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FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PERILAKU KEPATUHAN MINUM OBAT HIPERTENSI PADA LANSIA PENDERITA HIPERTENSI DI DESA BANYUBIRU

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Hipertensi adalah kelainan sistem sirkulasi darah yang mengakibatkan peningkatan tekanan darah diatas normal atau $\geq 140/90$ mmHg. Salah satu faktor pengendalian hipertensi yaitu perilaku kepatuhan minum obat hipertensi. Tujuan dari dilakukannya penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku kepatuhan minum obat hipertensi pada lansia hipertensi di Desa Banyubiru

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini adalah analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dengan jumlah sampel 88 responden diambil dengan metode *simple random sampling*.

Hasil : Ada hubungsn antara pengetahuan (*p-value 0,022*) dengan perilaku kepatuhan minum obat hipertensi pada lansia penderita hipertensi. Tidak ada hubungan antara sikap (*p-value 0,444*), akses pelayanan kesehatan (*p-value 0,185*), kepemilikan JKN (*p-value 0,84*), dan dukungan keluarga (*p-value 0,59*) dengan perilaku kepatuhan minum obat hipertensi pada lansia penderita hipertensi di Desa Banyubiru

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan antara sikap dengan perilaku kepatuhan minum obat hipertensi pada lansia penderita hipertensi. Tdak ada hubungan antara sikap, akses pelayanan kesehatan, kepemilikan JKN dan dukungan keluarga dengan perilaku kepatuhan minum obat hipertensi pada lansia pederita hipertensi

Kata kunci : Pengetahuan, sikap, akses pelayanan kesehatan, kepemilikan JKN, dukungan keluarga.

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FACTORS RELATED TO HYPERTENSION DRINKING COMPLIANCE BEHAVIOR IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION IN BANYUBIRU VILLAGE

ABSTRACT

Background : Hypertension is a disorder of the blood circulation system which results in an increase in blood pressure above normal or $\geq 140/90$ mmHg. One of the factors controlling hypertension is the behavior of adherence to taking hypertension medication. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with adherence to hypertension medication in elderly hypertensives in Banyubiru Village.

Method : This type of research is an analytic approach *cross sectional* with a total sample of 88 respondents taken by the method *simple random sampling*.

Results : There is a related between knowledge (*p-value 0,022*) with the behavior of adherence to taking hypertension medication in elderly people with hypertension. There is no related between attitude (*p-value 0,444*), access to health services (*p-value 0,185*), ownership of the National Health Insurance (*p-value 0,84*), and family support (*p-value 0,59*) with the behavior of adherence to taking hypertension medication in elderly people with hypertension in Banyubiru Village

Conclusion : There is a related between attitude and adherence to hypertension medication behavior in elderly people with hypertension. There is unrelated between attitude, access to health services, ownership of National Health Insurance and family support with adherence behavior in taking hypertension medication in elderly people with hypertension

Keywords : Knowledge, attitudes, access to health services, ownership of National Health Insurance, family support.