

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kasus TB (Tuberkulosis) di Indonesia setiap tahun semakin meningkat disebabkan salah satu faktor penderita tidak patuh dalam minum obat anti tuberkulosis (OAT), mengacu pada kondisi tersebut diperlukan adanya penanggulangan penyakit Tuberkulosis. Faktor lainnya yang mempengaruhi penderita patuh dalam minum obat yaitu pengetahuan dan sikap. Penderita TB yang memiliki pengetahuan dan sikap yang baik terhadap penyakit yang diderita akan mempengaruhi bagaimana ia bersikap, berencana, dan mengambil keputusan terhadap pengobatan yang sedang dijalani.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui Hubungan Pengetahuan dan Sikap Terhadap Kepatuhan Minum Obat Anti Tuberkulosis (OAT) Fase Lanjutan di Rumah Sakit Umum Haji Medan

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Subjek pada penelitian ini berjumlah 84 penderita TB Paru yang dipilih menggunakan metode *purposive random sampling*. Kuesioner pengetahuan, sikap dan MMAS-8 (*Morisky Medication Adherence Scale*) diisi oleh penderita TB Paru di RSUD Haji Medan. Data diolah menggunakan *software* IBM SPSS Versi 20.0. Pengolahan data dengan uji *spearman product moment* pada tingkat kemaknaan 95% ($\alpha=0,05$).

Hasil: Melalui uji *correlation spearman* didapatkan r tingkat pengetahuan = 1.000 ($p = 0,444$), r sikap = 0,066 ($p = 0,550$) dengan kekuatan korelasi lemah.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dan sikap terhadap kepatuhan minum obat anti tuberkulosis (OAT) fase lanjutan di Rumah Sakit Umum Haji Medan.

Kata kunci: Hubungan, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Kepatuhan

ABSTRACT

Background: Cases of TB (Tuberculosis) in Indonesia are increasing every year due to one of the factors of patients who are not compliant in taking anti-tuberculosis (OAT) drugs, referring to these conditions it is necessary to overcome Tuberculosis. Other factors that influence sufferers adhere to medication are knowledge and attitudes. TB sufferers who have good knowledge and attitude towards the illness will affect how they behave, plan, and make decisions about their treatment.

Objective: To determine the relationship of knowledge and attitudes towards adherence to taking anti-tuberculosis (OAT) medicine in the advanced phase in Medan Hajj General Hospital

Method: This study was an observational analytic study with a cross sectional approach. The subjects in this study were 84 patients with pulmonary TB selected using the purposive random sampling method. Knowledge, attitude and MMAS-8 (Morisky Medication Adherence Scale) questionnaires were completed by pulmonary TB sufferers at Haji Hospital Medan. Data is processed using IBM SPSS Version 20.0 software. Data processing with Spearman product moment test at a significance level of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Results: Through the Spearman correlation test obtained r level of knowledge = 1,000 ($p = 0.444$), r attitude = 0.066 ($p = 0.550$) with weak correlation strength.

Conclusion: There is no relationship between knowledge and attitudes towards adherence to taking anti-tuberculosis (OAT) medicine in the advanced phase of the Hajj General Hospital, Medan.

Keywords: Relationship, Knowledge, Attitude, Compliance