

GAMBARAN KUALITAS HIDUP PENDERITA HIPERTENSI DI DESA RANDUACIR, ARGOMULYO, SALATIGA.

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: hipertensi atau tekanan darah tinggi merupakan penyakit tidak menular namun yang dapat mempengaruhi kualitas hidup penderita. kualitas hidup penderita hipertensi dapat terganggu. Pentingnya penderita mengetahui kualitas hidupnya sebagai acuan untuk tetap berperilaku sehat dengan kualitas hidup yang baik.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui gambaran kualitas hidup penderita hipertensi

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *crosssectional*. Populasi berjumlah 68 responden dengan jumlah sampel 40 responden dengan menggunakan teknik total sampling/ sampling jenuh. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner kualitas hidup WHOQOL. Analisa univariat untuk mengetahui frekuensi.

Hasil: kualitas hidup penderita hipertensi di desa randuacir buruk sebanyak 20%, cukup buruk sebanyak 52.5%, cukup baik sebanyak 27.5%

Kesimpulan: Kualitas hidup penderita hipertensi di desa randuacir mendapatkan hasil 52.5% cukup buruk..

Saran : Diharapkan peneliti selanjutnya bisa mengembangkan dan melanjutkan penelitian mengenai gambaran kualitas hidup penderita hipertensi.

Kata kunci : kualitas hidup, hipertensi

The relationship between the role of nurses as educator and the quality of life of hypertension sufferers in Randuacir Village, Salaitga City

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ABSTRACT

Background: the quality of life of people's life with hypertension is very disturbed. For this reason, the role of nurses as educator is needed to provide health information so that patients can know their health and can improve their quality of life.

Objective: To determine the relationship between the role of nurses as educator and the quality of the patient's life with hypertension

Methods: This study used a quantitative design with a cross-sectional approach. The population was 68 respondents with a sample of 40 respondents using total sampling/saturated sampling technique. The instrument used was a questionnaire on the role of nurses as educators and WHOQOL quality of life. Bivariate analysis used Kendall's tau.

Results: The role of nurses as educators in the good category is 31 respondents (77.5%), the quality of life of hypertension sufferers is in the quite bad category (47.5%). The results of the Kendall's tau test obtained a p value of 0.000 which means that there is a relationship between the role of health workers as educator and the quality of life of patients with hypertension.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the role of nurses as educators and the quality of life of hypertension sufferers in Randuacir Village, Salaitga City.

Suggestion: It is hoped that further researchers can develop and continue research on the role of nurses as educators on the quality of life for patients with hypertension.

Keywords: Role of Nurses as Educators, quality of life for patients with hypertension