

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND MEDICATION LITERACY IN HYPERTENSION PATIENTS AT THE SATELIT HEALTH CENTER IN BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY

By

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Background: Hypertension is a chronic disease that requires long-term or lifelong medical therapy. Patient compliance is necessary to maintain the effectiveness of therapy. Medication literacy is an important factor in achieving patient adherence to therapy. Sociodemographic factors, patient conditions and health services are thought to contribute to medication literacy in hypertensive patients. Therapeutic adherence is related to medication literacy which includes knowledge, attitudes, behaviors/practices and skills. The purpose of this study was to determine the description and relationship of sociodemographic factors to medication literacy of hypertensive patients at the Satellite Health Center.

Methods: This type of research is an observational-analytic study with a cross-sectional approach. The research sample was 105 hypertension patients at the Bandar Lampung City Satellite Health Center. Inclusion criteria were willing to be interviewed, aged ≥ 18 years with a diagnosis of hypertension, routine treatment for ≥ 3 months, and/or having other comorbidities. Exclusion criteria were pregnant and had limited communication. Bivariate statistical analysis was performed using the Chi-Square test and multivariate logistic regression presented in tabular form.

Results: The results of the analysis show that respondents have a high level of medication literacy in the knowledge aspect, namely 63 respondents (60%), the practice aspect, namely 56 respondents (53.3%), and skills, namely 56 respondents (53.3%). The attitude aspect was dominated by the low category, namely 61 patients (58.1%). Multivariate analysis showed that the components that most influenced the medication literacy aspect (knowledge) were age ($p=0.046$), education level ($p=0.000$), and length of time suffering from hypertension ($p=0.025$). The practice aspect is significantly related to the level of education ($p=0.024$), the attitude and skills aspect is not significantly related to sociodemographic factors ($p<0.05$) of hypertensive patients at the Satellite Health Center.

Conclusion: There is a significant effect of age, family support, and employment status on knowledge, as well as the effect of educational level on practice.

Keywords: Sociodemographic, medication literacy, knowledge, attitude, practice, skill, hypertension.

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS HUBUNGAN ANTARA FAKTOR SOSIODEMOGRAFI TERHADAP *MEDICATION LITERACY* PADA PASIEN HIPERTENSI DI PUSKESMAS SATELIT KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Latar Belakang: Hipertensi merupakan penyakit kronik yang memerlukan terapi pengobatan dalam jangka panjang atau seumur hidup. Kepatuhan pasien diperlukan untuk mempertahankan efektivitas terapi. *Medication literacy* menjadi salah satu faktor penting dalam mencapai kepatuhan terapi pasien. Faktor sosiodemografi, kondisi pasien dan pelayanan kesehatan diduga berkontribusi terhadap *medication literacy* pasien hipertensi. Kepatuhan terapi berkaitan dengan *medication literacy* yang meliputi pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku/praktik dan keterampilan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran dan hubungan faktor sosiodemografi terhadap *medication literacy* pasien hipertensi di Puskesmas Satelit.

Metode: Jenis penelitian adalah studi observasional-analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 105 pasien hipertensi di Puskesmas Satelit Kota Bandar Lampung. Kriteria inklusi adalah bersedia diwawancara, berusia ≥ 18 tahun dengan diagnosis hipertensi, pengobatan rutin ≥ 3 bulan, dan/atau memiliki penyakit penyerta lain. Kriteria eksklusi adalah ibu hamil dan memiliki keterbatasan berkomunikasi. Analisis statistik bivariat dilakukan dengan uji *Chi-Square* dan multivariat dengan regresi logistik yang disajikan bentuk tabel.

Hasil: Hasil analisis menunjukkan responden memiliki tingkat *medication literacy* dengan kategori tinggi pada aspek *knowledge* yaitu 63 responden (60%), aspek *practice* yaitu 56 responden (53,3%), dan *skill* yaitu 56 responden (53,3%). Adapun aspek *attitude* didominasi kategori rendah yaitu 61 pasien (58,1%). Analisis multivariat menunjukkan komponen yang paling berpengaruh terhadap *medication literacy* aspek (*knowledge*) adalah usia ($p=0,046$), tingkat pendidikan ($p=0,000$), dan durasi penyakit hipertensi ($p=0,025$). Aspek *practice* berhubungan signifikan dengan tingkat pendidikan ($p=0,024$), aspek *attitude* dan *skill* tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan faktor sosiodemografi ($p \geq 0,05$) pasien hipertensi di Puskesmas Satelit.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat pengaruh dominan dari usia, dukungan keluarga, dan status pekerjaan terhadap *knowledge*, serta pengaruh tingkat pendidikan terhadap *practice*.

Kata Kunci: Sosiodemografi, *medication literacy*, pengetahuan, sikap, keterampilan perilaku/praktik, hipertensi.