

# **ANALISIS FAKTOR DETERMINAN HIPERTENSI PADA REMAJA**

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## **ABSTRAK**

**Latar belakang:** Prevalensi kejadian hipertensi pada remaja saat ini terus meningkat sebesar 15,7% pada tahun 2020 dibandingkan tahun 2013.

**Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui faktor determinan kejadian hipertensi pada remaja.

**Metode:** Desain penelitian ini adalah *cross sectional* yang bersifat observasional analitik. Populasi dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 729 siswa dari kelas 10 dan 11 SMAN 9 Semarang. Subjek penelitian yang diambil sebanyak 85 siswa dengan metode *simple random sampling*. Variabel penelitian ini adalah jenis kelamin, riwayat hipertensi keluarga, status gizi, kualitas tidur, konsumsi *Sugar Sweetened Beverages*, konsumsi daging olahan, asupan energi, karbohidrat, lemak, dan natrium. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah Uji Chi-Square dan uji regresi logistik.

**Hasil:** Dari 85 responden, prevalensi hipertensi remaja SMAN 9 Semarang sebesar 45,9%. Terdapat hubungan antara riwayat hipertensi keluarga ( $p=0,002$ ) dan status gizi ( $p= <0,001$ ) dengan kejadian hipertensi remaja. Jenis kelamin ( $p=0,399$ ), kualitas tidur ( $p=0,340$ ), konsumsi *sugar sweetened beverages* ( $p=0,730$ ), dan konsumsi daging olahan ( $p=0,137$ ), asupan energi ( $p=0,092$ ), asupan karbohidrat ( $p=0,472$ ), asupan lemak ( $p=0,232$ ), dan asupan natrium ( $p=0,958$ ) tidak ada hubungannya dengan kejadian hipertensi pada remaja. Faktor risiko paling dominan adalah status gizi (IMT/U) dengan nilai OR yaitu 43,736 (95% CI: 7.436-257.152) yang berarti bahwa responden obesitas lebih berisiko mengalami hipertensi 43,7 kali lebih besar dibandingkan responden tidak obesitas.

**Simpulan:** Faktor determinan terhadap kejadian hipertensi pada remaja adalah status gizi (IMT/U) dan riwayat hipertensi keluarga.

**Kata kunci:** hipertensi, obesitas, riwayat hipertensi keluarga, remaja.

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# **ANALYSIS OF HYPERTENSION DETERMINANT FACTORS IN ADOLESCENTS**

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Prevalence of hypertension in adolescents is currently increasing by 15.7% in 2020 if compared on 2013.

**Objective:** To identify determinants incidence of hypertension in adolescents.

**Methods:** Design of this study is cross sectional. Population in this study were 729 students from 10th and 11th grade of SMAN 9 Semarang. Subjects taken were 85 students by simple random sampling method. Variables of this study were gender, family history of hypertension, nutritional status, sleep quality, consumption of Sugar Sweetened Beverages, consumption of processed meat, energy intake, carbohydrate, fat, and sodium. Statistical tests used were Chi-Square test and logistic regression test.

**Results:** Out of 85 respondents, the prevalence of hypertension among adolescents of SMAN 9 Semarang was 45.9%. There was an association between family history of hypertension ( $p=0.002$ ) and nutritional status ( $p=<0.001$ ) with the incidence of adolescent hypertension. Gender ( $p=0.399$ ), sleep quality ( $p=0.340$ ), sugar sweetened beverages consumption ( $p=0.730$ ), and processed meat consumption ( $p=0.137$ ), energy intake ( $p=0.092$ ), carbohydrate intake ( $p=0.472$ ), fat intake ( $p=0.232$ ), and sodium intake ( $p=0.958$ ) were not associated with the incidence of hypertension in adolescents. The most dominant risk factor was nutritional status (IMT/U) with an OR value of 43.736 (95% CI: 7.436-257.152) means that an obese respondent has a 43.7 times greater risk of developing hypertension than a non-obese respondent.

**Conclusion:** Determinant factors for the incidence of hypertension in adolescents are nutritional status (IMT/U) and family history of hypertension.

**Keywords:** hypertension, obesity, family history of hypertension, adolescents.

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