

Studi fenomenologi perilaku kesehatan masyarakat tengger yang mengalami hipertensi = Phenomenological study health behavior of tenggerese people with high blood pressure

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Kebudayaan merupakan suatu sikap belajar atau learned behavior yang dimiliki oleh suatu masyarakat tertentu. Penelitian terhadap perilaku kesehatan di masyarakat penting dilakukan karena kesehatan dapat dipengaruhi oleh kebudayaan melalui pola hidupnya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui perilaku kesehatan yang ada di masyarakat Tengger dan mengetahui pengalaman masyarakat yang memiliki hipertensi. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian kualitatif fenomenologi. Partisipan ditentukan dengan teknik purposive sampling, berjumlah 7 partisipan. Analisa data menggunakan qualitative content analysis dengan pendekatan Collaizi. Temuan yang menarik di dalam penelitian ini adalah bahwa persepsi tentang hipertensi menurut responden perlu mencari pengobatan hipertensi bila muncul gejala yang dirasakan. Pengobatan hipertensi tidak dilakukan secara rutin hingga timbul gejala lain yang mengganggu. Perilaku noncompliance yang muncul meliputi pola makan yang asin dan ketidakmampuan mengendalikan faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi hipertensi di dalam masyarakat seperti rokok. Diperlukan studi lebih lanjut untuk mengkaji secara mendalam tema yang telah teridentifikasi tentang perilaku noncompliance melalui pemanfaatan peran perawat dengan memberikan edukasi atau mengembangkan sistem pendukung seperti keluarga dalam menangani hipertensi.

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ABSTRACT

Culture is a learned behavior owned by a particular society. Study of health behavior in the community is important because health can be affected by culture through the pattern of his life. The purpose of this study was to determine the behavior of health in the community and explore the experience of T enggerese people who have hypertension. The factors causing hypertension in the Tenggerese people need to know from the perspective of society. This study was phenomenological qualitative research design. Participants were determined by purposive sampling technique, amounted to 7 participants. Analysis of the data using qualitative content analysis approach of Collaizi. An interesting finding in this study was the perception of hypertension according to the respondents need to look for the treatment of hypertension when perceived symptoms appear. Treatment of hypertension was not done routinely to other disturbing symptoms. The behavior of non-compliance that arise include eating salty and the inability to control the factors that influence hypertension in the community such as cigarettes. Further study is needed to examine in depth of themes that have been identified to the non-compliance behavior of Tenggerese people with hypertension through the use of the nurse's role in providing education or developing a support system like family in dealing with hypertension.; Culture is a learned behavior owned by a particular society. Study of health behavior in the

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