

## ABSTRAK

### HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DENGAN KEPATUHAN MINUM OBAT PADA PASIEN HIPERTENSI

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Hipertensi merupakan masalah kesehatan publik utama di seluruh dunia dan merupakan faktor resiko penyakit kardiovaskular tersering sehingga disebut *silent killer*, serta belum terkontrol optimal di seluruh dunia. Kurangnya pengetahuan pasien menyebabkan rendahnya kepatuhan dalam mengkonsumsi obat pada pasien hipertensi. Tujuan Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dengan kepatuhan minum obat pada pasien hipertensi. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan analitik korelasi dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh pasien hipertensi di Dusun Mojolegi Desa Sawo Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Pesanggrahan Kabupaten Mojokerto sejumlah 40 orang. Teknik sampling penelitian ini adalah *total sampling*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 40 orang. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner *Hypertension Knowledge Level Scale* dan *Hill Bone*. Analisa data menggunakan *crosstab*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hampir setengah responden mempunyai pengetahuan baik, patuh dalam minum obat yaitu 17 responden (42,5%), responden yang mempunyai pengetahuan baik, tetapi tidak patuh dalam minum obat yaitu 2 responden (5%), responden yang mempunyai pengetahuan cukup, dan patuh dalam minum obat yaitu 4 responden (10%), responden yang mempunyai pengetahuan cukup dan tidak patuh dalam minum obat yaitu 13 responden (32,5%). Hasil analisa *crosstab* menunjukkan bahwa responden yang mempunyai pengetahuan baik cenderung patuh dalam mengkonsumsi obat. Responden yang mempunyai pengetahuan baik dan patuh dalam mengkonsumsi obat disebabkan karena pengetahuan merupakan dasar seseorang untuk bertindak agar tindakan tersebut *long lasting*. Responden yang mengetahui bahwa obat hipertensi harus tetap diminum setiap hari akan cenderung patuh.

**Kata Kunci:** pengetahuan, kepatuhan, minum obat, hipertensi

## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE WITH DRUG COMPLIANCE IN HYPERTENSION PATIENTS**

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Hypertension was a major public health problem worldwide and was the most common risk factor for cardiovascular disease, so it was called the silent killer, and had not been optimally controlled worldwide. Lack of patient knowledge causes low compliance in taking drugs in hypertensive patients. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and adherence to medication in hypertensive patients. This research design uses correlation analytic with cross sectional approach. The population in this study was all hypertensive patients in Mojolegi Hamlet, Sawo Village, Work Area of the Pesanggrahan Health Center, Mojokerto Regency, with a total of 40 people. The sampling technique of this research was total sampling. The sample in this study amounted to 40 people. The research instrument used a Hypertension Knowledge Level Scale and Hill Bone questionnaire. Data analysis used crosstab. The results showed that almost half of the respondents had good knowledge, were obedient in taking medicine, as many as 17 respondents (42.5%), respondents who had good knowledge, but were not compliant in taking medicine, as many as 2 respondents (5%), respondents who had sufficient knowledge, and were obedient in taking medication, as many as 4 respondents (10%), respondents who had sufficient knowledge and were not obedient in taking medication, as many as 13 respondents (32.5%). The results of crosstab analysis show that respondents who had good knowledge tend to be obedient in taking drugs. Respondents who had good knowledge, they would be obedient in taking drugs because knowledge was the basic for a person to act so the action would be long lasting. Respondents who knew that hypertension drugs must be taken every day would tend to comply.

**Keywords: knowledge, compliance, taking medication, hypertension**