

ABSTRACT

Relationship Between Knowledge, Attitude, and Access to Health Services and Adherence to Antihypertensive Medication Among Hypertensive Patients at Way Kandis Public Health Center

By

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Background: Hypertension is a chronic condition requiring long-term therapy, and adequate medication adherence is essential to prevent complications. Factors such as patient knowledge, attitude toward treatment, and access to health services may influence adherence levels.

Methods: This observational analytic study employed a cross-sectional design involving 75 hypertensive patients at Way Kandis Public Health Center in November 2025. Data were collected using validated questionnaires. Analyses included univariate distribution, Chi-square tests to determine bivariate associations, and binary logistic regression for multivariate analysis.

Results: Of 75 respondents, 36.0% had good knowledge, 37.3% moderate, and 26.7% poor. Attitudes were positive in 52.0%, neutral in 36.0%, and negative in 12.0%. Access to health services was good in 48.0%, moderate in 42.7%, and poor in 9.3%. Medication adherence was high in 22.7%, moderate in 46.7%, and low in 30.7%. Bivariate analysis showed significant associations between knowledge, attitude, and access to health services with medication adherence ($p < 0.05$). In multivariate analysis, knowledge and attitude remained significant predictors, whereas health service access was not statistically significant. The logistic model demonstrated good fit (Hosmer–Lemeshow $p = 0.557$; Nagelkerke $R^2 \approx 0.52$).

Conclusions: : Knowledge and attitude significantly influence medication adherence among hypertensive patients at Way Kandis Public Health Center. Interventions to enhance patient education and foster positive attitudes are recommended to improve adherence to antihypertensive therapy.

Keywords: attitude; health service access; hypertension; knowledge; medication adherence.

ABSTRAK

Hubungan Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Akses Pelayanan Kesehatan terhadap Kepatuhan Penggunaan Obat Antihipertensi pada Pasien Hipertensi di Puskesmas Way Kandis

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Latar Belakang: Hipertensi merupakan penyakit kronis yang memerlukan pengobatan jangka panjang; kepatuhan minum obat penting untuk mencegah komplikasi. Faktor pengetahuan, sikap, dan akses pelayanan diduga berhubungan dengan kepatuhan pasien.

Metode: Penelitian observasional analitik *cross-sectional* pada 75 pasien hipertensi di Puskesmas Way Kandis (November 2025). Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner terstandar; analisis univariat, uji Chi-Square untuk bivariat, dan regresi logistik biner untuk analisis multivariat.

Hasil: Dari 75 responden, distribusi univariat menunjukkan pengetahuan: baik 27 (36,0%), cukup 28 (37,3%), kurang 20 (26,7%); sikap: positif 39 (52,0%), netral 27 (36,0%), negatif 9 (12,0%); akses: baik 36 (48,0%), sedang 32 (42,7%), kurang 7 (9,3%); kepatuhan: patuh tinggi 17 (22,7%), patuh sedang 35 (46,7%), tidak patuh 23 (30,7%). Analisis bivariat menunjukkan hubungan bermakna antara pengetahuan, sikap, dan akses dengan kepatuhan ($p < 0,05$). Pada analisis multivariat (regresi logistik), pengetahuan dan sikap tetap berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kepatuhan, sedangkan akses pelayanan tidak signifikan pada model akhir. Model memiliki Hosmer–Lemeshow $p = 0,557$ dan Nagelkerke $R^2 \approx 0,52$.

Kesimpulan: Pengetahuan dan sikap berhubungan dan berpengaruh terhadap kepatuhan penggunaan obat antihipertensi pada pasien di Puskesmas Way Kandis. Upaya peningkatan edukasi pasien dan pembentukan sikap positif dianjurkan untuk meningkatkan kepatuhan.

Kata Kunci: akses pelayanan kesehatan; hipertensi; kepatuhan; pengetahuan; sikap.