

HUBUNGAN ANTARA RELIGIUSITAS DENGAN TEKANAN DARAH PADA PENDERITA HIPERTENSI DI PUSKESMAS PANDAK I BANTUL

Ervindra Veronika¹, Dwi Kartika Rukmi², Abdul Majid³

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Hipertensi adalah penyakit yang menjadi masalah kesehatan global baik di negara maju maupun negara berkembang. Indonesia berada dalam 10 deretan negara dengan prevalensi hipertensi tertinggi di dunia. Hal yang masih jarang diteliti pada pasien penyakit kronis adalah tentang religiusitas.

Tujuan : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara religiusitas dengan tekanan darah pada penderita hipertensi di Puskesmas Pandak I Bantul.

Metode : Metode penelitian ini adalah deskriptif korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dan menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Sampel pada penelitian ini adalah penderita hipertensi di Puskesmas Pandak I Bantul yang berjumlah 32 responden. Pengambilan data religiusitas menggunakan kuesioner dan mengukur tekanan darah menggunakan *sphygmomanometer* air raksa. Dianalisis menggunakan uji statistik *Spearman Rank*.

Hasil : Hasil analisis statistik diketahui bahwa religiusitas mayoritas kategori baik yaitu sebanyak 24 orang (75.0%). Tekanan darah mayoritas kategori normal yaitu sebanyak 20 orang (62.5%) dengan $p\text{-value} = 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$) dan $r = 0,629$.

Simpulan : Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara religiusitas dengan tekanan darah pada penderita hipertensi di Puskesmas Pandak I Bantul dengan kekuatan hubungan kategori kuat.

Kata kunci : Religiusitas, Tekanan Darah, Hipertensi

¹Mahasiswa S1 Ilmu Keperawatan Stikes Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

²Dosen Keperawatan Stikes Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

³Dosen Keperawatan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN RELIGIOSITY AND BLOOD PRESSURE AMONG PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER PANDAK I OF BANTUL

Ervindra Veronika¹, Dwi Kartika Rukmi², Abdul Majid³

ABSTRACT

Background : Hypertension is disease which become the health problem in developing countries nor developed countries. Indonesia one of the world's top 10 highest prevalence of hypertension. Things are rarely studied in patients with chronic disease is about religiosity.

Research Objective : This research aimed to identify the correlation between religiosity and blood pressure among patients with hypertension in the public health center Pandak I of Bantul.

Research Method : This research used a descriptive correlation with cross sectional approach. Samples were collected by purposive sampling technique with 32 respondents. The research instruments were used questionnaire and mercury sphygmomanometer.

Result : Religiosity of patients with hypertension in public health center Pandak I of Bantul were good 24 people (75.0%). The normal blood pressure of patients with hypertension in public health center Pandak I of Bantul were 20 people (62.5%). The result of spearman rank test showed that there was significant correlation between religiosity and blood pressure among patients with hypertension in the public health center Pandak I of Bantul (p-value 0.000 and $r = 0.629$).

Conclusion : There was significant correlation between religiosity and blood pressure among patients with hypertension in public health center Pandak I of Bantul. The strength of the correlation is strong.

Kata kunci : Religiosity, Blood Pressure, Hypertension

¹Student of Nursing Study Program of Stikes Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

²Lecturer of Nursing Study Program of Stikes Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

³Lecturer of Nursing Study Program of Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta