

**PROGRAM STUDI KEPERAWATAN, FAKULTAS KEPERAWATAN
INSTITUT KESEHATAN PAYUNG NEGERI PEKANBARU**

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**Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Dengan Kepatuhan Pengontrolan Tekanan
Darah Pada Pasien Hipertensi Di Puskesmas Sipayung Kecamatan Rengat.**

xiv + 47 Halaman + 10 Tabel + 11 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

Hipertensi merupakan penyakit kronis umum yang dapat menyebabkan komplikasi apabila tekanan darah tidak dikontrol secara rutin. Salah satu faktor yang diduga berhubungan dengan kepatuhan pengontrolan tekanan darah adalah tingkat pengetahuan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dengan kepatuhan pengontrolan tekanan darah pada pasien hipertensi di Puskesmas Sipayung Kecamatan Rengat. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain analitik korelasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 68 responden, dipilih menggunakan teknik purposive sampling. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner Hypertension Knowledge-Level Scale (HK-LS) dan Morisky Medication Adherence Scale (MMAS-8). Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-Square. Hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan lebih dari setengah responden (58,8%) memiliki tingkat pengetahuan tinggi, sedangkan hampir setengah responden (47,1%) memiliki tingkat kepatuhan sedang. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan nilai $p\text{-value} = 0,001$ ($p < 0,05$), sehingga disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan kepatuhan pengontrolan tekanan darah pada pasien hipertensi.

Kata Kunci :Hipertensi, Tingkat Pengetahuan, Kepatuhan
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The Relationship Between Knowledge Level and Blood Pressure Monitoring Adherence Among Hypertensive Patients at Sipayung Public Health Center, Rengat District

xiv + 47 Pages + 10 Tables + 11 Appendices

ABSTRACT

Hypertension is a common chronic disease that can lead to complications if blood pressure is not routinely monitored. One of the factors presumed to be associated with blood pressure monitoring adherence is the level of knowledge. This study aimed to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and adherence to blood pressure monitoring among patients with hypertension at Sipayung Public Health Center, Rengat District. This study employed a correlational analytic design with a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 68 respondents selected using a purposive sampling technique. Data were collected using the Hypertension Knowledge-Level Scale (HK-LS) and the Morisky Medication Adherence Scale (MMAS-8) questionnaires. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analyses with the Chi-Square test. The univariate analysis showed that more than half of the respondents (58.8%) had a high level of knowledge, while nearly half (47.1%) had a moderate level of adherence to blood pressure monitoring. The bivariate analysis showed a $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$), indicating a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and adherence to blood pressure monitoring among patients with hypertension.

Keywords :Hypertension, Knowledge Level, Blood Pressure Monitoring Adherence

References :23 (2012–2026)