

ABSTRAK

Ellen Yasrini Zega (01501220409),
Fanny Ronauli (01501220315),
Maria Veronica Sipahutar (01501220260).

HUBUNGAN KARAKTERISTIK SOSIODEMOGRADI DENGAN PERSEPSI RISIKO PENYAKIT KARDIOVASKULAR PADA TENAGA KESEHATAN DI INDONESIA.

(xiii + 35 Halaman; 1 Bagan; 8 Tabel; 11 Lampiran)

Penyakit kardiovaskular merupakan penyebab kematian utama secara global. Faktor sosiodemografi seperti usia, jenis kelamin, pekerjaan dan tingkat pendidikan dapat mempengaruhi persepsi tenaga kesehatan tentang penyakit kardiovaskular. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan karakteristik sosiodemografi dengan persepsi risiko penyakit kardiovaskular pada tenaga kesehatan di Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *convenience sampling* dengan penelitian kuantitatif pendekatan *cross sectional*. Analisa data dilakukan dengan uji non-parametrik seperti uji *spearman*, *mann - Whitney U*, *kruskal - Wallis*. Jumlah sampel yang didapatkan berdasarkan pengisian link kuisioner sebanyak 128 sampel. Berdasarkan perhitungan *software G Power* mendapatkan hasil 119 sampel. Instrumen dalam penelitian menggunakan kuisioner ABCD yang sudah dimodifikasi dalam bahasa Indonesia. Teknik analisa data yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah univariat dan bivariat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variabel sosiodemografi seperti usia ($p = 0.583$), jenis kelamin ($p = 0.167$), tingkat pendidikan ($p = 0.939$), dan pekerjaan ($p = 0.097$) tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan terhadap persepsi risiko kardiovaskular. Peneliti berharap agar tenaga kesehatan terus meningkatkan persepsi terhadap risiko kardiovaskular.

Kata Kunci: ABCD kuisioner, Penyakit Kardiovaskular, Persepsi, Sosiodemografi, Tenaga Kesehatan
Referensi: 49 (2015-2025)

ABSTRACT

Ellen Yasrini Zega (01501220409),
Fanny Ronauli (01501220315),
Maria Veronica Sipahutar (01501220206).

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE RISK PERCEPTION IN HEALTH WORKERS IN INDONESIA

(xiii + 35 Page; 1 Chart; 8 Table; 11 Attachments)

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death globally. Sociodemographic factors such as age, gender, working and education level can influence health workers' perception of cardiovascular disease. The purpose of the study was to identify the relationship between sociodemographic characteristics and the perception of cardiovascular disease risk in health workers in Indonesia. This study used convenience sampling method with quantitative research cross sectional approach. Data analysis was carried out with non-parametric tests such as Spearman, Mann-Whitney U, Kruskal-Wallis. The number of samples obtained based on filling out the questionnaire link was 128 samples. Based on the calculation of G Power software, the results obtained were 119 samples. The instrument in the study used an ABCD questionnaire that had been modified in Indonesian. Data analysis techniques used in this study were univariate and bivariate. The results showed that sociodemographic variables such as age ($p = 0.583$), gender ($p = 0.167$), education level ($p = 0.939$), and occupation ($p = 0.097$) did not have a significant relationship with cardiovascular risk perception. Researchers hope that health workers continue to improve perceptions of cardiovascular risk.

Keywords: ABCD questionnaire, Cardiovascular Disease, Healthcare Workers, Perception, Sociodemographics

References: 49 (2015-2024)