

ABSTRACT

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The Difference Between Knowledge and Attitude in Stroke Prevention among Hypertensive Patient's Family Before and After Given Health Promotion in Working Area of Puskesmas Kenten Palembang.

SKRIPSI

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Background: Hypertension is a non-communicable disease and characterized by systolic pressure of 130 mmHg or more and a diastolic pressure of 80 mmHg or more. Sudden and uncontrolled high blood pressure can lead to stroke by damaging brain's blood vessels. Health promotion was one way to increase the knowledge and influencing the attitude especially in stroke prevention in hypertensive patients.

Purpose: This study aimed to determine the difference between knowledge and attitude in stroke prevention among hypertensive patient's family before and after given health promotion in Working Area of Puskesmas Kenten Palembang.

Methods: This research used pre-experimental study with one group pre test-post test design, and the samples were conducted on the hypertensive patient's family. In this study, 65 patient's family were selected via total sampling and analyse used Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test.

Results: The majority of the respondents, 54 (83,1%) were aged 21-40 years, 18 (73,8%) were females, 33 (50,8%) were high school education, 30 (46,2%) were private employees, 65 (100%) the level of knowledge before 17 (26,2%) and was good after given education and 65 (100%) attitude before 32 (49,2%) and was good 60 (92,3%) after given education. There was a difference between knowledge ($p=0,001<0,05$) and attitude ($p=0,001<0,05$) in stroke prevention among hypertensive patient's family before and after given health promotion.

Suggestion: Family should active to monitor the treatment and maintain a healthy lifestyle of they're hypertensive family members.

Key Note : health promotion, knowledge, attitude, stroke prevention