

## INTISARI

### **HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DENGAN KEPATUHAN MINUM OBAT PADA PENDERITA TUBERKULOSIS PARU DI PUSKESMAS BATURETNO II KABUPATEN WONOGIRI**

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**Latar Belakang:**Kunci keberhasilan pengobatan TBC Paru adalah penemuan dan pengobatan penderita TB Paru sampai sembuh. Faktor penunjang kelangsungan berobat adalah pengetahuan penderita mengenal bahaya penyakit TB Paru.Oleh karena itu pemahaman dan pengetahuan penderita memegang peranan penting dalam keberhasilan pengobatan TB Paru.

**Tujuan Penelitian:**Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan kepatuhan minum obat di Wilayah Puskesmas Baturetno II Kabupaten Wonogiri.

**Metode Penelitian:**Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan teknik *totalsampling* sehingga diperoleh jumlah sampel sebanyak 25 pasien. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner.Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis korelasi *chi square*.

**Hasil Penelitian:**Dari hasil analisis diketahui mayoritas pasien berumur 42 – 56 tahun, berpendidikan tamat SLTA, dan pasien menderita TB paru selama 3bulan. Hasil analisa univariat diketahui mayoritas pasien mempunyai pengetahuan yang baik tentang TB Paru dan mayoritas pasien patuh dalam minum obat. Hasil analisis bivariat diperoleh *chi square* ( $\chi^2$ ) hitung (7,767) >*chi square* tabel (3,84) dengan *p value* (0,010) < 0,05. Hal ini dapat diartikan bahwa ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan kepatuhan minum obat pada penderita TB Paru.

**Simpulan:**Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan kepatuhan minum obat pada penderita TB Paru di Puskesmas Baturetno II Kabupaten Wonogiri.

**Kata Kunci:** pengetahuan, kepatuhan minum obat, penderita TB Paru

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**ABSTRACT**  
**THE CORRELATION OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL WITH FAITHFULNESS  
TAKING MEDICATION AT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS  
PATIENT IN BATURETNO II PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER  
WONOGIRI REGENCY**

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**Background:** Lock the efficacy of pulmonary tuberculosis medication was invention and medication of pulmonary tuberculosis patient recovery. Supporter factor of medicinize continuity was knowledgement patient recognize the danger of pulmonaru tuberculosis disease. Therefore understanding and patient knowledge play a part important in efficacy of pulmonary tuberculosis medication.

**Purpose:** To identify the correlation of knowledge level with faithfulness taking medication at pulmonary tuberculosis patient in Baturetno II Public Health Center Wonogiri Regency.

**Method:** This research was represented descriptive analytic with cross sectional approach. The sample taking technique was used total sampling, so get obtained sample account 25 patients. Data collection technique was used questionnaires. Meanwhile, data was analyzed by using chi square correlation analyze.

**Result:** The resultsof analysis showed thatpatients majority have age 42 – 56 years old, senior high school education and patients have suffered pulmonary tuberculosis pasien during 3months. Univariate analyzed was known that patients majority have a good knowledge about pulmonary tuberculosis and patients obey in taking medication. Bivariate analyzed was known that chi square ( $\chi^2$ ) count (7,767) > chi square table (3,84) with p value (0,010) < 0,05. This matter can be interpreted that there was correlated knowledge level with faithfulness taking medication at pulmonary tuberculosis patient.

**Conclusion:** There was correlated of knowledge level with faithfulness taking medication at pulmonary tuberculosis patient in Baturetno II Public Health Center Wonogiri Regency.

**Key word:** *knowledge level, faithfulness taking medication, pulmonary tuberculosis patients*

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