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Positive Effect of Lifestyle Management Guide on Hypertension Patients

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Abstract

Hypertension is a risk factor for various diseases such as stroke and cardiovascular. The purpose of this study is to test the benefits of lifestyle management guidelines to regular treatment, dietary habits and physical exercise of hypertension patient. It was a quasi-experiment, subject divided into 2 groups, that is control and intervention group. Chi Square test used to examine association of lifestyle management as effect of lifestyle management guideline to the increase if knowledge and attitude about hypertension management. Result showed an increase of knowledge and attitude about regular treatment, dietary habits and physical exercise and sigficantly associated with lifestyle management. Lifestyle management guideline has positive effect to lifestyle management.

Keywords: Hypertension; Life Style; Management Guide.

1. Introduction

Hypertension becomes an emerging problem in developing countries include Indonesia. Case fatality rate increase regarding this diseases and it need hard effort to prevent it [1,2]. Decreasing of blood pressure is modifiable risk factor for stroke and systemic embolism [3,4]. According to WHO (2008), stroke and heart disease is the highest cause of death in the world. Both of these diseases are the development of hypertension disease that is not treated properly.

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Regular treatment should be accompanied by appropriate treatment of lifestyle and proper diet against hypertension sufferers to prevent stroke and heart abnormalities [5,6]. Data in Indonesia show that heart disease is the biggest cause of death later following a stroke [7,8]. Hypertension in Makassar, a city in South Sulawesi, Indonesia also experienced an increase in incidence. One such area is the work area of Minasa Upa Community Health Center, in 2012 as many as 1745 people, in 2013 as many as 1821 people and by 2014, 1895 people, then data of end of year 2015 as many as 1955 people. Life style management has been successfully in decrease of blood pressure and no doubt it can be a prevention of hypertension and various chronic diseases but how to deliver this management is still a challenging [9,10]. The purpose of this study is to test the benefits of lifestyle management guidelines to regular treatment, dietary habits and physical.

2. Materials and Methods

This study was quasy experiment, subject divided into 2 groups, that is control and intervention group. Sample size was 30 patients. One of the final objectives of this research is to determine the effectiveness of lifestyle guidance in hypertensive patients to increase knowledge and attitudes of hypertensive patients, resulting in behavioral changes to prevent stroke. Given the data collected and recorded in parametric and nonparametric form, the data will be analyzed quantitatively, using T test, and qualitative statistical tests using mixed method as well as the theory of mixed methods described by John W. Creswell in [13].

Instrument has been validated based on assessment of instruction, content and language, with the following results:

Table 1: Instrument Validation Assessment Aspects and Indicators Participant's Response to Hypertension Patient Guidelines

| No. | Aspect of Assessment | Indicator/Criteria of Assessment | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. | Instruction | Clear | | | | | |
| 2. | Content | Category of response of observed participants expressed clearly The response categories of participants observed contained complete The response categories of participants were well observed | | | | | |
| | Continued table 1 | | | | | | |
| 3. | Language | Using of Indonesian language is good and correct Using a language that is easy to understand Using non-inflicting statements multiple interpretations | | | | | |

Expert response also done with the following result:

 Table 2: Expert Response to Hypertension Patients Guidelines

| No | A | Validator | | DT | T40 | D | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------|------|------|------------------|-----|--|
| No. | Aspects of Assessment | V1 | V2 | - RT | Interpretation | R | |
| 1. | The language used is easy to understand | 4,00 | 4,00 | 4,00 | Very valid | 100 | |
| 2. | The term notation used can be understood | 4,00 | 3,00 | 3,50 | Valid | 100 | |
| 3. | Logical Systematic guide framework | 4,00 | 3,00 | 3,50 | Valid | 100 | |
| 4. | Practical easy to use | 4,00 | 3,00 | 3,50 | Valid | 100 | |
| 5. | Interesting | 4,00 | 3,00 | 3,50 | Valid | 100 | |
| Mean Aspect of Assessment | | 4,00 | 3,20 | 3,60 | Very valid valid | | |
| Realibili | 0,889 | | • | | | | |
| Mean | | 6,800 | | | | | |
| Standard | Deviation | 0,600 | | | | | |

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Results

Education using lifestyle management guide has increased knowledge of hypertension patients and associated significantly with lifestyle management. Data illustrates that the frequency of patients with good knowledge about regular treatment and dietary habits is higher (83.3%) when compared with those with poor knowledge (17.8%). The data also indicate more subjects who have good lifestyle management with dietary habits and sports than regular treatment (Table 4).

Table 3: Association of Patient Knowledge with Lifestyles Management

| | Lifestyle Management | | | | _ Total | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----|------|---|---------|----|---------|--------------|
| Knowledge | Good | | Poor | | _ 10tai | | P-value | |
| | | n | % | n | % | n | % | _ |
| Regular Treatment | | 10 | 40 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 43,3 | 0,001* |
| Dietary habits | and | 15 | 50 | 2 | 6,7 | 17 | 57,2 | |
| Physical Exercise | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 25 | 86.7 | 5 | 17,8 | 30 | 100 | |

^{*}Chi-Square Test

Education using lifestyle management guide also has increased attitude of hypertension patients and associated significantly with lifestyle management. Data illustrates that the frequency of patients with good attitude of regular treatment and dietary habits is higher (83.3%) when compared with those with poor knowledge (17.8%). The data also indicate more subjects who have good lifestyle management with dietary habits and sports than regular treatment (Table 4).

Table 4: Association of Patient Attitude with Lifestyles Management

| | Lifes | style Ma | nagemer | Tota | .1 | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----------|---------|------|----|------|-------|
| Attitude | Goo | Good | | Poor | | 11 | P |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % | _ |
| Regular Treatment | 9 | 30 | 4 | 17,8 | 13 | 43,3 | |
| Dietary habits and physical exercise | 17 | 56,7 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 50 | 0,001 |
| Total | 26 | 86,7 | 4 | 17,8 | 30 | 100 | |

3.2 Discussions

Management lifestyle guide has been proven increase knowledge and attitude about regular treatment, dietary habits and physical exercise and its significantly associated with lifestyle management of Hypertension patients.

Professionals and academics in health make much guideline in changing lifestyle management both for handling and prevention and this is indeed proven to provide benefits. Besides it is also necessary innovation to keep lisfestyle management can be maintained [12,13].

Hypertension is a determinat factor for various chronical disease such as stroke and cardiovascular disease, a guideline will very usefull for hypertension patients. Life style modification is a key factor to manage blood pressure [13,14,15,16].

Dietary habits as low-sodium pattern in daily food is an essential component in hypertension management [17,18].

4. Conclusion

Lifestyle management guide has positive effect on knowledge and attitude and significantly associated with lifestyle management about regular treatment, dietary habits and physical exercise.

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5. Competing Interest

The authors declare that we have no competing interests.

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