

ABSTRAK

Penyakit tuberkulosis (TB) di Indonesia menempati peringkat nomor 2 setelah India, diikuti oleh China, Filipina, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh dan Republik Demokratik Kongo (World Health Organization, 2022). Berdasarkan studi pendahuluan yang dilakukan di Puskesmas Bahagia, kepada 10 orang responden terdapat 6 orang mengatakan datang kepuskesmas sendiri dan 4 orang didampingi oleh keluarga, dan dari 10 orang tersebut juga terdapat 7 orang mengatakan belum sepenuhnya mengerti tentang penyakit TB. Tujuan Penelitian ini untuk menggambarkan kegagalan minum obat pada pasien TB sensitif obat di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bahagia Kabupaten Bekasi Tahun 2024. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dan teknik sampling yang digunakan yaitu *total sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan, wawancara menggunakan kuesioner dan analisis data yang digunakan yaitu analisis univariat. Hasil penelitian diperoleh bahwa responden tidak gagal minum obat sebanyak 40 responden (93%), dengan usia produktif sebanyak 39 responden (90,7%), memiliki pengetahuan baik sebanyak 30 responden (69,8%), memiliki motivasi tinggi sebanyak 34 responden (79,1%), kurangnya ketersediaan informasi sebanyak 38 responden (88,4%), menyatakan adanya dukungan keluarga dalam minum obat TB sebanyak 29 responden (67,4%), responden menyatakan adanya dukungan tenaga kesehatan dalam minum obat TB sebanyak 37 responden (86%), menyatakan adanya dukungan kader dalam minum obat TB sebanyak 22 responden (51,2%). Rekomendasi dari penelitian adalah puskesmas dan tenaga kesehatan melakukan penyuluhan kepada masyarakat yang berada disekitar wilayah kerja puskesmas bahagia, memberikan informasi serta motivasi kepada pasien yang gagal agar dalam pengobatannya tidak gagal, melakukan skrining TB kepada seluruh kelompok usia, keluarga selalu mendampingi pasien TB selama masa pengobatan TB dan kader melakukan pendampingan kepada pasien pada saat pengambilan obat.

Kata kunci : Tuberkulosis, TB Sensitif Obat, Kegagalan

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) in Indonesia is ranked number 2 after India, followed by China, the Philippines, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and the Democratic Republic of Congo (World Health Organization, 2022). Based on a preliminary study conducted at the Bahagia Primary Health Care, of the 10 respondents, 6 people said they came to the community health center alone and 4 people were accompanied by their family, and of these 10 people, 7 people also said they did not fully understand TB disease. The aim of this study is to describe failure to take medication in drug-sensitive TB patients in the Bahagia Primary Health Care Working Area, Bekasi Regency in 2024. This study uses quantitative methods with a cross-sectional approach and the sampling technique used is total sampling. Data collection was carried out, interviews using questionnaires and data analysis used, namely univariate analysis. The study results showed that 40 respondents (93%) did not fail to take medication, 39 respondents (90.7%) were of productive age, 30 respondents (69.8%) had good knowledge, 34 respondents had high motivation (79.1%), lack of availability of information as many as 38 respondents (88.4%),

stated there was family support in taking TB medication as many as 29 respondents (67.4%), respondents stated there was support from health workers in taking TB medication as many as 37 respondents (86%), stated that there was support from cadres in taking TB medication as many as 22 respondents (51.2%). Recommendations from the study are that the primary health care and health workers provide education to the community around the working area of the Bahagia Primary Health Care, provide information and motivation to patients who fail so that treatment does not fail, carry out TB screening for all age groups, families always accompany TB patients during the treatment period. TB and cadres provide assistance to patients when taking medication.

Keywords: *Tuberculosis, Drug Sensitive TB, Failure*