

ABSTRAK



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HUBUNGAN ANTARA HIPERTENSI DENGAN PENURUNAN FUNGSI KOGNITIF PADA KELOMPOK USIA PRODUKTIF DI DESA SERDANG WETAN KABUPATEN TANGERANG

Terdiri VI Bab, 66 Halaman, 7 Tabel, 2 Gambar, 7 Diagram, 9 Lampiran

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan hipertensi dengan penurunan fungsi kognitif pada kelompok usia produktif di desa serdang wetan kabupaten tangerang. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan jenis observasional. Sampel dipilih menggunakan *purposive sampling* yang terdiri dari 38 orang usia produktif. Hipertensi diukur menggunakan sphygmomanometer dan fungsi kognitif menggunakan *montreal cognitive assessment indonesia* (MoCA-INA). **Hasil:** Rerata dan simpangan baku tekanan darah sistolik $167,16 \pm 15,819$ dan tekanan darah diastolic $84,63 \pm 13,132$ sedangkan MoCA-INA memiliki rerata dan simpangan baku $22,63 \pm 3,140$. Hasil uji korelasi *spearman rank correlation* didapatkan tekanan darah sistolik dan MoCA-INA $p = 0,563$ dan nilai $r = -0,097$, tekanan darah diastolik dan MoCA-INA $p = 0,148$ dan nilai $r = 0,239$. Berdasarkan hasil uji *Chi-Square* diperoleh nilai $p\text{-value} = 0,041$. **Kesimpulan:** Secara statistik tidak terdapat hubungan antara hipertensi dengan penurunan fungsi kognitif pada kelompok usia produktif di desa serdang wetan kabupaten Tangerang dan terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara dua variabel hipertensi terhadap fungsi kognitif, artinya H_a diterima dan H_0 ditolak.

Kata Kunci : Hipertensi, Penurunan Fungsi Kognitif, Sphygmomanometer, Montreal Cognitive Assessment Indonesia (MoCA – INA)

ABSTRACT



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CORRELATION BETWEEN HYPERTENSION AND COGNITIVE DECLINE IN WORKING AGE GROUP IN SERDANG WETAN VILLAGE, TANGERANG REGENCY

Objective: This study aims to determine the relationship between hypertension and decreased cognitive function in the productive age group in Serdang Wetan village, Tangerang regency. **Method:** This research is a quantitative descriptive research with observational type. The sample was selected using purposive sampling consisting of 38 people of productive age. Hypertension was measured using a sphygmomanometer and cognitive function using the Montreal Cognitive Assessment Indonesia (MoCA-INA). **Results:** The mean and standard deviation of systolic blood pressure was 167.16 ± 15.819 and diastolic blood pressure was 84.63 ± 13.132 , while MoCA-INA had a mean and standard deviation of 22.63 ± 3.140 . The results of the Spearman rank correlation test showed that systolic blood pressure and MoCA-INA were $p = 0.563$ and $r \text{ value} = -0.097$, diastolic blood pressure and MoCA-INA were $p = 0.148$ and $r \text{ value} = 0.239$. Based on the results of the Chi-Square test, the $p\text{-value} = 0.041$. **Conclusion:** Statistically there is no relationship between hypertension and decreased cognitive function in the productive age group in Serdang Wetan village, Tangerang regency and there is a significant difference between the two hypertension variables on cognitive function, meaning that H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected.

Keywords: Hypertension, Cognitive Decline, Sphygmomanometer, Montreal Cognitive Assessment Indonesia (MoCA – INA)