

Gambaran Karakteristik, Pengetahuan dan Sikap Ibu Hamil Terhadap Penyakit Hipertensi di Puskesmas Tanah Sareal Kota Bogor Tahun 2021-2022 = Overview of The Characteristics, Knowledge and Attitude of Pregnant Women Against Hypertension at Tanah Sareal Public Health Center, Bogor City in 2021-2022

Nabila Putri Reiyon, author

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Abstrak

Didapati bahwa sebanyak 22% dari total penduduk dunia memiliki hipertensi. Di Indonesia sebesar 34,1% dengan Jawa Barat sebesar 39,6%, Kota Bogor sebanyak 36,2%, dan Kecamatan Tanah Sareal sebanyak 30%. Dari jumlah penderita hipertensi tersebut paling banyak adalah perempuan. Hipertensi pada perempuan banyak dialami dalam kehamilan dan dapat menyebabkan kematian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran karakteristik, pengetahuan, dan sikap ibu hamil terhadap hipertensi di Puskesmas Tanah Sareal tahun 2021-2022. Studi cross sectional dilakukan kepada 40 responden yang didapati dari purposive sampling. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 5% ibu hamil mengalami hipertensi, 80% usia 20-35 tahun, 47,5% memiliki pendidikan menengah, 82,5% tidak memiliki faktor genetik, 75% sedang mengalami hamil tunggal, 62,5% multigravida, 72,5% memiliki pengetahuan tinggi, dan 55% memiliki sikap positif. Pengetahuan pada ibu hamil dapat mempengaruhi dalam pencegahan hipertensi dengan meningkatnya pengetahuan dapat meningkatkan kesadaran dalam pencegahan dan deteksi dini penyakit.

.....22% of total world population has hypertension. In Indonesia it has 34.1% with 39.6% in West Java, 36.2% in Bogor City, and 30% in Tanah Sareal District. From the number of patients with hypertension, most are women. Hypertension in women is often experienced in pregnancy and can cause death. This study aims to describe the characteristics, knowledge, and attitudes of pregnant women towards hypertension at Tanah Sareal Public Health Center in 2021-2022. A cross-sectional study was conducted on 40 respondents which was obtained from purposive sampling. The data analyzed with univariate and the results showed that 5% of pregnant women had hypertension, 80% aged 20-35 years, 47.5% had secondary education, 82.5% did not have genetic factors, 75% were having a single pregnancy, 62, 5% are multigravida, 72.5% have high knowledge, and 55% have a positive attitude. Knowledge of pregnant women can affect the prevention of hypertension with increased knowledge can increase awareness in the prevention and early detection of disease.