THE RELATIONSHIP OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENT BEHAVIOR TO PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT ADHERENCE
(Case Study at Omben Public Health Center Work Area, Sampang Regency, 2023)

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ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease and the leading cause of death worldwide after HIV/AIDS. Treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis takes a maximum of 6 months. Patient compliance in undergoing treatment is very important for successful control of tuberculosis. The behavior of patients undergoing treatment for pulmonary TB is influenced by three main factors, namely predisposing factors, enabling factors and reinforcing factors. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between the behavior of tuberculosis patients and adherence to pulmonary tuberculosis treatment in the work area of the Omben Health Center, Sampang Regency.

This research uses a correlation analytical approach with a case control method. All patients undergoing treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis in the Omben Community Health Center work area are the population for this study. The sample for this study consisted of two samples, namely case samples and control samples, 34 samples each. Sampling was carried out using the Sample Random Sampling method. Data were collected through questionnaires and interviews, then analyzed using univariate analysis and bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square test.

The results showed that there was a relationship between knowledge ($p=0.005$), attitude ($p=0.027$), belief ($p=0.016$), healthcare facilities ($p=0.019$), family support ($p=0.007$), and healthcare worker support ($p=0.036$) with adherence to pulmonary tuberculosis treatment. There was no relationship between access to healthcare facilities and adherence to pulmonary tuberculosis treatment ($p=0.656$).

The conclusion of this study was that there is a relationship between knowledge, attitude, belief, healthcare facilities, family support, and healthcare worker support with adherence to pulmonary tuberculosis treatment. There is no relationship between access to healthcare facilities and adherence to pulmonary tuberculosis treatment. The recommendation of this research is that relevant institutions are expected to provide education to pulmonary TB patients regarding disease diagnosis, prevention, and treatment control.

Keyword: Tuberculosis, The andherence behavior, Treatment.

HUBUNGAN PERILAKU PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS TERHADAP KEPATUHAN PENGOBATAN TUBERKULOSIS PARU
(Studi Kasus Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Omben Kabupaten Sampang Tahun 2023)

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ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis adalah penyakit menular dan penyebab utama kematian di seluruh dunia setelah HIV/AIDS. Pengobatan tuberkulosis paru membutuhkan waktu yang panjang maksimal 6 bulan. Kepatuhan pasien dalam menjalani pengobatan sangat penting untuk keberhasilan pengendalian tuberkulosis. Perilaku pasien dalam menjalani pengobatan TB paru dipengaruhi oleh tiga faktor utama yaitu faktor predisposisi *(predisposing factors)*, faktor pemungkin *(enabling factors)* dan faktor penguat *(reinforcing factors)*. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis hubungan antara perilaku pasien tuberkulosis terhadap kepatuhan pengobatan tuberkulosis paru di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Omben Kabupaten Sampang.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan analitik korelasi dengan metode *case control*. Seluruh pasien yang menjalani pengobatan tuberkulosis paru di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Omben menjadi populasi penelitian ini. Sampel penelitian ini terdiri dari dua sampel yaitu sampel kasus dan sampel kontrol masing-masing 34 sampel. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode Sample Random Sampling. Data dikumpulkan melalui lembar kuesioner dan wawancara, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan analisis univariat dan analisis bivariat dengan uji Chi-Square.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan (p=0,005), sikap (p=0,027), keyakinan (p=0,016), fasilitas kesehatan (p=0,019), dukungan keluarga (p=0,007) dan dukungan petugas kesehatan (p=0,036) dengan kepatuhan pengobatan tuberkulosis paru. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara akses ke fasilitas kesehatan dengan kepatuhan pengobatan tuberkulosis paru (p=0,656).

Kesimpulan penelitian ini terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap, keyakinan fasilitas kesehatan, dukungan keluarga, dan dukungan petugas kesehatan dengan kepatuhan pengobatan tuberkulosis paru. Tidak ada hubungan antara akses ke fasilitas kesehatan dengan kepatuhan pengobatan tuberkulosis paru. Saran penelitian ini, instansi terkait diharapkan memberikan penyuluhan kepada pasien TB paru mengenai diagnosis penyakit, pencegahan dan pengendalian pengobatan TB paru.

Kata Kunci : Tuberkulosis, Perilaku, Kepatuhan Pengobatan.