

**EVALUASI TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN KEYAKINAN PASIEN  
TERHADAP KEPATUHAN MINUM OBAT ANTITUBERKULOSIS  
PADA PASIEN TB PARU DI PUSKESMAS SEMPOR I  
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**ABSTRAK**

Keberhasilan terapi pasien TB Paru sangat tergantung pada kepatuhan pasien dalam mengkonsumsi obat antituberkulosis. Kepatuhan itu sendiri dipengaruhi oleh banyak faktor, dua faktor kunci diantaranya adalah pengetahuan dan keyakinan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan dan keyakinan pasien TB Paru terhadap kepatuhan penggunaan obat antituberkulosis, serta hubungan antara pengetahuan dan keyakinan terhadap kepatuhan minum Obat Antituberkulosis pada pasien TB Paru di Puskesmas Sempor I Kabupaten Kebumen. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian dengan rancangan *cross sectional* yang dilaksanakan selama bulan November 2022 sampai Januari 2023 dengan melibatkan 30 responden yang diambil secara total sampling. Data dikumpulkan dari pengisian kuesioner, dan wawancara langsung. Tingkat pengetahuan dan keyakinan terhadap kepatuhan minum obat OAT diukur dengan menggunakan skor dari hasil pengisian kuesioner *BMQ (Beliefs About Medicine Quisionnaire)* dan Kuesioner peneliti lain yang telah diuji validitas dan realibilitasnya dan telah dimodifikasi, sedangkan kepatuhan penggunaan OAT diukur menggunakan skor hasil pengisian kuesioner *MMAS-8 (Morisky Medication Adherence Scale)*. Data yang diperoleh selanjutnya dianalisis dengan metode *Chi-square* dan regresi logistik untuk mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dan keyakinan dengan kepatuhan penggunaan OAT. Dari hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa tingkat pengetahuan tinggi sebanyak 29 responden (96,7%) dan 1 responden (3,3%) pengetahuan cukup. Sebanyak 18 responden (60%) yakin dan 12 responden (40%) tidak yakin, dan 100% yakin terhadap pertanyaan *Spesific Concern*, 57% yakin pada pertanyaan *harmful* dan 77% yakin terhadap pertanyaan *General Overuse*. Sedangkan kepatuhan pasien TB Paru berada di tingkat sedang sebanyak 16 responden (53,3%) dan kepatuhan tinggi sebanyak 14 responden (46,7%). Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dan kepatuhan minum obat antituberkulosis pasien TB Paru tetapi ada hubungan tingkat keyakinan dengan kepatuhan minum obat antituberkulosis.

Kata Kunci : Pasien TB Paru, OAT, Pengetahuan, Keyakinan, Kepatuhan

**EVALUATION OF THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE  
AND CONFIDENCE OF PATIENTS IN ADHERENCE TO TAKING  
ANTITUBERCULOSIS DRUGS IN PULMONARY TB PATIENTS AT  
PUSKESMAS SEMPOR I KEBUMEN REGENCY IN 2022**

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**ABSTRACT**

The success of therapy of Pulmonary TB patients largely depends on the patient's adherence to taking antituberculosis drugs. Compliance itself is influenced by many factors, two of which are knowledge and confidence. This study aims to determine the picture of knowledge and confidence of Pulmonary TB patients towards compliance with the use of antituberculosis drugs, as well as the relationship between knowledge and confidence in adherence to taking Antituberculosis Drugs in Pulmonary TB patients at the Sempor I Health Center, Kebumen Regency. This study is a *cross-sectional* study conducted from November 2022 to January 2023 involving 30 respondents taken in total sampling. Data were collected from filling out questionnaires, and in-person interviews. The level of knowledge and confidence in the adherence to taking OAT medications was measured using scores from the results of filling out the *BMQ (Beliefs About Medicine Quisionnaire)* questionnaire and questionnaires of other researchers who had been tested for validity and reliability and had been modified, while compliance with the use of OAT was measured using the result score of filling out the *MMAS-8 (Morisky Medication Adherence Scale)* questionnaire. The data obtained were further analyzed by the *Chi-square* method and logistic regression to determine the relationship between knowledge and confidence levels with compliance with the use of OAT. From the results of the study, it is known that the high level of knowledge of 29 respondents (96.7%) and 1 respondent (3.3%) of knowledge is sufficient. A total of 18 respondents (60%) were confident and 12 respondents (40%) were unsure, and 100% were confident in the *Specific Concern* question, 57% were confident in the question and 77% were confident in *the General Overuse* question. Meanwhile, the compliance of Pulmonary TB patients was at a moderate level of 16 respondents (53.3%) and high compliance of 14 respondents (46.7%). The results of statistical analysis showed no relationship between the level of knowledge and adherence to taking antituberculosis drugs in Pulmonary TB patients but there was a relationship between confidence levels and adherence to taking antituberculosis drugs.

Keywords : Pulmonary TB Patients, OAT, Knowledge, Confidence, Compliance