

**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP MENGENAI REGULASI  
PENGENDALIAN TEMBAKAU SERTA PERILAKU MEROKOK  
TERHADAP KEJADIAN HIPERTENSI DI KELURAHAN MERUYUNG  
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**Abstrak**

Terjadi peningkatan prevalensi hipertensi di Indonesia dan Provinsi Jawa Barat. Hipertensi dapat terjadi karena faktor risiko langsung yaitu oleh perilaku merokok dan faktor pendukung tidak langsung yaitu oleh regulasi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan dan sikap mengenai regulasi pengendalian tembakau serta perilaku merokok terhadap kejadian hipertensi di Kelurahan Meruyung pada tahun 2022. Metode penelitian ini adalah analitik observasional, desain penelitian *cross-sectional study*, besar sampel sebesar 76 sampel, pengambilan sampel menggunakan *consecutive sampling*, dan sumber data menggunakan data primer. Hasil analisis univariat memperlihatkan sebagian besar subjek penelitian memiliki pengetahuan yang kurang mengenai regulasi pengendalian tembakau (75%), sikap yang positif mengenai regulasi pengendalian tembakau (97%), bukan perokok (84%), dan tidak mengalami hipertensi (84%). Hasil analisis bivariat memperlihatkan tidak adanya hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan terhadap kejadian hipertensi ( $p = 0,274$ ) dan adanya hubungan signifikan antara sikap ( $p = 0,023$ ) serta perilaku merokok ( $p = 0,000$ , OR = 26,667) terhadap kejadian hipertensi. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah adanya hubungan signifikan antara sikap mengenai regulasi pengendalian tembakau dan perilaku merokok terhadap kejadian hipertensi, namun tidak adanya hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan mengenai regulasi pengendalian tembakau terhadap kejadian hipertensi.

**Kata Kunci :** Hipertensi, Pengendalian Tembakau, Perilaku Merokok

**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ABOUT  
TOBACCO CONTROL REGULATION AND SMOKING BEHAVIOR  
TOWARD HYPERTENSION IN MERUYUNG AT 2022**

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***Abstract***

*There is an increase in the prevalence of hypertension in Indonesia and West Java Province. Hypertension can occur due to direct risk factors (smoking behavior) and indirect enabling factors (regulation). This study aims to study the association between knowledge and attitudes about tobacco control regulation and smoking behavior toward hypertension in Meruyung at 2022. This study using an observational analytical method with a cross-sectional study design, with 76 samples, using consecutive sampling, and data sources from primary data. The results of the univariate analysis shows that the majority of the subjects were had insufficient knowledge about tobacco control regulation (75%), had positive attitudes about tobacco control regulation (97%), were not smokers (84%), and without hypertension (84%). The results of the bivariate analysis shows that there was no significant association between knowledge toward hypertension ( $p = 0.274$ ) and there were significant associations between attitudes ( $p = 0.023$ ) and smoking behavior ( $p = 0.000$ ,  $OR = 26,667$ ) toward hypertension. This study concludes that there were significant associations between attitudes about tobacco control regulation and smoking behavior toward hypertension, but there was no significant association between knowledge about tobacco control regulation toward hypertension.*

***Keywords :*** *Hypertension, Smoking, Tobacco Control*