

INTISARI

Hipertensi adalah penyakit umum yang didefinisikan sebagai peningkatan terus-menerus tekanan darah arteri, keadaan peningkatan tekanan darah sistolik ≥ 140 mmHg dan/atau ≥ 90 mmHg diastolik. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengevaluasi perbedaan faktor sosio-ekonomi yaitu pendidikan pekerjaan dan penghasilan terhadap proporsi prevalensi, kesadaran, terapi, dan pengendalian tekanan darah responden hipertensi di Padukuhan Malang Rejo dan Sanggrahan. Peneliti mengacu pada fenomena 'rule of halves'. Jenis penelitian adalah observasional analitik, rancangan *cross-sectional*, dan lokasi penelitian dipilih secara sampling acak sederhana dengan jenis *purposive sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan uji *chi-square* dan uji t. Responden penelitian sejumlah 255 orang pada usia ≥ 40 tahun.

Responden penelitian menunjukkan 46,67% hipertensi, 35,67% sadar hipertensi, 26,66% melakukan terapi, dan 3,92% tekanan darah terkontrol. Berdasarkan faktor sosio-ekonomi yaitu pendidikan \leq SMP 67,1%, pekerjaan *indoor* 55,7%, penghasilan \leq UMR 79,6%. Hasil uji *chi-square* faktor sosio-ekonomi yaitu pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan penghasilan tidak memiliki perbedaan bermakna terhadap prevalensi, kesadaran, terapi, dan pengendalian tekanan darah responden hipertensi di Padukuhan Malang Rejo dan Sanggrahan dengan nilai $p > 0,05$. Pada analisis karakteristik responden variabel jenis kelamin, dan pekerjaan terdapat perbedaan bermakna dengan tekanan darah sistolik yaitu nilai $p < 0,05$.

Kata kunci : Hipertensi, prevalensi, kesadaran, terapi, pengendalian tekanan darah, faktor sosio-ekonomi.

ABSTRACT

Hypertension is a common disease defined as a persistent increase in arterial blood pressure continuously circumstances ≥ 140 mmHg increase in systolic blood pressure and/or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg. The purpose of this study was to evaluate differences in socio-economic factors, namely education employment and income to the proportion of the prevalence, awareness, treatment, and control of blood pressure in hypertensive respondents Malang Padukuhan Rejo and Sanggrahan. Evaluate the socio-economic difference factors: education, employment, and income to prevalence, awareness, treatment, and control of blood pressure in hypertensive respondents in Malang Rejo and Sanggrahan village. This research refer to phenomenon of 'rule of halves'. This study was observational, cross-sectional design, and simple random sampling with purposive sampling. Analysis using chi-square and t-tests. The number of respondents 255 people, were aged ≥ 40 years.

This research showed that 46.57% of respondents with hypertension, 35.67% were aware of hypertension, 26.66% do therapy, and 3.92% of control blood pressure. Based on socio-economic factors, education \leq SMP 67.1%, 55.7% indoor work, and earnings \leq UMR 79.6%. Chi-square test results of socio-economic factors: namely education, employment, and income do not have significant differences in the prevalence, awareness, treatment, and control of blood pressure of hypertensive in the Wedomartani village with a value of $p > 0.05$. In characteristics analysis of respondents variables gender, and employment there are significant differences in systolic blood pressure value $p < 0.05$.

Keywords : Hypertension, prevalence, awareness, treatment, blood pressure control, socio-economic factors