

INTISARI

Hipertensi adalah peningkatan tekanan darah secara persisten dengan tekanan darahnya lebih dari 140/90mmHg. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan observasi untuk mendapatkan proporsi prevalensi, kesadaran dan terapi responden hipertensi di dukuh Krodan, Maguwoharjo, Sleman, Yogyakarta dengan kajian faktor sosio-ekonomi (pendidikan, pekerjaan dan penghasilan). Penelitian berdasarkan teori *the rule of halves* yaitu dari keseluruhan populasi hanya seperdelapan orang yang melakukan terapi.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah survei farmakoepidemiologi, rancangan penelitiannya dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data penelitian dianalisis menggunakan uji *t independent*, uji *two way anova* dan uji *chi square* dengan taraf kepercayaan 95%. Penelitian melibatkan 239 responden di Dukuh Krodan, Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan proporsi prevalensi hipertensi sebanyak 54,4%, proporsi responden yang sadar mengalami hipertensi sebanyak 25,5% dan proporsi terapi hipertensi sebanyak 13,8% dari total responden.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan bermakna pada variabel penghasilan terhadap terapi hipertensi dengan nilai $p = 0,042$ (OR=0,44, CI95% 0,027-0,921), namun tidak terdapat perbedaan faktor sosio-ekonomi terhadap prevalensi dan kesadaran hipertensi.

Kata kunci: hipertensi, kesadaran, terapi, faktor sosio-ekonomi (pendidikan, pekerjaan dan penghasilan)

ABSTRACT

Hypertension is a persistent increase of blood pressure with its blood pressure is more than 140/90 mmHg. The research purposed to conduct an observation to get a prevalence proportion, awareness, and therapy on hypertension respondents at Krodan, Maguwoharjo, Sleman, Yogyakarta using a socio-economic factors study (education, profession, and salary). The research was based on *the rule of halves* theory, was from the whole population one eight person did a therapy.

The type of the research was a pharmacoepidemiological survey and the research design was a cross-sectional approach using a purposive sampling. The data was analyzed by independent t-test, two ways anova test, and chi square test with confidence interval 95 %. The research involved 239 respondents at Krodan, Maguwoharjo, Sleman, Yogyakarta.

The research result showed the prevalence proportion of hypertension was 54,4%, the proportion of respondents who were aware about hypertension was 25,5%, and the proportion of respondents who did a therapy was 13,8% from the whole respondent. The research result showed there was a difference on the salary variable in therapy of hypertension with its p value= 0,042 (OR= 0,44, CI95% 0,027-0,921). However, there was no difference on socio-economic factors in the prevalence and awareness of hypertension.

Keywords: Hypertension, awareness, therapy, socio-economic factors (education, profession and salary)