corriveau, F. Prince., R. Hebert, M. Raiche, D. Tessier, P. Maheux, J. A. (2000) 'Evaluation of Postural Stability in Elderly', *Diabetes Care*, 23(8), pp. 1187–1191.
- Hewston, P. and Deshpande, N. (2016) 'Falls and Balance Impairments in Older Adults with Type 2 Diabetes: Thinking Beyond Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy', *Canadian Journal of Diabetes*, 40(1), pp. 6–9. doi: 10.1016/j.jcjd.2015.08.005.
- Holst, J. J., Vilsbøll, T. and Deacon, C. F. (2009) 'The incretin system and its role in type 2 diabetes mellitus', *Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology*, 297(1–2), pp. 127–136. doi: 10.1016/j.mce.2008.08.012.
- Iolascon, G. et al. (2014) 'Physical exercise and sarcopenia in older people: Position paper of the Italian Society of Orthopaedics and Medicine (OrtoMed)', *Clinical Cases in Mineral and Bone Metabolism*, 11(3), pp. 215–221. doi: 10.11138/ccmbm/2014.11.3.215.
- J.Evan, W. and W.Campbell, W. (1993) 'Sarcopenia and Age-Related Changes in

- Body Composition and Functional Capacity', *The Journal of Nutrition*, 123(suppl_2), pp. 465–468. doi: https://doi.org/10.1093/jn/123.suppl_2.465.
- JAH, B., J. B. and JER, F. (1982) 'A short questionnaire for the measurement of habitual physical activity in epidemiological studies', *Am J Clin Nutr*, 36(5).
- Jaya, B. *et al.* (2017) 'Gambaran Pengetahuan Masyarakat Tentang Resiko Penyakit Diabetes Mellitus di Kecamatan Pakisaji Kabupaten Malang', *Preventia : The Indonesian Journal of Public Health*, 2(2).
- JMR, G. and AR, C. (2008) 'Physical activity and prevention of type 2 diabetes mellitus.', *Sports Medicine*, 38(10), pp. 807–824. Available at: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=rzh&AN=105564385&site=ehost-live>.
- Kalyani, R. R., Corriere, M. and Ferrucci, L. (2014) 'Age-related and disease-related muscle loss: The effect of diabetes, obesity, and other diseases', *The Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology*, 2(10), pp. 819–829. doi: [10.1016/S2213-8587\(14\)70034-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2213-8587(14)70034-8).
- Karpman, C. and Benzo, R. (2014) 'Gait speed as a measure of functional status in COPD patients', *International Journal of COPD*, 9, pp. 1315–1320. doi: [10.2147/COPD.S54481](https://doi.org/10.2147/COPD.S54481).
- Kemenkes (2008) 'Petunjuk Teknis Pengukuran Faktor Risiko Diabetes Melitus', *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*. Jakarta: Departemen Kesehatan RI, pp. 1689–1699.
- Kerse, N. *et al.* (2008) 'DeLLITE Depression in late life: An intervention trial of exercise. Design and recruitment of a randomised controlled trial', *BMC Geriatrics*, 8, pp. 1–7. doi: [10.1186/1471-2318-8-12](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2318-8-12).
- Kim, D. *et al.* (2019) 'Comparative assessment of skeletal muscle mass using computerized tomography and bioelectrical impedance analysis in critically ill patients', *Clinical Nutrition*, 38(6), pp. 2747–2755. doi: [10.1016/j.clnu.2018.12.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clnu.2018.12.002).
- Kim, T. N. and Choi, K. M. (2013) 'Sarcopenia: Definition, Epidemiology, and Pathophysiology', *Journal Bone Metabolism*, 20, pp. 1–10.
- Kojima, G., Liljas, A. E. M. and Iliffe, S. (2019) 'Frailty syndrome: Implications and challenges for health care policy', *Risk Management and Healthcare Policy*, 12, pp. 23–30. doi: [10.2147/RMHP.S168750](https://doi.org/10.2147/RMHP.S168750).
- Langhammer, B., Bergland, A. and Rydwik, E. (2018) 'The Importance of Physical Activity Exercise among Older People', *BioMed Research International*, 2018, pp. 3–6. doi: [10.1155/2018/7856823](https://doi.org/10.1155/2018/7856823).
- Layali, Z., Amalia, Y. and Triliana, R. (2021) 'Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 Menurunkan Nilai Handgrip Test dan Gait Speed Test Individu Dengan Usia Dan Gender Yang Sama di Malang Raya', *Jurnal Kedokteran Komunitas*, 9(2), pp. 1–12.
- Lee, M. W., Lee, M. and Oh, K. J. (2019) *Adipose tissue-derived signatures for*

- obesity and type 2 diabetes: Adipokines, batokines and microRNAs, *Journal of Clinical Medicine*. doi: 10.3390/jcm8060854.
- Lee, S. Y. et al. (2021) ‘SPPB reference values and performance in assessing sarcopenia in community-dwelling Singaporeans – Yishun study’, pp. 1–11.
- Levy, B. I. et al. (2008) ‘Impaired tissue perfusion a pathology common to hypertension, obesity, and diabetes mellitus’, *Circulation*, 118(9), pp. 968–976. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.107.763730.
- Liwang, F. et al. (2020) *Kapita Selekta Kedokteran Jilid I*. V. Jakarta.
- Lusardi, M. M., Pellecchia, G. L. and Schulman, M. (2003) ‘Functional Performance in Community Living Older Adults’, *Journal of Geriatric Physical Therapy*, 26(3), pp. 14–22.
- Maimunah, S., Asrinawaty and Rahman, E. (2020) ‘Terhadap Kejadian Diabetes Melitus Tipe II di RSUD Dr . H . Moch Ansari Saleh Banjarmasin Tahun 2020’, pp. 1–10.
- Malafarina, V. et al. (2012) ‘Sarcopenia in the elderly: Diagnosis, physiopathology and treatment’, *Maturitas*, 71(2), pp. 109–114. doi: 10.1016/j.maturitas.2011.11.012.
- Marra, M. et al. (2019) ‘Assessment of body composition in health and disease using bioelectrical impedance analysis (bia) and dual energy x-ray absorptiometry (dxa): A critical overview’, *Contrast Media and Molecular Imaging*, 2019. doi: 10.1155/2019/3548284.
- Means, K. M., Rodell, D. E. and O’Sullivan, P. S. (2005) ‘Balance, mobility, and falls among community-dwelling elderly persons: Effects of a rehabilitation exercise program’, *American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*, 84(4), pp. 238–250. doi: 10.1097/01.PHM.0000151944.22116.5A.
- Mehmet, H., Yang, A. W. H. and Robinson, S. R. (2020) ‘What is the optimal chair stand test protocol for older adults? A systematic review’, *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 42(20), pp. 2828–2835. doi: 10.1080/09638288.2019.1575922.
- Meidikayanti, W. and Wahyuni, C. U. (2017) ‘Hubungan Dukungan Keluarga dengan Kualitas Hidup Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 Di Puskesmas Pademawu’, *Jurnal Berkala Epidemiologi*, 5(2), pp. 240–252.
- Moon, J. J. et al. (2018) ‘New Skeletal Muscle Mass Index in Diagnosis of Sarcopenia’, *Journal of Bone Metabolism*, 25(1), p. 15. doi: 10.11005/jbm.2018.25.1.15.
- Morley, J. E. (2008) ‘Diabetes and Aging: Epidemiologic Overview’, *Clinics in Geriatric Medicine*, pp. 395–405. doi: 10.1016/j.cger.2008.03.005.
- Nascimento, C. M. et al. (2019) ‘Sarcopenia, frailty and their prevention by exercise’, *Free Radical Biology and Medicine*, 132, pp. 42–49. doi: 10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2018.08.035.

- Nurlita, O. I. (2020) ‘Peran Kendali Glukosa pada Kadar Kolesterol dan low density lipoprotein (LDL) Serum Penderita Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 di Malang Raya’, *Jurnal Bio Komplementer Medicine*, 7(2).
- Ogama, N. et al. (2019) ‘Association of glucose fluctuations with sarcopenia in older adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus’, *Journal of Clinical Medicine*, 8(3), pp. 1–15. doi: 10.3390/jcm8030319.
- Oh, B. et al. (2014) ‘The influence of lower-extremity function in elderly individuals’ quality of life (QOL): An analysis of the correlation between SPPB and EQ-5D’, *Archives of Gerontology and Geriatrics*, 58(2), pp. 278–282. doi: 10.1016/j.archger.2013.10.008.
- Okur, M. E., Karantash, I. D. and Siafaka, P. I. (2017) ‘Diabetes mellitus: A review on pathophysiology, current status of oral medications and future perspectives’, *Acta Pharmaceutica Sciencia*, 55(1), pp. 61–82. doi: 10.23893/1307-2080.APS.0555.
- Pahor, M. et al. (2006) ‘Effects of a physical activity intervention on measures of physical performance: Results of the lifestyle interventions and independence for elders pilot (LIFE-P) study’, *Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences*, 61(11), pp. 1157–1165. doi: 10.1093/gerona/61.11.1157.
- Patricia (2010) *Normal or Average Walking, Jogging & Swimming Speed of a Human*. Available at: <http://www.yogawiz.com/blog/walking/normal-walking-speed.html>.
- Perdana, A. (2014) ‘Perbedaan Latihan Wooble Board Dan Latihan Core Stability Terhadap Peningkatan Keseimbangan Pada Mahasiswa Esa Unggul’, *Jurnal Fisioterapi*, 14(2), pp. 57–68.
- Pereira, C. A. et al. (2018) ‘Bonus Effects of Antidiabetic Drugs: Possible Beneficial Effects on Endothelial Dysfunction, Vascular Inflammation and Atherosclerosis’, *Basic and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology*, 123(5), pp. 523–538. doi: 10.1111/bcpt.13054.
- PERKENI (2019) *Pengelolaan dan Pencegahan Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 Dewasa di Indonesia*.
- Phu, S. et al. (2020) ‘The diagnostic value of the Short Physical Performance Battery for sarcopenia’, *BMC Geriatrics*, 20(242), pp. 1–7.
- Physiotherapy Rehabilitation of Osteoporotic Vertebral Fracture (2013) ‘Short Physical Performance Battery (SPPB) - Protocol’.
- Piercy, K. L. et al. (2018) ‘The physical activity guidelines for Americans’, *JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association*, 320(19), pp. 2020–2028. doi: 10.1001/jama.2018.14854.
- Piercy KL, Troiano RP, B. R. (2018) ‘The Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans’, *JAMA: The Journal of the American Medical Association*, 319(320). doi: 10.1001/jama.2018.14854.

- Pulungan, A. B., Fadiana, G. and Annisa, D. (2021) 'Type 1 diabetes mellitus in children: Experience in Indonesia', *Clinical Pediatric Endocrinology*. Jeff Corporation Co. Ltd, pp. 11–18. doi: 10.1297/cpe.30.11.
- Puthoff, M. L. (2008) 'Outcome Measures in Cardiopulmonary Physical Therapy : Short Physical Performance Battery', 19(1), pp. 17–22.
- Radhika, J. et al. (2020) 'Effectiveness of buerger-allen exercise on lower extremity perfusion and peripheral neuropathy symptoms among patients with diabetes mellitus', *Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research*, 25(4), pp. 291–295. doi: 10.4103/ijnmr.IJNMR_63_19.
- Rekeneire, N. De et al. (2003) 'Diabetes Is Associated With Subclinical Functional Limitation in Nondisabled Older Individuals', *Diabetes Care*, 26(12).
- RISKESDAS (2018) *Hasil Utama Riskesdas Tentang Prevalensi Diabetes Melitus di Indonesia*.
- Rodríguez-gómez, I. et al. (2021) 'Relationship between physical performance and frailty syndrome in older adults: The mediating role of physical activity, sedentary time and body composition', *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(1), pp. 1–12. doi: 10.3390/ijerph18010203.
- Rom, O. et al. (2012) 'Lifestyle and Sarcopenia – Etiology, Prevention and Treatment', *Rambam Maimonides Medical Journal*, 3(4), p. e0024. doi: 10.5041/rmmj.10091.
- Saeedi, P. et al. (2019) 'Global and regional diabetes prevalence estimates for 2019 and projections for 2030 and 2045: Results from the International Diabetes Federation Diabetes Atlas, 9th edition', *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, 157, p. 107843. doi: 10.1016/j.diabres.2019.107843.
- Saeki, C. et al. (2019) 'Comparative assessment of sarcopenia using the JSH, AWGS, and EWGSOP2 criteria and the relationship between sarcopenia, osteoporosis, and osteosarcopenia in patients with liver cirrhosis', *BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders*, 20(1), pp. 1–12. doi: 10.1186/s12891-019-2983-4.
- Salim, M. B., Hakim, R. and Triliana, R. (2021) 'Perbedaan Waist To Hip Ratio, Fat Folds, Dan Body Mass Index Pada Individu Sehat Dengan Individu Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 Di Malang Raya', *Jurnal Bio Komplementer Medicine*, 8(2), pp. 1–9. Available at: <http://riset.unisma.ac.id/index.php/jbm/article/view/13991%0Ahttp://riset.unisma.ac.id/index.php/jbm/article/download/13991/10756>.
- Sami, W. et al. (2015) 'Effect Of Diet Counseling On Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus', *International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research*, 4(8), pp. 112–118.
- Sari, N. and Purnama, A. (2019) 'Aktivitas Fisik dan Hubungannya dengan Kejadian Diabetes Mellitus', *Window of Health : Jurnal Kesehatan*, 2(4), pp. 368–381. doi: 10.33368/woh.v0i0.213.

- Schnurr, T. M. *et al.* (2020) ‘Obesity, unfavourable lifestyle and genetic risk of type 2 diabetes: a case-cohort study’, *Diabetologia*, 63(7), pp. 1324–1332. doi: 10.1007/s00125-020-05140-5.
- Schwartz, A. V. *et al.* (2002) ‘Older Women With Diabetes Have a Higher Risk of Falls’, *Diabetes Care*, 25(10), pp. 1749–1754.
- Schwartz, S. S. *et al.* (2017) ‘A Unified Pathophysiological Construct of Diabetes and its Complications’, *Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism*, 28(9), pp. 645–655. doi: 10.1016/j.tem.2017.05.005.
- Setiati, S. (2014) ‘Geriatric Medicine, Sarkopenia, Frailty, dan Kualitas Hidup Pasien Usia Lanjut: Tantangan Masa Depan Pendidikan, Penelitian dan Pelayanan Kedokteran di Indonesia’, *eJournal Kedokteran Indonesia*, 1(3). doi: 10.23886/ejki.1.3008.
- Setiati, S. *et al.* (2019) ‘Frailty state among Indonesian elderly: Prevalence, associated factors, and frailty state transition’, *BMC Geriatrics*, 19(1), pp. 1–10. doi: 10.1186/s12877-019-1198-8.
- Setyorogo, S. and Trisnawati, S. . (2013) ‘Faktor Resiko Kejadian Diabetes Melitus Tipe II Di Puskesmas Kecamatan Cengkareng Jakarta Barat Tahun 2012’, *Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan*, 5(1), pp. 6–11.
- Sharabi, K. *et al.* (2015) ‘Molecular Pathophysiology of Hepatic Glucose Production’, *Molecular aspects of medicine*, 46, pp. 21–33. doi: 10.1016/j.mam.2015.09.003.
- Sherrington, C. *et al.* (2017) ‘Exercise to prevent falls in older adults: An updated systematic review and meta-analysis’, *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, 51(24), pp. 1749–1757. doi: 10.1136/bjsports-2016-096547.
- Sherwood, L. (2016) *Fisiologi Manusia dari Sel ke Sistem*. 8th edn. Jakarta: EGC.
- Sigal, R. J. *et al.* (2018) ‘Physical Activity and Diabetes’, *Canadian Journal of Diabetes*, 42, pp. S54–S63. doi: 10.1016/j.jcjd.2017.10.008.
- Silbernagl, S. and Lang, F. (2016) *Teks & Atlas Berwarna Patofisiologi*. 3rd edn. Jakarta: EGC.
- Simanjuntak, G. V. and Simamora, M. (2020) ‘Lama menderita diabetes mellitus tipe 2 sebagai faktor risiko neuropati perifer diabetik’, *Holistik Jurnal Kesehatan*, 14(1), pp. 96–100. doi: 10.33024/hjk.v14i1.1810.
- Sinclair, A. J. and Abdelhafiz, A. H. (2017) ‘PT University of Aston and Foundation for Diabetes Research in Older People , Diabetes Frail’, *Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications*. doi: 10.1016/j.jdiacomp.2017.05.003.
- Singh, R. *et al.* (2016) ‘Fatigue in type 2 diabetes: Impact on quality of life and predictors’, *PLoS ONE*, 11(11). doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0165652.
- Sipayung, R., Siregar, F. A. and Nurmaini (2017) ‘Hubungan Aktivitas Fisik dengan Kejadian Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 pada Perempuan Usia Lanjut di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Padang Bulan Tahun 2017’, *Jurnal Muara*

- Sains, Teknologi, Kedokteran, dan Ilmu Kesehatan*, 2, pp. 78–86.
- Sloan, G., Selvarajah, D. and Tesfaye, S. (2021) ‘Pathogenesis, diagnosis and clinical management of diabetic sensorimotor peripheral neuropathy’, *Nature Reviews Endocrinology*, 17(7), pp. 400–420. doi: 10.1038/s41574-021-00496-z.
- Stolar, M. (2010) ‘Glycemic Control and Complications in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus’, *American Journal of Medicine*, 123(3 SUPPL.), pp. S3–S11. doi: 10.1016/j.amjmed.2009.12.004.
- Strutmeyer, E. S. *et al.* (2008) ‘The relationship of reduced peripheral nerve function and diabetes with physical performance in older white and black adults: The health, aging, and body composition (Health ABC) study’, *Diabetes Care*, 31(9), pp. 1767–1772. doi: 10.2337/dc08-0433.
- Suryadinata, R. V. and Sukarno, D. A. (2019) ‘Pengaruh Aktivitas Fisik Terhadap Risiko Obesitas Pada Usia Dewasa’, *The Indonesian Journal of Public Health*, 14(1), pp. 106–116. doi: 10.20473/ijph.v14i1.2019.104-114.
- Therakomen, V., Petchlorlian, A. and Lakananurak, N. (2020) ‘Prevalence and risk factors of primary sarcopenia in community-dwelling outpatient elderly: a cross-sectional study’, *Scientific Reports*, 10(1). doi: 10.1038/s41598-020-75250-y.
- Thivolet, C. *et al.* (2017) ‘Reduction of endoplasmic reticulum-mitochondria interactions in beta cells from patients with type 2 diabetes’, *PLoS ONE*, 12(7), pp. 1–17. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0182027.
- Tournadre, A. *et al.* (2019) ‘Sarcopenia’, *Joint Bone Spine*, 86(3), pp. 309–314. doi: 10.1016/j.jbspin.2018.08.001.
- Umegaki, H. (2016) ‘Sarcopenia and frailty in older patients with diabetes mellitus’, *Geriatrics and Gerontology International*, 16(3), pp. 293–299. doi: 10.1111/ggi.12688.
- Veronese, N. *et al.* (2017) ‘A Comparison of Objective Physical Performance Tests and Future Mortality in the Elderly People’, 72(3), pp. 362–368. doi: 10.1093/gerona/glw139.
- Volpato, S. *et al.* (2012) ‘Role of muscle mass and muscle quality in the association between diabetes and gait speed’, *Diabetes Care*, 35(8), pp. 1672–1679. doi: 10.2337/dc11-2202.
- Wang, C. P. and Hazuda, H. P. (2011) ‘Better glycemic control is associated with maintenance of lower-extremity function over time in Mexican American and European American older adults with diabetes’, *Diabetes Care*, 34(2), pp. 268–273. doi: 10.2337/dc10-1405.
- WHO (2020) *Physical activity*, World Health Organization.
- Xavier, G. D. S. (2018) ‘The cells of the islets of langerhans’, *Journal of Clinical Medicine*, 7(3), pp. 1–17. doi: 10.3390/jcm7030054.

- Xiao, Y. *et al.* (2016) 'Diabetic wound regeneration using peptide-modified hydrogels to target re-epithelialization', *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 113(40), pp. E5792–E5801. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1612277113.
- Xue, Q. L. (2011) 'The Frailty Syndrome: Definition and Natural History', *Clinics in Geriatric Medicine*, 27(1), pp. 1–15. doi: 10.1016/j.cger.2010.08.009.
- Yoon, J. W. and Jang, H. C. (2016) 'Hyperglycemia is associated with impaired muscle quality in older men with diabetes: The Korean Longitudinal study on health and aging (Diabetes Metab J 2016;40:140-6)', *Diabetes and Metabolism Journal*, 40(3), pp. 250–251. doi: 10.4093/dmj.2016.40.3.250.
- Zaharieva, D. P. *et al.* (2020) 'Advances in Exercise, Physical Activity, and Diabetes', *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics*, 22(S1), pp. S109–S118. doi: 10.1089/dia.2020.2508.
- Zheng, Y., Ley, S. H. and Hu, F. B. (2018) 'Global aetiology and epidemiology of type 2 diabetes mellitus and its complications', *Nature Reviews Endocrinology*, 14(2), pp. 88–98. doi: 10.1038/nrendo.2017.151.

