

ABSTRACT
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHARACTERISTICS OF HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS AND PARTICIPATION IN THE REFERRAL PROGRAM AT DIPONEGORO NATIONAL HOSPITAL

Background: The implementation of the referral program in developing countries tends to be suboptimal, and there has been a decrease in the number of referral cases from 2018 to 2021. Most hypertensive patients are not referred back due to factors related to demographic and clinical characteristics. **Aim :** This study aims to determine the relationship between the characteristics of hypertensive patients and their participation in the referral program at the Diponegoro National Hospital. **Methods:** This research is an analytical quantitative observational study with a *cross-sectional* approach. Statistical analysis was conducted using the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* test, *Chi-square* test, *independent sample t-test*, and *Mann-Whitney* test. **Results:** A total of 97 samples that met the criteria were included in the study using medical records. The research found a significant relationship between age ($p=0.001$), history of comorbidity/complications ($p=0.010$), hypertension medication ($p=0.002$), and systolic blood pressure ($p=0.011$) with participation in the referral program. No significant relationship was found between gender ($p=1.000$), medication adherence ($p=N/A$), and diastolic blood pressure ($p=0.690$) with participation in the referral program. The dominant factors influencing participation in the referral program were age, history of comorbidity/complications, and systolic blood pressure. **Conclusion:** There is a relationship between age, history of comorbidity/complications, hypertension medication, and systolic blood pressure with participation in the referral program, but there is no relationship between gender, diastolic blood pressure, and medication adherence with participation in the referral program.

Keywords: Referral Program, Hypertension, Age, Gender, Comorbidity, Complications, Medication.

ABSTRAK
HUBUNGAN ANTARA KARAKTERISTIK PASIEN HIPERTENSI DENGAN KEIKUTSERTAAN PROGRAM RUJUK BALIK DI RUMAH SAKIT NASIONAL DIPONEGORO

Latar belakang: Pelaksanaan program rujuk balik di negara berkembang cenderung belum optimal dan terjadi penurunan jumlah kasus rujukan dari tahun 2018-2021. Sebagian besar pasien hipertensi tidak dirujuk balik dikarenakan faktor yang berkaitan dengan karakteristik demografi dan klinis. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara karakteristik pasien hipertensi dengan keikutsertaan program rujuk balik di Rumah Sakit Nasional Diponegoro. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional jenis kuantitatif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Analisis statistik menggunakan *uji Kolmogorov-Smirnov*, *uji Chi-square*, *uji t sampel independent*, dan *uji Mann Whitney*. **Hasil:** Sebanyak 97 sampel yang memenuhi kriteria dilakukan penelitian menggunakan rekam medik. Hasil penelitian diperoleh adanya hubungan signifikan antara usia ($p=0,001$), riwayat komorbid / komplikasi ($p=0,010$), obat hipertensi ($p=0,002$), dan tekanan darah sistolik ($p=0,011$) dengan keikutsertaan PRB. Tidak ditemukan adanya hubungan signifikan antara jenis kelamin ($p=1,000$), kesesuaian obat ($p=N/A$), dan tekanan darah diastolic ($p=0,690$) dengan keikutsertaan PRB. Faktor yang dominan berpengaruh terhadap keikutsertaan PRB adalah usia, riwayat komorbid / komplikasi, dan tekanan darah sistolik. **Simpulan:** Terdapat hubungan antara usia, riwayat komorbid / komplikasi, obat hipertensi, dan tekanan darah sistolik dengan keikutsertaan PRB, namun tidak terdapat hubungan antara jenis kelamin, tekanan darah diastolik, dan kesesuaian obat hipertensi dengan keikutsertaan PRB.

Kata kunci : Program Rujuk Balik, Hipertensi, Usia, Jenis Kelamin, Komorbid, Komplikasi, Obat.