ANALYSIS FACTORS THAT CORRELATED WITH FAMILY BEHAVIORS IN CARING FOR THE OLDER PEOPLE WHO LIVING WITH HYPERTENSION

Retno Indarwati[1]; Naylul Farohah[2]; Dianis Wulansari[3]

Authors

1) *Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga* retno-i@fkp.unair.ac.id

2) *Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga* naylulfarohah11@gmail.com

3) *Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga* dianis.wulan.sari@fkp.unair.ac.id

doi: -

Correspondence to:
Retno Indarwati
Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga retno-i@fkp.unair.ac.id
Phone:-

ABSTRACT

Background: *Hypertension is a non-communicable disease with the highest prevalence in the older people population. Older people need support and care by the family in the process of controlling hypertension. The purpose of this study is to explain the factors related to family behavior in caring for the older people with hypertension based on the health belief model.* ***Purpose***: *The purpose of this study is to explain the factors related to family behavior in caring for the older people with hypertension based on the health belief model.* ***Method:*** *This study uses a correlational design. The population used is a family who lives at home with the older people hypertension as many 214 people and obtained a sample of 139 people as a family who cares for the older people with hypertension recorded at the Pegirian Health Center Surabaya. Samples were taken using a simple random sampling method based on randomization of the name of the older people. Data was collected using a questionnaire and analyzed using the chi-square test with a significance level of p-value <0.05.* ***Results***: *There is a significant relationship between perceived severity (p-value 0.000), perceived barriers (p-value 0.000), and perceived self-efficacy (p-value 0.000) with family behavior in caring for the elderly with hypertension.* ***Conclusion***: *Family behavior in caring for the older people with hypertension is influenced by three factors, namely perceived severity, perceived barriers, and perceived self-efficacy. In the perceived susceptibility and perceived benefits, insignificant results are obtained, so it is necessary to increase the family regarding factors related to perceived susceptibility and perceived benefits in caring for the older people.*

Keyword: Family Behavior, Hypertension, Health Belief Model

Latar belakang: Hipertensi merupakan penyakit tidak menular dengan prevalensi tertinggi pada populasi lansia. Lansia memerlukan dukungan dan perawatan oleh keluarga dalam proses pengontrolan hipertensi. **Tujuan**: menjelaskan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku keluarga dalam merawat lansia hipertensi berdasarkan *health belief model*. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain korelasional. Populasi yang digunakan adalah keluarga yang tinggal serumah dengan lansia hipertensi yaitu sebanyak 214 orang dan didapatkan jumlah sampel 139 orang sebagai keluarga yang merawat lansia hipertensi yang terdata di Puskesmas Pegirian Surabaya. Sampel diambil dengan

menggunakan metode *simpel random sampling* berdasarkan pengacakan nama lansia. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan kuesioner dan dianalisis menggunakan uji chi-square dengan tingkat signifikansi *p-value*<0,05. **Hasil:** Ada hubungan yang signifikansi antara *perceived severity (p-value* 0,000), *perceived barriers (p-value* 0,000), dan *perceived self-efficacy (p-value* 0,000) dengan perilaku keluarga dalam merawat lansia hipertensi. **Kesimpulan***:* Perilaku keluarga dalam merawat lansia hipertensi dipengaruhi oleh tiga faktor yaitu *perceived severity*, *perceived barriers,* dan *perceived self-efficacy.* Pada *perceived susceptibility* dan *perceived benefits* didapatkan hasil yang tidak signifikan sehingga perlu dilakukan peningkatan pada keluarga terkait faktor yang berhubungan dengan *perceived susceptibility* dan *perceived benefits* dalam merawat lansia.

Kata Kunci: Perilaku Keluarga, Hipertensi, *Health Belief Model*