

**ABSTRAK**

**ANALISIS FAKTOR KEPATUHAN MINUM OBAT ANTIHIPERTENSI  
PADA PASIEN HIPETENSI**

Penelitian Analitik *Cross-Sectional* di Puskesmas Banyu Urip Surabaya

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**Latar belakang:** Hampir sepertiga orang dewasa di negara maju dan berkembang menderita hipertensi dan mengonsumsi obat antihipertensi. Perawatan dengan obat-obatan dan kontrol dipengaruhi oleh kepatuhan. Pasien hipertensi yang tidak patuh dapat mengalami komplikasi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kepatuhan minum obat pada pasien hipertensi.

**Metode:** Desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif-analitik dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. 51 orang yang dipilih dengan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Data penelitian diambil di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Banyu Urip melalui penyebaran kuesioner faktor tingkat pengetahuan, motivasi, keterjangkauan pelayanan kesehatan, biaya pengobatan, kualitas pelayanan kesehatan dan kepatuhan minum obat menggunakan *Morisky Medication Adherence Scale-8* dan diuji dengan Korelasi *Spearman's Rank* dengan  $\alpha < 0,05$  **Hasil:** 40 responden (78,4%) memiliki kepatuhan rendah berusia antara 26-45 tahun (98%). Hasil uji Korelasi *Spearman's Rank* menunjukkan bahwa ada korelasi antara usia dengan kepatuhan minum obat ( $p=0,032$ ), tingkat pengetahuan dengan kepatuhan minum obat ( $p=0,049$ ), keterjangkauan pelayanan kesehatan dan kepatuhan minum obat ( $p=0,023$ ), hubungan dukungan dengan kepatuhan minum obat ( $p=0,045$ ) dan kualitas pelayanan kesehatan dengan medikasi kepatuhan ( $p=0,024$ ) tetapi tidak ada hubungan antara biaya dengan kepatuhan minum obat ( $p=0,608$ ). **Kesimpulan:** Pasien tidak patuh berusia antara 26-45 tahun. Pasien tidak patuh tidak dipengaruhi oleh biaya pengobatan tetapi dipengaruhi oleh usia, motivasi, keterjangkauan, dukungan keluarga dan kualitas layanan kesehatan.

Kata kunci: kepatuhan minum obat, hipertensi, obat antihipertensi

**ABSTRACT**  
**ANALYSIS FACTORS OF ADHERENCE TO TAKE**  
**ANTIHYPERTENSIVE MEDICATION IN PATIENT HYPERTENSION**

Cross Sectional Analytic Study in Puskesmas Banyu Urip Surabaya

**by : Nadhia Putri Ulva Sari**

**Background:** Almost one-third of all adults in developed and developing countries suffer from hypertension and taking antihypertensive drugs. Treatment with drugs and routine control are affected by adherence. Hypertensive patients who are not adherent can get complications. The aim of this study was to analyze the factors that influence the adherence of medication to patients with hypertension. **Method:** This study employed a descriptive-analytic design with a cross-sectional approach. 51 respondents in the working area of Puskesmas Banyu Urip were selected by consecutive sampling technique. The data were collected by using questionnaire of knowledge, motivation, affordability of health care, cost of medication treatment, family support, health service quality and medication adherence using Morisky Medication Adherence Scale 8 questionnaire and were analysed by using Spearman's Rank Correlation test with significancy level of  $\alpha < 0,05$ . **Results:** The result showed that 40 respondents (78.4%) had low adherence and aged between 26-45 years (98%). Based on the Spearman's Rank Correlation test there were correlation of age with medication adherence ( $p=0.032$ ), knowledge level with medication adherence ( $p=0,049$ ), affordability of health care with medication adherence ( $p=0,023$ ), family support with medication adherence ( $p=0,045$ ) and health service quality with medication adherence ( $p=0,024$ ) only cost with medication adherence showed no correlation ( $p=0,608$ ). **Conclusions:** The patients who were not adherent aged between 26-45 years old. Those respondents who were not adherent did not influence by medication cost but that medication adherence are influenced by age, motivation, affordability of health care, family support and quality of health services.

**Keywords:** Medication adherence, hypertension, antihypertensive drugs.