

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Tuberkulosis adalah penyakit infeksi menular yang disebabkan oleh *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Ketidakpatuhan terhadap pengobatan akan mengakibatkan tingginya angka kegagalan pengobatan penderita Tuberkulosis paru, dapat meningkatkan resiko kesakitan, kematian dan *Multi Drug Resistance* (MDR). Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui tingkat kepatuhan minum Obat Anti Tuberkulosis (OAT) pada pasien TB paru di Poli DOTS rawat jalan UPTD Puskesmas Kenali Besar.

Metode : Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif observasional dengan metode cross sectional. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 45 orang. Pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner MMAS-8 (*Morisky Medication Adherence Scale*). Analisis univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji chi square.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kepatuhan tinggi sebanyak 34 responden (75,6%), kepatuhan sedang sebanyak 9 responden (20%) dan kepatuhan rendah sebanyak 2 responden (4,44%).

Kesimpulan : Berdasarkan data statistik menggunakan uji *chi-square* nilai asymp sig kepatuhan pada jenis kelamin terhadap kepatuhan 0,822, umur terhadap tingkat kepatuhan 0,031, jenis kelamin terhadap tingkat pendidikan 0,445, jenis kelamin terhadap pekerjaan 0,465 dan untuk nilai asymp sig $> 0,05$ yang berarti tidak ada hubungan signifikan.

Kata Kunci : Kepatuhan, Obat Anti Tuberkulosis Paru (OAT) , UPTD Puskesmas Kenali Besar

ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis is a contagious infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Non-compliance with treatment will result in a high rate of treatment failure for pulmonary tuberculosis sufferers, can increase the risk of morbidity, death and Multi Drug Resistance (MDR). This research aims to determine the level of compliance with taking anti-tuberculosis medication (OAT) in pulmonary TB patients at the outpatient DOTS Polyclinic Puskesmas UPTD Kenali Besar.

Method: This research is a descriptive observational research with a cross sectional method. The research subjects were 45 people. Data were collected using the MMAS-8 (Morisky Medication Adherence Scale) questionnaire. Univariate and bivariate analysis used the chi square test.

Results: The research results showed that the level of compliance was high as many as 34 respondents (75,6%), moderate compliance as many as 9 respondents (20%) and low compliance as many as 2 respondents (4,44%).

Conclusion: Based on statistical data using the chi-square test, it can be seen that the asymp sig value for gender on compliance is 0.822, age for the level of compliance is 0.031, gender for education level is 0.445, gender for occupation is 0.465 and for the asymp sig value > 0.05 which means there is no significant relationship.

Keywords: Compliance, Anti-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Drugs (OAT), UPTD Puskesmas Kenali Besar.