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Analysis of Knowledge of the Batak Ethnic Community About the Causes of Hypertension

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Abstract. Hypertension is a condition in which a person experiences an increase in blood pressure above normal 140/90 mmHg which results in an increase in morbidity, mortality and mortality. This study aims to determine public knowledge about hypertension. This research is a quantitative research with a design descriptive. The population in this study were 635 people. Retrieval technique sample using purposive sampling technique, the sample in the study There are 86 people with hypertension, data collection is done by distributing questionnaires. Univariate data analysis in distribution frequency. The conclusion of the research results obtained based on the level of knowledge of respondents with good categories, namely 7 respondents (8.1%), respondents with sufficient category 29 respondents (33.7%), respondents with less category 50 respondents (58.1%). From the results of this study can be used as information and increase knowledge about the causes of hypertension.

Keywords: Knowledge · Batak Ethnicity · Hypertension

1 Background

Hypertension is the most common condition encountered in primary care. Hypertension according to the World Health Organization (WHO) is a condition in which blood vessels have persistently high blood pressure (systolic blood pressure > 140 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure > 90 mmHg). Blood pressure is the force of the blood against the pressure of the arterial walls when the blood is pumped by the heart throughout the body. The higher the blood pressure, the harder the heart works [1].

According to WHO, the number of people with hypertension or high blood pressure has killed 9.4 million people in the world every year. The number of people with hypertension increases every year along with the growing population.

Based on the results of the Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) in 2018, the prevalence rate of hypertension measured reached 34.1%, a sharp increase from 25.8% in 2013. With the highest prevalence rate in the province of South Kalimantan at 44.1% and the lowest in the province of Papua, by 22.2%. Gorontalo Province itself in the 2013 Riskesdas results reached 29.0% and in 2018 Riskesdas it became 31.0% and is in 20th place out of 34 provinces [2].

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