

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan penyakit infeksi menular disebabkan *mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Diprediksi 10,6 juta orang terinfeksi TB dan 969 ribu kasus di Indonesia. Pengobatan TB minimal 6 bulan, lamanya pengobatan membuat penderita bosan yang berpengaruh pada kepatuhan minum obat, dan berujung putus obat yang akan menyebabkan resistensi. Pengobatan TB harus diimbangi dengan pengetahuan yang baik, yaitu pengetahuan tentang kesehatan, penyakit, dan cara pengobatannya. Kepatuhan pengobatan erat kaitannya dengan pengetahuan penderita TB dalam proses penyembuhan. Pengetahuan yang kurang dapat menyebabkan ketidakteraturan minum obat.

Tujuan : Mengetahui pengaruh antara tingkat pengetahuan terhadap kepatuhan minum OAT pada pasien TB paru di Puskesmas Stabat.

Metode : Penelitian analitik observasional pendekatan *cross sectional* dengan teknik *total sampling*. Besar sampel 36 pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan alat ukur yang digunakan berupa kuesioner yang dianalisis dengan uji statistik *chi-square*.

Hasil : Pasien TB terbanyak berusia pra lansia (40-59) tahun (47,2%), laki – laki (66,7%), tidak bekerja (22,2%), menikah (91,7%), dan SMA (55,6%). Pengetahuan tentang TB kategori baik (88,9%) dan kepatuhan minum obat ketegori patuh (83,3%). Hasil uji terdapat pengaruh signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan kepatuhan minum obat pada pasien TB paru di Puskemas Stabat yang dibuktikan dengan nilai signifikan 0,000 (Pvalue< 0,05).

Kesimpulan : Terdapat pengaruh tingkat pengetahuan terhadap kepatuhan minum obat pada pasien TB paru di Puskesmas Stabat.

Kata kunci : TB Paru, Kepatuhan, Pengetahuan

ABSTRACT

Background : Tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It is predicted that 10.6 million people will be infected with TB and 969 thousand cases in Indonesia. TB treatment is a minimum of 6 months, the length of treatment makes sufferers bored which affects compliance with taking medication, and leads to drug withdrawal which will cause resistance. TB treatment must be balanced with good knowledge, namely knowledge about health, disease and how to treat it. Treatment compliance is closely related to TB sufferers' knowledge of the healing process. Insufficient knowledge can cause irregularity in taking medication.

Objective : To determine the influence of the level of knowledge on adherence to taking OAT in pulmonary TB patients at the Stabat Health Center.

Method : Observational analytical research, cross sectional approach with total sampling technique. The sample size was 36 patients who include the inclusion criteria and the measuring tool used was a questionnaire and analyzed using the chi-square statistical test

Results : Most TB patients are pre-elderly (40-59) years old (47.2%), male (66.7%), not working (22.2%), married (91.7%), and high school (55.6%). Knowledge about TB was in the good category (88.9%) and compliance in taking medication was in the compliant category (83.3%). The test results showed a significant influence between the level of knowledge and adherence to taking medication in pulmonary TB patients at the Stabat Community Health Center as proven by a significant value of 0.000 ($Pvalue < 0.05$).

Conclusion : There is a relationship between knowledge about TB and medication adherence in pulmonary TB patients at the Puskesmas Stabat

Keywords : *Pulmonary TB, Compliance, Kno*