

**PREVALENSI, KESADARAN, DAN TERAPI RESPONDEN HIPERTENSI  
BERDASARKAN KAJIAN FAKTOR RISIKO KESEHATAN DI DUKUH SAMBISARI,  
SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA**

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**INTISARI**

Hipertensi merupakan salah satu penyakit tidak menular yang memiliki prevalensi tinggi di Indonesia. Hipertensi yaitu keadaan seseorang yang mengalami peningkatan tekanan darah diatas normal. Meningkatnya angka prevalensi hipertensi berpengaruh pada kesadaran dan terapi hipertensi yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat. Salah satu penyebab hipertensi yaitu faktor kajian risiko kesehatan. Faktor kajian risiko kesehatan meliputi *body mass index*, pola makan, alkohol, aktivitas fisik, merokok, dan penyakit penyerta. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi prevalensi, kesadaran dan terapi responden pada responden di Dukuh Sambisari, Sleman, Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini menggunakan survei farmakoepidemiologi metode observasional dengan rancangan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 205 responden. Penelitian dilakukan di Dukuh Sambisari, Sleman, Yogyakarta. Sampel diambil secara *purpose sampling*. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara statistik dengan, uji normalitas, uji univariat, uji one way anova, uji T *Independent*, dan uji *Chi-Square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 43,5% proporsi prevalensi hipertensi, 31 % responden sadar hipertensi dan 26,5 % responden yang melakukan terapi hipertensi. Faktor risiko kesehatan memberikan hasil perbedaan tidak bermakna terhadap prevalensi, kesadaran, dan terapi hipertensi dengan faktor risiko kesehatan di Dukuh Sambisari.

**Kata kunci** : hipertensi, kesadaran, terapi, faktor risiko kesehatan.

ABSTRACT

Hypertension is one of the problems non-communicable diseases that have a high prevalence in Indonesia. Hypertension is a state of someone who experienced an increase in blood pressure above normal. The increasing prevalence of hypertension effect on awareness and treatment of hypertension is done by people. One cause of hypertension is a health risk assessment factors. Health risk assessment factors include Body mass index, physical activity, smoking, and comorbidities. This study aimed to identify the prevalence of hypertension, awareness of respondents to hypertension and therapy as well as the influence of health risk factors on the prevalence, awareness, and treatment of hypertension.

This study uses survey pharmacoepidemiology observational methods and analytic descriptive cross-sectional design. Research subjects were 205 respondents. The study was conducted in in Hamlet Sambisari, Sleman, Yogyakarta. Samples were taken by purposive sampling. Data were analyzed statistically, normality test, univariate, anovatest, Independent T-test and Chi-Square test. The results showed 43.5% proportion of the prevalence of hypertension, 31% of respondents are aware of hypertension and 26.5% of respondents who perform the treatment of hypertension and was not significantly different between the relationship prevalence, awareness, and treatment of hypertension with health risk factors in Hamlet Sambisari.

Keywords: Hypertension, awareness, treatment, health risk factors.

