

ABSTRAK

Tingginya kasus tuberkulosis (TB) dan rendahnya angka capaian pengobatan yang salah satunya diakibatkan oleh kurangnya kepatuhan penderita tuberkulosis dalam mengkonsumsi obat, sehingga menyebabkan pengobatan memakan waktu yang lebih lama. Selain itu, dapat menyebabkan terjadinya tuberkulosis kambuh yang dimana pasien tuberkulosis yang sudah dinyatakan sembuh, kembali di diagnosis tuberkulosis. Dalam proses pengobatan pasien dengan tuberkulosis, dukungan keluarga memegang peran penting dalam kehidupan penderita tuberkulosis, karena dukungan keluarga dapat membuat penderita tuberkulosis berjuang untuk hidup, berfikir kedepan, dan menjadikan hidup lebih bermakna. Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui apakah ada hubungan antara dukungan keluarga dengan kepatuhan minum obat pada pasien tuberculosis. Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Teknik sampling yang digunakan pada penelitian ini ialah total sampling, dengan jumlah sempel 30 responden. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan memberikan lembar kuisioner yang terdiri dari kuisioner dukungan keluarga dan kuisioner kepatuhan minum obat.

Uji statistik menggunakan uji Spearman Rho dengan taraf signifikan $\alpha = 0,05$ dari 30 responden didapat nilai value = $0,015 < \alpha 0,05$ dengan nilai keeratan atau hubungan 0,439. Maka H1 diterima dan H0 ditolak yang artinya ada hubungan tingkat kepatuhan dengan dukungan keluarga di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Balongpanggang Kabupaten Gresik Tahun 2023 dengan tingkat hubungan cukup yang artinya semakin tinggi tingkat kepatuhan maka semakin tinggi dukungan keluarga tersebut.

Kata Kunci : Tuberkulosis, TB Paru, Kepatuhan, dan Dukungan Keluarga

ABSTRACT

The high number of tuberculosis (TB) cases and the low treatment success rate are partly caused by the lack of compliance among TB patients in taking their medication, leading to longer treatment duration. Additionally, non-compliance can result in TB relapse, where patients previously declared cured are diagnosed with TB again. In the treatment process of TB patients, family support plays a crucial role in their lives, as it can motivate them to fight for their lives, think ahead, and make their lives more meaningful.

This study utilized a cross-sectional method with the Systematic Random Sampling technique, with a sample size of 30 respondents. Data were collected through questionnaires prepared by the researcher and filled out by the respondents. The collected data were analyzed using statistical tests, specifically the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient with a significance level (α) of 0.05.

Based on the results of the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient test with a significant level of $\alpha = 0.05$ and 30 respondents, the obtained p-value is $0.000 < \alpha (0.05)$. Thus, H_1 is accepted, and H_0 is rejected, indicating a significant relationship between compliance level and family support in the working area of Balongpanggang Public Health Center, Gresik Regency, in the year 2023, with a strong correlation, meaning that higher compliance levels are associated with higher family support. The correlation coefficient value of 0.683 indicates that the higher the level of family support, the higher the family's health status. The results of the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient test show that there is no significant relationship between family support and medication compliance in patients with Pulmonary TB, with a p-value of $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$.

It is expected that families will provide the best support and collaborate with healthcare services to promote awareness and encourage TB patients' families, particularly, to adhere to the Pulmonary TB medication program according to the Government's guidelines.

Keywords: ***Tuberculosis, Pulmonary TB, Adherence, Family Support***