

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AGENT CONSUMPTION NONADHERENCE AND HYPERTENSIVE URGENCY INCIDENCE IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION AT PUSKESMAS KEDATON BANDAR LAMPUNG ON OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 2018

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Background: Hypertensive urgency is a risk factor of various main diseases causing deaths in the world. Antihypertensive agent nonadherence can result in increasing blood pressure. The purpose of this research is to analyse the relationship between antihypertensive agent consumption nonadherence and hypertensive urgency incidence in patients with hypertension at Puskesmas Kedaton Bandar Lampung on October to November 2018.

Methods: This research used cross sectional design for its study design involving 86 respondents with a questionnaire called Morisky Medication Adherence Scale 8 (MMAS 8), and a blood pressure measurement on both arms. Data was analysed using both univariate analysis and stratified chi square for bivariate analysis.

Results: Nonadherence was higher (54.7%) than adherence of antihypertensive agent consumption, and hypertensive urgency incidence was much lower (3.5%) than non-hypertensive urgency. Stratified chi square analysis showed that p value = 1.000 (p value > 0.05).

Conclusion: There was no relation between antihypertensive agent consumption nonadherence with hypertensive urgency incidence in patient with hypertension at Puskesmas Kedaton Bandar Lampung on October to November 2018.

Keywords: hypertensive urgency, MMAS 8, nonadherence

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN ANTARA KETIDAKPATUHAN KONSUMSI ANTIHIPERTENSI DENGAN KEJADIAN HIPERTENSI URGENSI PADA PASIEN HIPERTENSI PUSKESMAS KEDATON BANDAR LAMPUNG PERIODE OKTOBER-NOVEMBER 2018

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Latar belakang: Hipertensi urgensi merupakan faktor risiko dari berbagai penyakit penyebab utama kematian di dunia. Ketidakpatuhan terhadap konsumsi antihipertensi akan menyebabkan peningkatan tekanan darah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara ketidakpatuhan konsumsi antihipertensi dengan kejadian hipertensi urgensi pada pasien hipertensi Puskesmas Kedaton Bandar Lampung periode Oktober-November 2018.

Metode penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional* dengan 86 responden dan satu buah kuesioner, yaitu *Morisky Medication Adherence Scale 8* (MMAS 8), serta pengukuran tekanan darah pada kedua lengan. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat (*chi square* stratifikasi).

Hasil penelitian: Ketidakpatuhan lebih banyak (54,7%), dan kejadian hipertensi urgensi lebih sedikit (3,5%). Berdasarkan uji *chi square* stratifikasi didapatkan $p\text{ value} = 1,000$ ($p\text{ value} > 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara ketidakpatuhan konsumsi antihipertensi dengan kejadian hipertensi urgensi pada pasien hipertensi di Puskesmas Kedaton Bandar Lampung periode Oktober-November 2018.

Kata kunci: hipertensi urgensi, ketidakpatuhan, MMAS 8