

**Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Program Sarjana
UNIVERSITAS Widya Husada Semarang
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ABSTRAK

Maharani Rachimullah

**EVALUASI IMPLEMENTASI PROGRAM PENGENDALIAN PENYAKIT
HIPERTENSI DI POSYANDU KELURAHAN TEGALREJO
KECAMATAN ARGOMULYO KOTA SALATIGA TAHUN 2024**

Hipertensi merupakan salah satu penyakit tidak menular yang dikenal sebagai *silent killer* karena sering tidak terdeteksi sejak dini namun berisiko menimbulkan komplikasi serius seperti stroke, gagal ginjal, dan penyakit jantung. Data Dinas Kesehatan Kota Salatiga tahun 2023 menunjukkan prevalensi hipertensi masih tinggi, dengan cakupan pelayanan melalui jejaring Posyandu belum mencapai target. Dari 9.889 penduduk usia ≥ 15 tahun di Kelurahan Tegalrejo, baru 3.880 orang yang terlayani, sehingga 6.009 orang belum mendapatkan pemeriksaan hipertensi. Kondisi ini menandakan perlunya evaluasi implementasi program pengendalian hipertensi di tingkat Posyandu. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi program dengan model CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) untuk mengetahui kebutuhan, sumber daya, pelaksanaan, serta hasil yang dicapai. Metode penelitian menggunakan kualitatif deskriptif dengan forum group discussion bersama 9 perwakilan kader Posyandu sebagai informan utama serta 9 informan pengguna layanan Posyandu serta wawancara mendalam kepada informan triangulasi (Kepala Puskesmas, Penanggung Jawab Posyandu, Penanggung Jawab Kluster 3). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan masih terdapat kendala dalam pelaporan, keterbatasan sarana prasarana, dan partisipasi masyarakat yang belum optimal. Namun, program ini telah memberikan manfaat berupa peningkatan deteksi dini hipertensi serta kesadaran masyarakat untuk memeriksakan tekanan darah. Evaluasi menyimpulkan bahwa implementasi program pengendalian hipertensi di Posyandu Tegalrejo cukup efektif, tetapi masih memerlukan penguatan koordinasi, pelatihan kader, serta peningkatan akses layanan agar cakupan pelayanan dapat maksimal. Penelitian ini memberi implikasi penting bagi pengembangan program kesehatan berbasis komunitas, sekaligus merekomendasikan studi lanjutan untuk menilai efektivitas intervensi kader dan inovasi digital dalam mendukung monitoring hipertensi di Posyandu.

Kata Kunci: hipertensi, Posyandu, evaluasi program, model CIPP

Daftar Pustaka: 59 (2018–2024)

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ABSTRACT

MAHARANI RACHIMULLAH

**EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HYPERTENSION
CONTROL PROGRAM AT THE POSYANDU IN TEGALREJO VILLAGE,
ARGOMULYO DISTRICT, SALATIGA CITY, 2024**

Hypertension is a non-communicable disease known as a *silent killer* because it often goes undetected in its early stages but carries a high risk of serious complications such as stroke, kidney failure, and heart disease. Data from the Salatiga City Health Office in 2023 show that the prevalence of hypertension remains high, with service coverage through the Posyandu network not yet meeting the target. Of 9,889 residents aged ≥ 15 years in Tegalrejo Village, only 3,880 have received services, leaving 6,009 people without hypertension screening. This condition indicates the need to evaluate the implementation of hypertension control programs at the Posyandu level. This study aimed to evaluate the program using the CIPP model (Context, Input, Process, Product) to identify needs, resources, implementation, and outcomes. The research employed a descriptive qualitative approach, involving *focus group discussions* with nine Posyandu cadres as the main informants, nine service users, and in-depth interviews with triangulation informants (Head of the Community Health Center, Posyandu coordinator, and Cluster 3 coordinator). The findings revealed persistent challenges in reporting, limited facilities, and suboptimal community participation. However, the program has provided significant benefits by enhancing early detection of hypertension and raising public awareness regarding the importance of regular blood pressure checks. The evaluation concluded that the implementation of the hypertension control program at Posyandu Tegalrejo is fairly effective but still requires stronger coordination, cadre training, and improved service access to maximize coverage. This study has important implications for the development of community-based health programs and recommends further research on the effectiveness of cadre interventions and digital innovations to support hypertension monitoring in Posyandu.

Keywords: hypertension, posyandu, program evaluation, cipp model

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