

Abstrak

**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
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Hubungan Sosialisasi Program Kesehatan Dengan Perilaku Masyarakat Dalam Prevensi Sekunder Penyakit Hipertensi Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Banyuputih Situbondo

Abstrak

Sosialisasi kesehatan merupakan upaya untuk melakukan pencegahan, pengobatan dan penyembuhan penyakit hipertensi dimana terjadi peningkatan tekanan darah di atas normal *systolic* (angka atas) lebih dari 140 mmHg dan *diastolik* (angka bawah) lebih dari 90 mmHg. Desain penelitian ini Korelasional bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan sosialisasi program kesehatan dengan perilaku masyarakat dalam prevensi sekunder penyakit hipertensi di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Banyuputih Situbondo. Populasi penelitian ini klien hipertensi yaitu 592 orang di empat Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Banyuputih dengan jumlah sampel 68 responden diambil secara *Proportional simpel random sampling*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sosialisasi program kesehatan berkategori cukup baik sebanyak 43 responden (63,2%), kurang baik 10 responden (14,7%), dan baik 15 responden (22,1)%. Perilaku masyarakat dalam Prevensi sekunder penyakit hipertensi berkategori cukup baik sebanyak 42 responden (61,8%), kurang baik 15 responden (22,1%) dan baik 11 responden (16,2%). Hasil uji statistik *Spearman rho* dengan $\alpha = 0,05$ didapatkan nilai (*p value* 0,000), $r = 0,724$ artinya ada hubungan sosialisasi program kesehatan dengan perilaku masyarakat dalam Prevensi sekunder penyakit hipertensi di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Banyuputih Situbondo. Perawat mempunyai peran penting dalam memberikan informasi kesehatan untuk menambah wawasan yang dapat mengubah perilaku masyarakat dalam prevensi sekunder penyakit hipertensi.

Kata kunci: Sosialisasi: Program Kesehatan, Perilaku Masyarakat: Prevensi Sekunder, Hipertensi.

Abstract

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The Relationship between Health Program Socialization and Community Behavior in Secondary Prevention of Hypertension in the Work Area of Banyuputih Situbondo Public Health Center

Abstract

Health promotion is an effort to prevent, treat and cure diseases hypertension where there is an increase in blood pressure above normal systolic (top number) more than 140 mmHg and diastolic (bottom number) more than 90 mmHg. The design of this research is correlational aims to determine the relationship of health program socialization with community behavior in secondary prevention of hypertension in the Work Area of Banyuputih Situbondo Public Health Center. The population of the study was hypertension sufferers, namely 592 people in four Work Areas of the Banyuputih Community Health Center with a sample of 68 respondents taken by cluster sampling. The results showed that the health program socialization was categorized quite well as many as 43 respondents (63.2%), less than 10 respondents (14.7%), and good 15 respondents (22.1%). Community behavior in secondary prevention of hypertension was categorized good enough by 42 respondents (61.8%), not good 15 respondents (22.1%) and good 11 respondents (16.2%). Spearman rho statistical test results with $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained value (p value 0,000), $r = 0.724$ means that there is a relationship between health program socialization with community behavior in secondary prevention of hypertension in the Work Area of Banyuputih Situbondo Public Health Center. In addition to providing medical treatment nurses also provide health information to add insight that can change people's behavior in secondary prevention of hypertension.

Keywords: Socialization, Health Program, Community Behavior: Secondary Prevention, Hypertension.