

Hubungan Pengetahuan dengan Perilaku Kontak Serumah Pasien Tuberkulosis tentang Terapi Pencegahan Tuberkulosis di Puskesmas Pancoran Mas Depok Tahun 2024 = Association Between Knowledge and Practice among Tuberculosis Household Contacts Regarding Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy at Pancoran Mas Health Center Depok in 2024

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang

Kasus TB laten yang bersifat tidak bergejala sering ditemukan pada kontak serumah pasien TB aktif melalui investigasi kontak. Penelitian Tim IGRA RSUI 2023 di Puskesmas Pancoran Mas Depok menyebutkan dari 187 kasus TB aktif, ditemukan 70 kasus TB laten kontak serumah. Untuk mencegah reaktivasi TB laten menjadi TB aktif, Terapi Pencegahan Tuberkulosis (TPT) wajib dikonsumsi oleh pasien TB laten. Kementerian Kesehatan RI menyatakan bahwa pengetahuan masyarakat Indonesia terkait tuberkulosis masih kurang. Selain itu, hanya 5,5% TPT dari 3.635 kasus TB aktif di Kota Depok yang sudah didistribusikan pada kontak serumah. Salah satu faktor rendahnya tingkat kepatuhan TPT disebabkan oleh pengetahuan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan usia, jenis kelamin, dan tingkat pendidikan dengan tingkat pengetahuan terkait TPT serta hubungan tingkat pengetahuan tersebut dengan perilaku penyelesaian TPT di Puskesmas Pancoran Mas Depok.

Metode

Penelitian Cross-sectional ini mengumpulkan data dari kuesioner pilihan ganda. Teknik sampling menggunakan Total Sampling dengan jumlah sampel 55 pasien TB laten kontak serumah dewasa di Puskesmas Pancoran Mas. Data diolah menggunakan uji Fisher's Exact untuk melihat signifikansi antara dua variabel kategorik.

Hasil

Responden didominasi usia 46-55 tahun (30,9%), perempuan (80%), dan tingkat pendidikan SMA (60%). Tingkat pengetahuan sampel didominasi kategori Kurang (38,2%). Distribusi TPT di Puskesmas Pancoran Mas 52,7%, dengan angka penyelesaian 58,6%. Uji Fisher's Exact menunjukkan hubungan usia ($p=0,517$), jenis kelamin ($p=0,037$), tingkat pendidikan ($p=0,189$) dengan tingkat pengetahuan. Hasil uji Fisher's Exact hubungan pengetahuan dengan perilaku ($p=0,723$), dengan perilaku yang sudah dapat TPT (0,937), dan dengan perilaku yang belum dapat TPT ($p=0,307$).

Kesimpulan

Usia dan tingkat pendidikan tidak berhubungan dengan tingkat pengetahuan kontak serumah terkait Terapi Pencegahan Tuberkulosis, sementara jenis kelamin berhubungan. Tingkat pengetahuan kontak serumah tersebut tidak berhubungan dengan perilaku konsumsi Terapi Pencegahan Tuberkulosis.

.....Introduction

Latent tuberculosis cases are often found among household contacts of active tuberculosis patients through contact investigation. A study by Universitas Indonesia Hospital IGRA Team at Pancoran Mas Health Center, Depok City, in 2023, reported that out of 187 active tuberculosis cases, 70 latent tuberculosis cases

were found among household contacts. To prevent the reactivation of latent tuberculosis into active tuberculosis, tuberculosis preventive therapy (TPT) must be consumed. The Indonesian Ministry of Health stated that public knowledge regarding TPT is low. In addition, only 5.5% of 3.635 active tuberculosis cases in Depok City has received TPT for household contacts. The low adherence to TPT is associated with several factors such as knowledge. This study aims to determine the association between age, gender, and education level with the knowledge level regarding TPT, and the association between knowledge with TPT consumption practice at Pancoran Mas Health Center, Depok.

Method

This cross-sectional study collected data using a multiple-choice questionnaire. Sampling techniques utilized total sampling, with a sample size of 55 adult household contacts with latent tuberculosis at Pancoran Mas Health Center. Data were analyzed using the Fisher's Exact test to assess the significance of two categorical variables.

Results

Respondents were predominantly aged 46-55 years (30.9%), female (80%), and had a high school education (60%). The knowledge level of the sample was primarily categorized as low (38.2%). The distribution of TPT at Pancoran Mas Health Center was at 52.7%, with a completion rate of 58.6%. The results of the Fisher's Exact test showed relationships for age ($p=0.517$), gender ($p=0.037$), and education level ($p=0.189$) with knowledge level. The relationship between knowledge and behavior showed no significance ($p=0.723$), with behavior for those who have received TPT ($p=0.937$), and for those who have not received TPT ($p=0.307$).

Conclusion

Age and education level are not associated with the knowledge level of household contacts regarding Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy, while gender is associated. The knowledge level of these household contacts is not related to the behavior of consuming Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy.