

## ABSTRAK

Penyakit hipertensi merupakan salah satu penyakit kronis dengan prevalensi tinggi di Indonesia, khususnya di Yogyakarta. Peningkatan kasus ini diakibatkan karena ketidaktaatan minum obat pasien. Hal tersebut dipengaruhi oleh salah satu faktor yaitu pengetahuan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan tingkat pengetahuan terhadap ketaatan minum obat pasien hipertensi di puskesmas Kecamatan Depok, Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta. Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan metode *purposive sampling* sebanyak 97 responden. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dan analisis data menggunakan analisis bivariat dengan uji korelasi *Somers'D* untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan terhadap ketaatan minum obat. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa responden yang memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik sebanyak 54 orang (55,67%), pengetahuan cukup sebanyak 32 orang (32,99%) dan pengetahuan kurang sebanyak 11 orang (11,34%). Responden yang memiliki tingkat ketaatan minum obat yang baik sebanyak 89 orang (91,75%) dan ketaatan minum obat yang buruk sebanyak 8 orang (8,25%). Hasil analisis menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan dan ketaatan minum obat pasien hipertensi di Puskesmas Kecamatan Depok ( $p=0,001$ ) dengan kekuatan korelasi termasuk dalam kategori sangat kuat ( $r=0,906$ ).

**Kata Kunci:** hipertensi, pengetahuan, ketaatan, puskesmas

**ABSTRACT**

*Hypertensive disease is one of the chronic diseases with a high prevalence in Indonesia, especially in Yogyakarta. The increase in cases is due to patient medication disobedience. This is influenced by one factor, namely knowledge. This study aims to analyze the relationship between knowledge level and adherence to taking medication for hypertension patients at the Depok District Health Center, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta. This type of research is analytic observational with cross sectional design. Sampling was done by purposive sampling method as many as 97 respondents. Data were collected using a questionnaire and analyzed using bivariate analysis with the Somers'D correlation test to determine the relationship between knowledge and adherence to taking medication. The results showed that respondents who had a good level of knowledge were 54 people (55.67%), sufficient knowledge were 32 people (32.99%) and poor knowledge were 11 people (11.34%). Respondents who had a good level of adherence to taking medication were 89 people (91.75%) and poor adherence to taking medication was 8 people (8.25%). The results of the analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and adherence to taking medication for hypertensive patients at the Depok District Health Center ( $p=0.001$ ) with the strength of the correlation included in the very strong category ( $r=0.906$ ).*

**Keywords:** *hypertension, knowledge, adherence, public health center*