

ABSTRACT

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<i>THE RELATIONSHIP OF MEDICATION ADHERENCE LEVELS AND BLOOD PRESSURE IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS AT THE SRESEH HEALTH CENTER IN SAMPANG REGENCY</i>	
<i>ABSTRACT</i>	
<i>Hypertension is a chronic disease that requires long-term management, one of which is through adherence to antihypertensive medication. This study aims to determine the relationship between medication adherence and blood pressure in hypertensive patients at the Sreseh Health Center in Sampang Regency.</i> <i>This study employed a quantitative design with a cross-sectional approach and involved 91 hypertensive patients respondents selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire and analyzed descriptively, with the Spearman Rank test used to identify relationships between variables at $\alpha = 0.05$.</i> <i>The results showed that most patients had high medication adherence level (23%), and their blood pressure was in the normal category (23%). The Spearman Rank test analysis revealed a significant association ($p\text{-value} = 0.034$; $r = -0.229$) between medication adherence and blood pressure in hypertensive patients at the Sreseh Health Center.</i> <i>This study confirms that the higher the level of patient adherence to antihypertensive medication, the more controlled their blood pressure tends to be. This study is expected to serve as a basis for evaluating efforts to enhance patient awareness and education regarding the importance of therapy adherence.</i>	
<i>Keywords: Hypertension, Adherence, Blood Pressure</i>	