

**PENGARUH VARIABEL BIOPSIKOSOSIAL TERHADAP KEPATUHAN  
PENGOBATAN PASIEN HIPERTENSI DI PUSKESMAS RANGKAH  
SURABAYA**

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**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis variabel biopsikososial yang mempengaruhi kepatuhan pengobatan pada pasien hipertensi. Penelitian non-eksperimental bersifat deskriptif kuantitatif dengan metode analisis deskriptif. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan desain *cross sectional*. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner kepatuhan dan kuesioner tentang variabel biopsikososial yang dirancang oleh peneliti. Hasil penelitian responden dengan kepatuhan tinggi sebanyak 72,22%. Sedangkan variabel biopsikososial yang mempengaruhi kepatuhan antara lain usia 25,93%, jenis kelamin 50%, obesitas 5,56%, penyakit penyerta 31,48%, status marital 70,37%, etnis/suku 50%, kebiasaan merokok 12,96%, dan dukungan sosial 68,52%.

**Kata Kunci :** hipertensi, kepatuhan, variabel biopsikososial, penggunaan obat hipertensi.

***THE INFLUENCE OF BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL VARIABLE TO THE  
OBEDIENCE OF HYPERTENSION TREATMENT IN RANGKAH-  
SURABAYA PUBLIC HEALTH***

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***Abstract***

*The purpose of this study is to analyse biopsychosocial variable which manipulates the obedience of hypertension treatment. This research was called as non-experimental research which tends to focus on descriptive quantitative by using descriptive analysis method. The sample collection technique was using cross-sectional design. This research used two instruments to gain the data, those are the questionnaire of the obedience and the questionnaire of a biopsychosocial variable which was designed by the researcher. The result of this research can be seen on the respondent who had high obedience of treatment. It showed 72.22%. Whereas, the biopsychosocial variable which manipulated the obedience of the treatment had some criteria, such as age, gender, obesity, morbidities, marital status, ethnicity, smoking habit, and social support. Each criterion showed different results, such as age had 25.93%, gender had 50%, obesity had 5.56%, morbidities had 31.48%, marital status had 70.37%, ethnicity had 50%, smoking habit had 12.96%, and social support had 68.52%.*

***Keywords:*** *hypertension, obedience, biopsychosocial, hypertension drug use*