

**INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI DAN KESEHATAN MAHARDIKA
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Astri Mardiani, Yani Kamasturyani, Indra Surya Permana

**HUBUNGAN DUKUNGAN KELUARGA DENGAN KEPATUHAN MINUM
OBAT ANTI TUBERKULOSIS DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS TALUN**

Xiii + 44 halaman + 8 tabel + 5 bagan + 2 diagram + 12 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Penyakit tuberkulosis secara global merupakan penyakit menular di urutan kedua setelah *Covid-19* di tahun 2021. Berdasarkan data Kemenkes RI tahun 2022, terdapat 677.464 kasus TBC yang tercatat di Indonesia, angka ini meningkat dari tahun sebelumnya, yaitu sebanyak 397.377 kasus TBC. Selain itu terdapat 24.666 pasien dengan TB Resistensi Obat (TB RO) di Indonesia. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui hubungan dukungan keluarga dengan kepatuhan minum obat anti tuberkulosis di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Talun.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi pada penelitian ini yaitu semua penderita TBC yang berada di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Talun, sampel yang digunakan adalah total sampling dengan jumlah 42 sampel. Instrumen yang digunakan penelitian ini adalah kuesioner dukungan keluarga diadopsi dari Nurwulan (2017) hasil uji reliabilitas 0,75 dan kuesioner baku MARS-10 hasil uji reliabilitas 0,747. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji statistik *Spearman Rank*.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa dukungan keluarga dengan kategori baik yaitu (83,3%), dukungan keluarga kategori cukup (2,4%), dan dukungan keluarga kategori rendah yaitu (14,3%). Penderita tuberkulosis yang patuh minum obat sebanyak (83,3%), sedangkan yang tidak patuh sebanyak (16,7%). Hasil analisis bivariat didapatkan nilai *p value* = 0,000 ($< \alpha = 0,05$) maka H_0 ditolak, artinya terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara dukungan keluarga dengan kepatuhan minum obat anti tuberkulosis di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Talun. Dengan demikian, semakin meningkatnya dukungan keluarga maka semakin meningkat pula kepatuhan minum obat anti tuberkulosis. Penelitian ini di harapkan dapat menjadi wawasan terkait dukungan keluarga serta dapat mempertahankan kepatuhan minum obat.

Kata kunci : Tuberkulosis, Dukungan Keluarga, Kepatuhan Minum Obat

Daftar Pustaka : 61 (2016-2023)

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Astri Mardiani, Yani Kamasturyani, Indra Surya Permana

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND ADHERENCE TO
TAKING ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DRUGS IN THE WORKING AREA OF TALUN
HEALTH CENTER**

Xiii + 44 pages + 8 tables + 5 charts + 2 diagrams + 13 attachments

ABSTRACT

Globally, tuberculosis is the second most infectious disease after Covid-19 in 2021. Based on data from the Indonesian Ministry of Health in 2022, there were 677,464 TB cases recorded in Indonesia, this figure increased from the previous year, which was 397,377 TB cases. In addition, there are 24,666 patients with drug-resistant TB (DR-TB) in Indonesia. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between family support and adherence to taking anti-tuberculosis drugs in the Talun Health Center Working Area.

This study used a quantitative method with a cross sectional approach. cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all TB patients who are in the Talun Health Center Working Area, the sample used is total sampling with a total of 42 samples, total sampling with a total of 42 samples. The instrument used in this study is a family support questionnaire adopted from Nurwulan (2017) with a reliability test result of 0.75 and a family support questionnaire adopted from Nurwulan (2017). Reliability test results 0,75 and MARS-10 standardized questionnaire reliability test results 0,747. Data analyzed Spearman Rank statistical test was used.

The results showed that family support in the good category was (83,3%), family support in the moderate category was (2,4%), and family support in the low category was (14,3%). Tuberculosis patients who adhered to taking medication were (83,3%), while those who did not adhere were (16,7%). The results of the bivariate analysis obtained a p value = 0.000 ($< \alpha = 0.05$) then H_0 is rejected, meaning that it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between family support and compliance with taking anti-tuberculosis drugs in the Talun Health Center working area. Thus, the more family support increases, the more adherence to taking anti-tuberculosis drugs increases. This research is expected to be a new insight related to and can maintain adherence to taking medication.

Keyword : Tuberculosis, Family Support, Medication Adherence

Bibliography : 61 (2016-2023)