

Karakteristik Kontekstual dan Individual yang Berhubungan dengan Kunjungan Ulang Kontrol Pasien Hipertensi dalam Kerangka Model Perilaku Andersen (Analisis Data SKI 2023)

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Abstrak

<div style="text-align: justify;">Kepatuhan kontrol rutin pasien hipertensi di Indonesia tetap rendah dan stagnan dalam satu dekade terakhir. Penelitian ini menganalisis determinan utilisasi layanan kesehatan melalui perilaku kunjungan ulang pasien hipertensi menggunakan kerangka Model Perilaku Andersen Fase 5. Desain potong lintang analitik diterapkan dengan data sekunder SKI 2023 (53.668 sampel, 38 provinsi), dianalisis menggunakan Complex Samples Logistic Regression Multinomial yang mengintegrasikan karakteristik kontekstual (dataset RUTA) dan individual (dataset ART) secara simultan. Hasil menunjukkan hanya 43,1% penderita hipertensi yang kontrol rutin, sementara 56,9% atau sekitar 9,68 juta jiwa belum menjalani kontrol teratur. Sembilan dari dua belas variabel terbukti signifikan, dengan edukasi tenaga kesehatan sebagai determinan paling dominan (aOR = 6,041; 95% CI: 5,113-7,133), diikuti usia muda (aOR 2,988), komorbiditas PTM (aOR 1,844-1,960), dan kepesertaan JKN sebagai faktor protektif. Karakteristik individual terbukti lebih dominan dibandingkan karakteristik kontekstual. Penguatan komunikasi klinis tenaga kesehatan primer dan percepatan cakupan JKN merupakan intervensi paling mendesak untuk meningkatkan kepatuhan kontrol hipertensi nasional.</div><hr /><div style="text-align: justify;">Routine follow-up adherence among hypertensive patients in Indonesia has remained persistently low over the past decade. This study analyzed the determinants of healthcare utilization through follow-up visit behavior among hypertensive patients using the Andersen Behavioral Model Phase 5 framework. An analytic cross-sectional design was applied using secondary data from the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI 2023) comprising 53,668 samples across 38 provinces, analyzed through Multinomial Complex Samples Logistic Regression integrating contextual characteristics (RUTA household dataset) and individual characteristics (ART individual dataset) simultaneously. Results showed that only 43.1% of hypertensive patients attended routine follow-up visits, while 56.9%, equivalent to approximately 9.68 million individuals, had not undergone regular monitoring. Nine of twelve variables were statistically significant, with healthcare provider education being the most dominant determinant (aOR = 6.041; 95% CI: 5.113-7.133), followed by young age (aOR 2.988), non-communicable disease comorbidities (aOR 1.844-1.960), and National Health Insurance (JKN) membership as a protective factor. Individual characteristics proved more dominant than contextual characteristics. Strengthening clinical communication capacity among primary healthcare workers and accelerating JKN coverage expansion are the most critical interventions to improve hypertension follow-up adherence at the national population level.</div>