

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH SENAM HIPERTENSI TERHADAP TEKANAN DARAH DAN NADI PADA PENDERITA HIPERTENSI DI PUSKESMAS KALIJUDAN SURABAYA

Diah Ayu Vitriani
vitrianiayu@gmail.com

Dosen pembimbing : Hepta Nur Anugrahini, S.Kep.,Ns., M.Kes

Latar Belakang : Hipertensi terjadi karena peningkatan tekanan darah di dalam arteri. Berbagai upaya dilakukan untuk penatalaksanaan hipertensi yaitu pengendalian tekanan darah dengan memberikan terapi farmakologi dan nonfarmakologi.

Metode : Penelitian ini adalah penelitian *quasy experiment* dengan metode *one group pre-post test design*. Menggunakan teknik pengambilan sampel dengan purpose sampling, sebanyak 27 sampel. Frekuensi dilakukannya senam hipertensi selama 1 kali seminggu dalam 4 minggu dengan durasi waktu 30 menit.

Hasil : Tekanan darah sistole pre-test dengan nilai rerata (155,63 mmHg) dan diastole pre-test (86,85 mmHg),untuk tekanan darah sistole post test (145,44 mmHg) dan diastole post test (82,96 mmHg). Kemudian untuk tekanan nadi pre test (86,44x/menit) dan tekanan nadi post test (85,65x/menit). Menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan nilai pada tekanan darah sistole dan distole sebelum dan sesudah diberikan intervensi berupa senam hipertensi.

Kesimpulan : Ada pengaruh senam hipertensi terhadap penurunan tekanan darah pada penderita hipertensi. Sedangkan pada tekanan nadi menunjukkan tidak ada pengaruh atau perubahan yang bermakna atau signifikan pada tekanan nadi penderita hipertensi di RW 05 wilayah Puskesmas Kalijudan Surabaya.

Kata Kunci : Hipertensi, Tekanan darah, Nadi, Senam Hipertensi

ABSTRACT

THE INFLUENCE OF HYPERTENSION EXERCISE ON PRESSURE BLOOD AND NATE IN HYPERTENSION PATIENS AT PUSKESMAS KALIJUDAN SURABAYA

Diah Ayu Vitriani

vitrianiayu@gmail.com

Supervisor :Hepta Nur Anugrahini, S.Kep.,Ns., M.Kes

Background:Hypertension occurs due to increased blood pressure in the arteries. Various efforts have been made for the management of hypertension, namely controlling blood pressure by providing pharmacological and non-pharmacological therapy.

Method:This research is a quasy experiment with one group pre-post test design method. Using a sampling technique with random sampling, a total of 27 samples. The frequency of hypertension gymnastics for 1 time a week in 4 weeks with a duration of 30 minutes.

Results: Pres-test systolic blood pressure with a mean value (155.63 mmHg) and pre-test diastolic (86.85 mmHg), for post-test systolic blood pressure (145.44 mmHg) and post-test diastolic (82.96 mmHg) . Then for the pre test pulse pressure (86.44x/minute) and post test pulse pressure (85.65x/minute).Shows that there are differences in the values of systolic and distolic blood pressure before and after being given an intervention in the form of hypertension exercise.

Conclusion: There is an effect of hypertension exercise on reducing blood pressure in hypertensive patients. Meanwhile, the pulse pressure showed no significant or significant influence or change in the pulse pressure of hypertension sufferers in RW 05 Kalijudan Health Center, Surabaya.

Keywords: Hypertension, Blood pressure, Pulse, Hypertension Exercise