

**PREVALENSI, KESADARAN, DAN TERAPI RESPONDEN
HIPERTENSI DI DUKUH JRAGUNG, JOGOTIRTO, BERBAH,
KABUPATEN SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA
(KAJIAN FAKTOR SOSIO-EKONOMI)**

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INTISARI

Hipertensi adalah suatu keadaan seseorang mengalami peningkatan tekanan darah melebihi batas normal secara berkala di dalam arteri. Penelitian ini bertujuan melakukan observasi untuk mendapatkan proporsi prevalensi, kesadaran, dan terapi responden hipertensi di Dukuh Jragung, Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta. Penelitian dilakukan berdasarkan teori *the rule of halves* yaitu hanya seperdelapan orang yang melakukan terapi terkontrol dari keseluruhan populasi yang diteliti.

Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian observasional, survei farmakoepidemiologi dengan desain penelitian secara *cross-sectional* (potong lintang). Teknik pengambilan sampel (*sampling*) yang digunakan pada penelitian adalah teknik *purposive sampling*. Jumlah responden yang digunakan sebanyak 244 orang yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi penelitian. Data yang didapatkan dikelompokkan berdasarkan jenis kelamin, umur, pendidikan, pekerjaan, penghasilan, tekanan darah sistolik, tekanan darah diastolik, dan denyut nadi. Data penelitian dianalisis menggunakan uji *chi square*, uji *one way anova*, dan uji *t independent* dengan taraf kepercayaan 95%.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa proporsi prevalensi hipertensi responden adalah 59,8% dari total responden penelitian, proporsi kesadaran hipertensi responden adalah 36,1% dari total responden penelitian, dan proporsi responden yang melakukan terapi hipertensi adalah 23,8% dari total responden penelitian. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara faktor sosio-ekonomi yang meliputi pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan penghasilan terhadap prevalensi, kesadaran, dan terapi hipertensi responden Dukuh Jragung, Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta.

Kata kunci : hipertensi, prevalensi, kesadaran, terapi, pendidikan, pekerjaan, penghasilan.

ABSTRACT

Hypertension is a condition of a person experiencing an increase in blood pressure exceeds normal limits on a regular basis in the arteries linearly related to the morbidity and mortality of cardiovascular disease. This research aims to make observations to obtain the proportion of the prevalence, awareness, and treatment of hypertension in Hamlet Jragung respondents, Sleman, Yogyakarta.

The study was conducted based on the theory of the rule of halves where only one eighth of those perform the controlled treatment of the entire population studied. This study is an observational study, Pharmacoepidemiology survey with research design is cross-sectional (cross-sectional). The technique of sampling (sampling) used in the study was purposive sampling technique. The number of respondents are as many as 244 people who met the inclusion criteria of the study. The data obtained are grouped by gender, age, education, occupation, income, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, and pulse. The data were analyzed using chi square test, one way ANOVA test and independent t test with confidence interval 95%.

The results of this study showed that the prevalence of hypertension proportion of respondents is 59.8% of the total survey respondents, the proportion of hypertension awareness of respondents is 36.1% of the total survey respondents, and the proportion of respondents who do therapy of hypertension is 23.8% of the total survey respondents. The results showed that there was no significant relationship between the influence of socio-economic factors that include education, occupation, and income with the prevalence, awareness, and treatment of hypertension respondents Dukuh Jragung, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta.

Keywords : *hypertension, prevalence, awareness, treatment, education, occupation, income.*