

Undergraduate Study Program of Healthy Society

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ABSTRACT

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THE RELATION BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTIC AND MEDICATION BEHAVIOR WITH HEALTH STATUS OF LUNGS TUBERCULOSIS SUFFER IN PUSKESMAS MLONGGO KABUPATEN JEPARA (xvii+69 pages+2 pictures+17 tables+4 enclosure)

Tuberculosis is an infection disease and contaminate which caused by TB mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria. In the world, tuberculosis disease is one of the top ten most killing disease. The tuberculosis suffer in Puskesmas Mlonggo in 2009 are 124 suffers, which consists of 62 tuberculosis suffers which still in medication (BTA +) and 62 tuberculosis suffers which beyond over 6 months medication (BTA -). The purpose of this research is to know the relation between individual characteristic and curing behavior with health status of lungs tuberculosis suffer.

This research is using survey methods and case control approach. The population of the research is he entire lungs tuberculosis suffers (+) and tuberculosis (-) with the number of the suffers are 124 persons, which consists of 62 (BTA+) and 62 (BTA-). This research is using random sampling system with the statistic test is using chi square and fisher exact.

From the univariat analysis result is gained that mostly the knowledge is included in poor category as much as 82,3%, those are; the respondents which not using replacement meal tool with the suffer (32,3%) and respondents covers their mouth and nose when coughing and sneezing (38,7%). The statistic test is resulting that all independent variables has no relation with dependent variables (ages with curing behavior, p value 0,280, sex with curing behavior, p value 0,277, knowledge with curing practice, p value 0,735, attitude with curing practice, p value 5,522 and curing practice with healthy status, p value 1,0).

From the above results, the suggestion that can be given for other researchers is expectation to add more useful information such as medical drugs availability, the officers contribution, and the tuberculosis service access. For the paramedic officers is to give complete information to the tuberculosis suffers especially for those who still have poor knowledge about how to prevent the contamination (not using same meal tool and cover the nose and mouth when sneez and cough) by giving a seminar in Puskesmas.

Keywords : medication practice, lungs tuberculosis, tuberculosis suffers

Reference : 31 (1985-2010)

ABSTRAK

Ari Sulistiani

HUBUNGAN KARAKTERISTIK INDIVIDU DAN PERILAKU PENGOBATAN DENGAN STATUS KESEMBUHAN PENDERITA TUBERKULOSIS PARU DI PUSKESMAS MLONGGO KABUPATEN JEPARA TAHUN 2009-2010

(xvii+ 69 hal+ 2 gambar +17 tabel+ 4 lampiran)

Tuberkulosis adalah penyakit infeksi dan menular yang disebabkan oleh kuman TB *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Di dunia masalah penyakit tuberkulosis termasuk salah satu diantara 10 penyebab kematian utama. Jumlah penderita tuberkulosis di Puskesmas Mlonggo pada tahun 2009 sebanyak 124, yaitu 62 penderita tuberkulosis yang masih dalam tahap pengobatan (BTA +) dan 62 penderita tuberkulosis yang sudah melampaui masa pengobatan selama 6 bulan (BTA -). Tujuan utama penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan karakteristik individu (umur dan jenis kelamin), pengetahuan, sikap dan praktik pengobatan dengan status kesembuhan tuberkulosis paru.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *survey* dan pendekatan *case control*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah semua penderita tuberkulosis paru (+) dan tuberkulosis (-) dengan jumlah penderita sebanyak 124, yaitu 62 (BTA+) dan 62 (BTA -). Menggunakan *sistem random sampling* uji statistik yang digunakan adalah *chi square* dan *fisher exact*.

Dari hasil analisis univariat sebagian besar pengetahuan termasuk dalam kategori buruk sebanyak 82,3%, yaitu pada responden yang tidak menggunakan alat makan bergantian dengan penderita (32,3%) dan responden menutup mulut saat bersin/batuk (38,7%). Hasil uji statistik diperoleh hasil bahwa semua variabel bebas tidak ada hubungan dengan variabel terikat (umur dengan praktik pengobatan, *p value* 0,280, jenis kelamin dengan praktik pengobatan, *p value* 0,277, pengetahuan dengan praktik pengobatan, *p value* 0,735, sikap dengan praktik pengobatan, *p value* 5,522 dan praktik pengobatan dengan status kesembuhan, *p value* 1,0).

Dari hasil di atas, saran yang dapat diberikan pada peniliti lain diharapkan dapat menambah materi yang belum diteliti seperti ketersediaan obat, peran petugas dan akses pelayanan tuberkulosis. Bagi petugas kesehatan untuk meningkatkan penyuluhan dan memperbanyak poster-poster tentang pencegahan dan penularan penyakit tuberkulosis paru.

Kata kunci :praktik pengobatan, tuberkulosis paru, penderita tuberkulosis

Keputakaan : 31 buah (1985 – 2010)