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Analysis of the Relationship between the Use of Hypertension Services in Achieving Minimum Service Standards (SPM) in the Community on Barrang Caddi Island

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Based on Makassar City health profile data in 2021, there are still several health service and management criteria that have not achieved the SPM targets for Health Sector or SDG's. At the Barrang Lompoa Community Health Center, the SPM achievement related to patients receiving health services who suffer from hypertension in 2021 is 46.2%. This achievement still does not meet the target that has been set, namely 100%.

Objective: To find out the factors that influence the use of hypertension services in the community at Pustu Barrang Caddi in 2024.

Methode: The type of research used is Cross Sectional Study. This research was conducted on Barrang Caddi Island, Makassar City in March - April 2024. The population in this study was 351 households. The sample in this study was part of the population on Barrang Caddi Island, that is 188 households.

Result: The results of data analysis include univariate analysis with frequency distribution and bivariate chi-square test. Data analysis was carried out bivariately using the Chi-Square test with a significance level of 5% (α=0.05). The influence of age (p=0.890), education (p=0.980), employment (p=1.000), and access (p=0.577), from Chi-Square results found a relationship between factors on the utilization of hypertension services at Pustu Barrang Caddi in 2024.

Keywords: Utilization; Serve; Hypertension

INTRODUCTION

Minimum Service Standards in the Health Sector are a reference for Regency/City Regional Governments in providing Health Services that every citizen has the right to obtain. SPM Health has a strong basis and its implementation in the regions is non-negotiable. Each Regency/City Regional Government provides basic services in the health sector in accordance with the SPM.

Based on Makassar City health profile data in 2021, there are still several health service and management criteria that have not achieved the SPM targets in the Health Sector and SDGs. At the Barrang Lompoa Community Health Center, the SPM achievement related to patients receiving health services who suffer from hypertension in 2021 is 46.2%. This achievement still does not meet the target that has been set, namely 100%.

Island areas are certainly different from other areas. Archipelagic areas (provinces and districts/cities) are areas whose characteristics are vast oceans with small islands that form groups of islands. The archipelagic region is the dominant factor in Indonesia's recognition as an archipelagic country. Island or coastal communities generally have a character, for example, being somewhat aggressive, dynamic, and somewhat open, while inland/mountain communities have a somewhat passive nature, are less aggressive (waiting), somewhat closed, and have quite high sensitivity (feelings of suspicion/feeling anxious) towards people or objects from outside.

Barrang Caddi Island is one of the islands within the working area of the Barrang Lompo Health Center. Barrang Caddi Island is located to the east of Barrang Lompo Island, extending northeast-southwest, with an area of 4 ha. It is 11 km from Makassar and is a densely populated island, with 351 households. The majority of the population work as traditional fishermen, this is reflected in the simple fishing equipment they use, such as traps, fishing poles, gill nets, and lepa-lepa. Barrang Caddi Island is one of the islands within the working area of the Barrang Lompo Health Center, so this certainly influences the achievement of hypertension services at the Barrang Lompo Health Center. Based on this, it is necessary to analyze the factors that influence the use of hypertension services on Barrang Caddi Island.

METHOD

The type of research used in this research is quantitative research using a Cross-Sectional Study approach, an approach by collecting various data and information or information from respondents to determine the relationship between the independent variables, attitudes and family support, to the dependent variable of hypertension services in the community in the Barrang Caddi Islands area. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan accidental sampling. This research was carried out on Barrang Caddi Island, Makassar City in March - April 2024.

The population in this study was 351 households located on the designated island, namely Barrang Caddi Island in the Makassar City area, South Sulawesi Province. The sample in this study was part of the population on Barrang Caddi Island, that is 188 households.

The sample size is determined using the Slovin formula, as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$
$$n = \frac{351}{1 + 351\,(0{,}05)^2}$$
$$n = 187{,}7$$

So, the number of samples in this study was rounded up to 188 samples.
Information:
N = population size
n = sample size
e = level of research accuracy

This research was carried out by conducting a direct survey by distributing paper questionnaires to the people of Barrang Caddi Island. The questionnaire format used is an open question to find out more deeply about the user's reasons. Closed questions to find out user characteristics such as gender, education, age, and others. Meanwhile, the scale questions for the main question use a Likert scale. The Likert scale used contains 5 points. The types of data collected are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained from the results of questionnaires distributed to the sample. Secondary data is the collection of data obtained through reviewing documents or archives available at the Community Health Center, Makassar City Health Service.

Data analysis was carried out in two ways, namely univariate and bivariate analysis (chi-square test). The data that has been analyzed will then be presented in tabular form, namely frequency tables (one-way tabulation) and cross-tabulation (two-way tabulation) accompanied by a narrative in the form of an explanation regarding the

frequency, relationship between variables, and the magnitude of the risk of each independent variable on dependent variable the factors that relate to the use of hypertension services in the community on Barrang Caddi Island.

RESULT

Based on the research that has been carried out, the following data was obtained

Table 1. Distribution of Respondent Characteristics in the Community on Barang Caddi Island

Variable	N	%
Gender		
Man	83	44,1%
Woman	105	56,9%
Age		
<35 years	90	47,9%
≥35 years	98	52,1%
Level of Education		
Does not School	8	4,3%
Finished Elementary School	123	65,4%
Finished Middle School	22	11,7%
Finished High School	32	17%
Graduate from College	3	1,6%
Employment		
Does not Work	69	36,7%
Government Employees	1	0,5%
Private Employees	5	2,7%
Fisherman	66	35,1%
Trader	11	5,9%
Etc	36	19,1%
Distance		
< 2km	100	100%
≥ 2 km	0	0%

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Based on the table above, it is known that the characteristics of respondents are based on gender groups with the highest presentation being in the female group with 105 respondents or 56.9%. Then the characteristics of respondents based on age with the highest presentation were in the elderly group (≥35 years) with 98 respondents or 52.1%. Then the characteristics of respondents based on education, in general, at most 123 respondents had completed elementary school (65.4%). Furthermore, the characteristics of respondents based on work were mostly respondents who did not work, namely 69 people (36.7%). Then all respondents had access from home to Pustu Barrang Caddi, namely 188 people (100%).

Table 2. Relationship between Age and Use of Hypertension Services in the Community on Barang Caddi Island

Age	Utilization of Hypertension Service				Total		P Value
	Utilise		Does not Utilise				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	

Young	69	76,7	21	23,3	90	100	
Old	77	78,6	21	21,4	98	100	*0,8 90*
Total	**146**	**77,7**	**42**	**22,3**	**188**	**100**	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Based on the table above, shows that 90 respondents fall into the young age category. There were 69 respondents (76.7%) who belonged to the young age group and utilized hypertension services. Meanwhile, 21 respondents (23.3%) fell into the young age group category and did not utilize the hypertension center services on Barang Caddi Island. Furthermore, there were 98 respondents included in the old age category. There were 79 respondents (88.80%) who were included in the old age group and utilized hypertension services. Then there were 21 respondents (21.4%) who were included in the old age group and did not utilize health services on Pustu Barang Caddi Island. Furthermore, the Chi-Square test results obtained a value of p=0.890 (p>0.05), this means that H0 was accepted, which means there is no relationship between age and the use of hypertension services in the pustu community on Barang Caddi Island.

Table 3. The Relationship between Level of Education and the Use of Hypertension Services in the Community on Barang Caddi Island

Level of Education	Utilization of Hypertension Service				Total		P Value
	Utilise		Does not Utilise				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
High Education	23	65,7	12	34,3	35	100	*0,980*
Low Education	123	80,4	30	19,6	153	100	
Total	**146**	**77,7**	**42**	**22,3**	**188**	**100**	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Based on the table above, it shows that 35 respondents fall into the higher education category. 23 respondents were in the higher education category and utilized hypertension services (65.7%). Meanwhile, there were 12 respondents in the higher education category who did not utilize hypertension services at Pustu Barrang, Caddi Island (34.3%). Furthermore, 153 respondents were included in the low-education category. There were 123 respondents (80.4%) who were in the low education category and utilized hypertension services. Then there were 30 respondents in the low education category who did not utilize hypertension services at the Caddi Island Goods Center (19.6%). Furthermore, the Chi-Square test results obtained a value of p=0.980 (p>0.05), this means that H0 is accepted, which means there is no relationship between education and the use of hypertension services at the Barang Caddi Island center.

Table 4. Relationship between Employment and Use of Hypertension Services in the Community on Barang Caddi Island

| Employement | Utilization of Hypertension Service | | Total | P Value |
| | Utilise | Does not Utilise | | |

	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Working	92	77,3	27	22,7	119	100	
Does not Work	54	78,3	15	21,7	69	100	*1.000*
Total	**146**	**77,7**	**42**	**22,3**	**188**	**100**	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Based on the table above, it shows that 119 respondents are included in the working category. Respondents who fell into the category of working and utilizing hypertension services were 92 people (77.3%). Meanwhile, there were 27 respondents who fell into the working category (22.7%) and did not utilize hypertension services at Pustu Pulau Barrang Caddi. Furthermore, there were 69 respondents included in the unemployed category. There were 54 respondents (78.3%) who were in the unemployed category and utilized hypertension services. Then there were 15 respondents who were in the unemployed category and did not utilize hypertension services at Pustu Pulau Barrang Caddi (21.7%). Furthermore, the results of the Chi-Square test obtained a value of p=1.000 (p>0.05), this means that H0 is accepted, which means there is no relationship between work variables and the use of hypertension services in the community at Pustu Barrang. Caddi.

Table 5. Relationship between Access and Use of Hypertension Services in the Community on Barang Caddi Island

Access	Utilization of Hypertension Service				Total		P Value
	Utilise		Does not Utilise				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
Easy to Access	142	77,2	42	22,8	184	100	
Difficult to Acces	4	100	0	0	4	100	*0,577*
Total	**146**	**77,7**	**42**	**22,3**	**188**	**100**	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Based on the table above, shows that 184 respondents are included in the easily accessible category. Respondents were 142 people (77.2%). Meanwhile, 42 respondents (22.8%) fell into the easily accessible category and did not utilize hypertension services at Pustu Barrang Caddi. Furthermore, 4 respondents fell into the difficult-to-access category. Respondents who fell into the category of difficulty accessing and utilizing hypertension services were 4 respondents (100%). Then there were 0 respondents (0%) who fell into the category of difficult to access and did not utilize hypertension services at Pustu Barrang Caddi. Furthermore, the Chi-Square test results obtained a value of p=0.577 (p>0.05), this means that H0 is accepted, which means there is no relationship between the access variable and the use of hypertension services in the community at Pustu. Barrang Caddi.

DISCUSSION

Age is the number of years a person has passed from birth to their last birthday (Mardiana et al., 2022). According to Andersen's theory, predisposing characteristics, age, enable a person to seek treatment or can manifest in action if it is felt as a need (Kurnianingsih et al., 2019). Based on Table 2, it shows that 90 respondents fall into the young age category. There were 69 respondents (76.7%) who belonged to the young age group and utilized hypertension services. Meanwhile, 21 respondents (23.3%) fell into the young age group category and did not utilize hypertension services at the Barang Caddi center. Furthermore, 98 respondents fell into the old age category. There were 77 respondents (78.6%) who were included in the old age group and utilized hypertension services. Then, there were 21 respondents (21.4%) who were included in the old age group and did not utilize health services at the Caddi

Goods Center. Furthermore, the results of the Chi-Square test obtained a value of p=0.890 (p>0.05), this means that H0 was accepted, which means there is no relationship between age and the use of hypertension services at Pustu Barrang Caddi. The results of this study are in line with research by Erdiwan., et al (2020) which states that there is no significant relationship between age and use of health services. However, this research is not in line with research conducted by Valentina and Pujianto (2019) which states that there is a significant relationship between age and the use of health services. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that 78.6% of respondents were old and had used hypertension services at Pustu Pulau Barrang Caddi. This shows that the older the respondent, the better the positive response to the use of hypertension services at the community health center. Relatively older people are very vulnerable to various diseases, especially chronic diseases, and morbidity rates due to age can increase the level of utilization of health services.

Education is a process of changing the behavior and attitudes of a person or group of people in an effort to mature humans through training and teaching efforts (Hamidah, 2020). According to L. Green's theory, formal education will greatly influence a person's knowledge. Someone with high formal education has broader knowledge and insight compared to someone with low education. This is because someone with higher education better understands the importance of disease and the use of health services (Hidana et al., 2018; Mardiana et al., 2022). Based on Table 3, it shows that 35 respondents fall into the higher education category. 23 respondents were in the higher education category and utilized hypertension services (65.7%). Meanwhile, there were 12 respondents in the higher education category who did not utilize hypertension services at Pustu Pulau Barang Caddi (34.3%). Furthermore, 153 respondents were included in the low education category. There were 123 respondents (80.4%) who were in the low education category and utilized hypertension services. Then there were 30 respondents in the low education category who did not utilize hypertension services at the Caddi Island Goods Center (19.6%). Furthermore, the Chi-Square test results obtained a value of p=0.980 (p>0.05), which means that H0 is accepted, which means there is no relationship between education and the use of hypertension services at the Barang Caddi Island center. The results of this research are in line with research by Basith and Prameswari (2020) which states that there is no significant relationship between education and the use of health services. However, this research contradicts research by Abdillah (2019) which states that there is a significant relationship between education and the use of health services. It is hoped that a high level of education will make it easier to receive messages and provide motivation to utilize health services. It's just that in current conditions, a person's knowledge is not only obtained from formal education, along with advances in technology, it greatly influences a person's ability to obtain information and knowledge. Thus, formal education is not always a factor related to a person's decision to utilize health services at the Community Health Center.

Work is an activity carried out by someone who can earn money to meet their living needs (Cahyani, 2020). A person's health can be related to their work. The disease can arise through several things, namely work situations that are full of stress, lack of activity at work or while working, as well as environmental factors that can directly cause pain (Mardiana, Chotimah, Dwimawati., 2022). This condition allows people who are already working to have a greater tendency to utilize health services, both medical and non-medical (Ziana, 2019). Based on Table 4, it shows that 119 respondents are included in the working category. Respondents who fell into the category of working and utilizing hypertension services were 92 people (77.3%). Meanwhile, there were 27 respondents who fell into the working category (22.7%) and did not utilize hypertension services at Pustu Pulau Barrang Caddi. Furthermore, there were 69 respondents included in the unemployed category. There were 54 respondents (78.3%) who were in the unemployed category and utilized hypertension services. Then there were 15 respondents who were in the unemployed category and did not utilize hypertension services at Pustu Pulau Barrang Caddi (21.7%). Furthermore, the results of the Chi-Square test obtained a value of p=1.000 (p>0.05), this means that H0 is accepted, which means there is no relationship between work variables and the use of hypertension services in the Pustu Barang community. Caddi Island. The results of this research are in line with research by Mardiana., et al (2022) which states that there is no significant relationship between the respondent's work and the use of health services. However, this research is not in line with research by Sinambela and Marlina (2019) which states that there is a significant relationship between work and the use of health services. According to the author, a person's job can influence their consumption patterns, with diverse working conditions of course it can influence broad and varied needs and desires. Thus, when someone works, it has a very broad and varied influence on consumer behavior, including in utilizing health services, both at Pustu and other health facilities.

Access has an important role in the development of a region. The concept of accessibility is not always related to distance but more related to terrain conditions or whether or not there are means of transportation or communication that can be used. An area that is located close to another area, but if there are natural obstacles such as rough relief or swamps, the area is difficult to reach. The utility theory of health services explains that a person's desire to utilize health services is also determined by supporting factors, one of which is distance or accessibility to health services. Affordability is not only determined by natural conditions but also by technological developments.

Progress in the transportation sector can increase the affordability of an area. Based on Table 5, it shows that 184 respondents are included in the easily accessible category. Respondents were 142 people (77.2%). Meanwhile, 42 respondents (22.8%) fell into the easily accessible category and did not utilize hypertension services at Pustu Barrang Caddi. Furthermore, 4 respondents fell into the difficult-to-access category. Respondents who fell into the category of difficulty accessing and utilizing hypertension services were 4 respondents (100%). Then there were 0 respondents (0%) who fell into the category of difficult to access and did not utilize hypertension services at Pustu Barrang Caddi. Furthermore, the Chi-Square test results obtained a value of p=0.577 (p>0.05), this means that H0 is accepted, which means there is no relationship between the access variable and the use of hypertension services in the community at Pustu. Barrang Caddi. This research is in line with research conducted by Purnamasari (2020) on health services at the Antang Community Health Center. However, this research is not in line with research by Irawan and Ainy (2018) which states that the access variable is related to the use of health services at the Talu Community Health Center. The utility theory of health services explains that a person's desire to utilize health services is also determined by supporting factors, one of which is accessibility to health services. Difficult access between residence and health services makes people reluctant to use health services.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion described above, ages, level of education, working status, and access does not influence the use of hypertension services in the community on Barrang Caddi Island, Makassar City for the period March – April 2024. The suggestion in this research is that it is hoped that hypertension sufferers should routinely carry control of blood pressure once a month and live a healthy lifestyle, to minimize the possibility of hypertension. Improving management in patient examinations during the implementation of Posbindu PTM on Barrang Caddi Island, starting from the use of tools to technical implementation in the field and this research can be material for future researchers if they want to research hypertension again. One variable that can be developed is the family support and attitudes.

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