

ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that is a major public health problem. The depression experienced by sufferers of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis often causes obstacles in the treatment process. The aim of this study was to see whether there was a relationship between the level of depression in multidrug-resistant pulmonary tuberculosis patients and adherence to taking medication at the Raden Mattaher Jambi Regional General Hospital.

Method: This research is analytical, with a cross-sectional study using the MMAS (Morisky Medication Adherence Scale) questionnaire and the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9). The research was carried out at the Ralden Malttalher Jalmbi Regional General Hospital, with research sessions starting from August to December 2023. A sample size of 27. The analysis used Fisher exact.

Results: The results of the univariate analysis obtained a higher level of patients experiencing depression compared to patients who did not experience depression. The level of patients who were not compliant with taking medication was higher compared to patients who were compliant with taking medication. The Fisher Exact analysis test showed no relationship with a p -value of 0,539 ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Distribution of frequency of depression in patients with multidrug-resistant Pulmonary tuberculosis, the majority experienced depression. The level of compliance with taking medication in patients with Multidrug-Resistant Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the majority were not compliant with taking medication. There was no significant relationship between depression and compliance with taking medication in patients with multidrug-resistant Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Keywords: depression, tuberculosis, multidrug-resistant

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis merupakan penyakit menular yang menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang utama. Depresi yang dialami oleh penderita tuberkulosis *multidrug-resistant* sering kali menyebabkan halangan dalam proses pengobatan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat apakah adanya hubungan tingkat depresi pada pasien tuberkulosis paru *multidrug-resistant* dengan kepatuhan minum obat di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Raden Mattaher Jambi.

Metode: Penelitian ini bersifat analitik dengan desain *cross sectional study* dengan menggunakan kuesioner MMAS (*Morisky Medication Adherence Scale*) dan kuesioner *Patient Health Questionnaire* (PHQ-9). Penelitian dilaksanakan di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Raden Mattaher Jambi dengan waktu penelitian dimulai bulan Agustus sampai Desember 2023. Sampel sebanyak 27. Analisis yang digunakan *Fisher Exact*.

Hasil: Hasil analisis univariat didapatkan tingkat pasien yang mengalami depresi lebih banyak dibandingkan pasien tidak mengalami depresi. Tingkat pasien yang tidak patuh minum obat lebih banyak dibandingkan dengan pasien patuh minum obat. Uji analisis *Fisher Exact* tidak terdapat hubungan dengan *p-value* 0,539 ($p > 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Distribusi frekuensi depresi pada pasien Tuberkulosis Paru *Multidrug-Resistant* mayoritas mengalami depresi. Tingkat kepatuhan minum obat pada pasien Tuberkulosis Paru *Multidrug-Resistant* mayoritas tidak patuh minum obat. Tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara depresi dengan kepatuhan minum obat pada pasien Tuberkulosis Paru *multidrug-resistant*.

Kata kunci: depresi, tuberkulosis, *multidrug-resistant*