

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN *STROKE RISK AWARENESS* DENGAN PERILAKU KETIDAKPATUHAN PENGOBATAN PASIEN HIPERTENSI DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS PASEKAN PADA MASA PANDEMI *COVID-19*

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Latar belakang : Ketidakpatuhan pengobatan merupakan kontributor utama dalam kegagalan pengobatan pasien hipertensi. *Stroke risk awareness* merupakan kesadaran seseorang terhadap risiko stroke. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan *Stroke risk awareness* dengan perilaku ketidakpatuhan pengobatan pasien hipertensi di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pasekan pada masa pandemi Covid-19.

Metode: Metode yang digunakan yaitu kuantitatif *cross sectional* analisis korelasi. Penentuan sampel dilakukan dengan *probability sampling* dengan jumlah 88 responden yang merupakan pasien hipertensi. Alat pengumpul data yang digunakan adalah kuesioner *Hill Bone* atau HBTS-I11 dan *Stroke risk awareness* yang merupakan modifikasi dari penelitian sebelumnya. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Somers'd*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian didapatkan mayoritas responden berjenis kelamin perempuan (71,6%) dan berusia pada kategori dewasa akhir (54,5%). *Stroke risk awareness* responden mayoritas tinggi (53,4%) dan perilaku ketidakpatuhan pengobatan responden mayoritas patuh (52,3%). Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara *Stroke risk awareness* ($p=0,006$) dengan perilaku ketidakpatuhan pengobatan hipertensi.

Kesimpulan: Semakin tinggi *Stroke risk awareness* maka semakin rendah perilaku ketidakpatuhan pengobatan pasien hipertensi.

Kata kunci: Covid-19, Hipertensi, Ketidakpatuhan Pengobatan, *Stroke Risk Awareness*

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ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP OF *STROKE RISK AWARENESS* WITH NON-COMPLIANCE BEHAVIOR OF TREATMENT OF HYPERTENSION PATIENTS IN THE WORK AREA OF PASEKAN HEALTH CENTER DURING THE COVID-19

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Background: Treatment non-adherence is a major contributor to treatment failure of hypertensive patients. Stroke risk awareness is a person's awareness of the risk of stroke. This study aims to analyze the relationship between stroke risk awareness and non-adherence behavior in the treatment of hypertension patients in the Pasekan Health Center working area during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: The method used is quantitative cross sectional correlation analysis. Determination of the sample is done by probability sampling with a total of 88 respondents who are hypertensive patients. The data collection tool used is the Hill Bone or HBTS-I11 questionnaire and Stroke risk awareness which is a modification of the previous study. Data analysis using Somers'd test.

Results: The results showed that the majority of respondents were female (71.6%) and aged in the late adult category (54.5%). The majority of respondents had a high stroke risk awareness (53.4%) and the majority of respondents did not comply with treatment (52.3%). There was a significant relationship between stroke risk awareness ($p=0.006$) and non-adherence to hypertension treatment behavior.

Conclusion: The higher the stroke risk awareness, the lower the behavior of non-adherence to treatment of hypertension patients.

Keywords: Covid-19, Hypertension, Treatment Non-adherence, *Stroke Risk Awareness*

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