

ABSTRACT

**THE EFFECT OF THERAPEUTIC REGIMENTATION ON
ADHERENCE TO TAKING ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUGS IN
HYPERTENSION PATIENTS OF BPJS-KESEHATAN
PARTICIPANTS**

(Study at Primary Health Care Centers in North Surabaya)

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Hypertension is a condition where arterial blood pressure continues to increase. The provision of pharmacological therapy in hypertensive patients is adjusted to the conditions of each patient and follows the algorithm for treating hypertension so that the prescribing profile in each patient will be different. These difference can affect patient compliance in carrying out the treatment given. This study aims to determine the effect of therapeutic regimentation in terms of frequency of drug administration and duration of antihypertension therapy on adherence to taking antihypertensive drugs obtained by hypertensive patients who participating in the BPJS-Kesehatan. The research was conducted in March to July 2019 in 13 primary health care centers in North Surabaya by purposive sampling. This study using two methods to measure medication adherence, self-report method by adherence to taking drug questionnaire and pill count. Of the 78 respondents, based on the self-report method showed that 80,8% respondents, 17,9% respondents, and 1,3% respondents had high, moderate, and low compliance respectively. Meanwhile with pill count, 52,6% respondents were adherent and 47,4% respondents were'nt adherent. Based on the result of Spearman Test and Chisquare Test, the p value was $>0,05$. This means that the result of adherence measurment with both method had no correlation with therapeutic regimentation.

Keywords: therapeutic regimentation, adherence, hypertension, pill count, adherence to taking drug questionnaire