

Hubungan Dukungan Keluarga dan Efikasi Diri dengan Kepatuhan Terapi Pencegahan Tuberkulosis di Kota Depok = The Relationship between Family Support and Self-efficacy with Adherence to Tuberculosis Prevention Therapy in Depok City

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Abstrak

Terapi pencegahan tuberkulosis diperlukan untuk mengurangi insidensi tuberkulosis aktif di Indonesia, sebagai penyumbang tuberkulosis terbesar kedua di dunia. Efektifitas terapi pencegahan tuberkulosis bergantung pada kepatuhan penerimanya. Kepatuhan terapi pencegahan tuberkulosis perlu diperkuat. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan dukungan keluarga dan efikasi diri dengan kepatuhan terapi pencegahan tuberkulosis di Kota Depok. Penelitian ini menggunakan disain cross sectional. Pengambilan sampel dengan total sampling untuk menentukan 123 responden di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Jatijajar, Tapos, Cilangkap, Cipayung, Tanah Baru, Mampang, Sukma jaya, Abadijaya, dan Puskesmas Cinere. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata rata usia 42.78 tahun, jenis kelamin perempuan 79.7%, pendidikan SMA 52.8%, rata rata durasi pengobatan 1,93 bulan, mengalami efek samping ringan 55.3%, kepatuhan 91.9% dukungan keluarga 51.2% dan efikasi diri responden kategori tinggi 52%. Terdapat hubungan antara dukungan keluarga dengan kepatuhan TPT (p value 0.001, : 0.05), dan terdapat hubungan antara efikasi diri dengan kepatuhan TPT (p value 0.000, : 0.05). Penelitian ini merekomendasikan pemberdayaan keluarga kepada klien ILTB dalam rangka meningkatkan efikasi diri dan kepatuhan pengobatan.

.....Tuberculosis preventive therapy is needed to reduce the incidence of active tuberculosis in Indonesia, the second largest contributor to tuberculosis in the world. The effectiveness of tuberculosis preventive therapy depends on the adherence of its recipients. Adherence to tuberculosis preventive therapy needs to be strengthened. The purpose of this study was to identify the relationship between family support and self-efficacy with adherence to tuberculosis preventive therapy in Depok City. This study used a crosssectional design. Sampling with total sampling to determine 123 respondents in the working areas of Puskesmas Jatijajar, Tapos, Cilangkap, Cipayung, Tanah Baru, Mampang, Sukma jaya, Abadijaya, and Puskesmas Cinere. The results showed that the average age was 42.78 years, female gender 79.7%, high school education 52.8%, average duration of treatment 1.93 months, experienced mild side effects 55.3%, compliance 91.9% family support 51.2% and self-efficacy of respondents in the high category 52%. There was a relationship between family support and TPT compliance (p value 0.001, $\hat{I}\pm$: 0.05), and there was a relationship between self-efficacy and TPT compliance (p value 0.000, $\hat{I}\pm$: 0.05). This study recommends family empowerment for LTBI clients in order to improve self-efficacy and treatment adherence.