

**ABSTRAK :** Kejadian obesitas di masyarakat Indonesia mengalami peningkatan pada usia >18 tahun sebesar 31,0%. Peningkatan yang terjadi dapat disebabkan oleh faktor internal dan eksternal seperti pola makan yang tidak terkontrol, tingkat aktivitas fisik kurang, keadaan ekonomi, kurang tidur, dan kurangnya konsumsi buah dan sayur. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan obesitas sentral, dan konstipasi terhadap frekuensi konsumsi buah dan sayur pada usia dewasa. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross sectional, populasi penelitian ini yaitu paguyuban "Brother of Rasuna" yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Sampel pada penelitian ini sebanyak 50 responden secara purposive. Instrumen yang digunakan yaitu kuesioner preferensi buah dan sayur, konstipasi, dan FFQ. Hasil penelitian ini menggunakan uji spearman dengan probabilitas ( $p<0.05$ ), didapatkan hasil tidak terdapat hubungan antara lingkar pinggang dengan frekuensi konsumsi buah wanita ( $p\text{-value} : 0.230$ ), pria ( $p\text{-value}$ : 0.317), dan dengan frekuensi konsumsi sayur wanita ( $p\text{-value}:0.527$ ), pria ( $p\text{-value}:0.619$ ). Sedangkan, pada RLPP tidak terdapat hubungan dengan frekuensi konsumsi buah wanita ( $p\text{-value}:0.669$ ), dan pria ( $p\text{-value}:317$ ), dan dengan frekuensi konsumsi sayur wanita ( $p\text{-value}:0.159$ ), pria ( $p\text{-value}:0.619$ ). Tidak terdapat hubungan antara konstipasi dengan frekuensi konsumsi buah dan sayur dengan ( $p\text{-value} 0.188$  buah;  $p\text{-value} 0.609$  sayur). Kesimpulan penelitian ini tidak terdapat hubungan antara obesitas sentral, konstipasi dan frekuensi buah dan sayur, diharapkan responden memperhatikan pola makan sesuai dengan Pedoman Gizi Seimbang.

Kata Kunci: Buah, Dewasa, Obesitas Sentral, Sayur

**ABSTRACT :** The incidence of obesity in Indonesian society has increased at ages >18 years by 31.0%. The increase that occurs can be caused by internal and external factors such as uncontrolled eating patterns, lack of physical activity levels, economic conditions, lack of sleep, and lack of consumption of fruit and vegetables. This study aims to analyze the relationship between central obesity and constipation on the frequency of fruit and vegetable consumption in adulthood. This research design uses a cross sectional design, the research population is the "Brother of Rasuna"

community which meets the inclusion criteria. The sample in this study was 50 respondents, purposively. The instruments used were fruit and vegetable preference questionnaires, constipation, and FFQ. The results of this study used the Spearman test with probability ( $p<0.05$ ), The results showed that there was no relationship between waist circumference and the frequency of fruit consumption in women (p-value: 0.230), men (p-value: 0.317), and with the frequency of vegetable consumption in women (p-value: 0.527), men (p-value: 0.527). Whereas, in RLPP there is no relationship with the frequency of fruit consumption by women (p-value: 0.669), and men (p-value: 0.317), and with the frequency of vegetable consumption in women (p-value: 0.159), men (p-value: 0.159), 0.619). There is no relationship between constipation and the frequency of fruit and vegetable consumption (p-value 0.188 fruit; p-value 0.609 vegetables). The conclusion of this study is that there is no relationship between central obesity, constipation and the frequency of fruit and vegetables. It is hoped that respondents will pay attention to their diet in accordance with the Balanced Nutrition Guidelines.

Keywords: Fruit, Adults, Central Obesity, Vegetables