

Hubungan Persepsi Kerentanan dengan Perilaku Pencegahan COVID-19 pada Penderita Hipertensi = The Relationship between Perceived Susceptibility and COVID-19 Preventive Behavior in Hypertensive Patients

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Abstrak

Hipertensi merupakan penyebab utama komplikasi kardiovaskular dan kematian dini. Pada situasi pandemi COVID-19, penderita hipertensi merupakan kelompok yang rentan terinfeksi virus SARS-Cov-2 dan berisiko mengalami komplikasi yang serius jika tertular COVID-19. Ketidakpatuhan terhadap perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 merupakan penyebab tingginya kasus positif dan kematian akibat COVID-19. Persepsi kerentanan menjadi salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku pencegahan COVID-19. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran persepsi kerentanan, perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 dan hubungan diantara kedua variabel pada penderita hipertensi. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi cross sectional dengan metode analitik pada 108 responden. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *quota sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu *Perceived Vulnerability to Disease Questionnaire* (PVDQ) dan kuisioner perilaku pencegahan COVID-19. Uji *chi square* digunakan untuk menganalisis hubungan persepsi kerentanan dengan perilaku pencegahan COVID-19. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 53% responden memiliki persepsi kerentanan yang rendah dan 60% memiliki perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 yang kurang baik. Hasil uji *chi square* menunjukkan tidak adanya hubungan antara persepsi kerentanan dengan perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 pada penderita hipertensi (*p value* = 0.785).

Hypertension is the major cause of cardiovascular complications and premature death. In the COVID-19 pandemic situation, people with hypertension are susceptible to SARA-Cov-2 virus infection and at risk of serious complications if they exposed with COVID-19. Non-compliance behavior towards COVID-19 prevention is the cause of high number positive cases and deaths due to COVID-19. Perceived susceptibility is one of the factors that influence COVID-19 preventive behavior. This study aims to describe the perceived susceptibility, COVID-19 preventive behavior and the relationship between the two variables in patients with hypertension. This study used cross sectional study design with analytical method on 108 respondents. The sample technique used is *quota sampling*. The instruments used in this study are *Perceived Vulnerability to Disease Questionnaire* (PVDQ) and COVID-19 preventive behavior questionnaire. The chi square test was used to analyze the relationship between perceived susceptibility and COVID-19 preventive behavior. The results showed that 53% of respondents had a low perceived susceptibility and 60% had poor COVID-19 preventive behavior. The result of chi square test showed that there was no relationship between the perceived susceptibility and COVID-19 preventive behavior in patients with hypertension (*p value* = 0.785).