

ABSTRAK

Penderita Diabetes Mellitus memiliki risiko lebih tinggi untuk mengembangkan tuberkulosis aktif pada tingkat populasi. Keadaan peningkatan gula darah dan kurangnya kadar insulin penderita diabetes mellitus secara tidak langsung dapat mempengaruhi fungsi sel kekebalan tubuh terutama makrofag dan limfosit sehingga rentan terinfeksi oleh bakteri, salah satunya adalah *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Hubungan dua arah antara TB dan DM adalah salah satu keprihatinan signifikan di seluruh dunia dengan korelasi antara diabetes dan tuberkulosis yang semakin diakui dan dikelola. Upaya pencegahan tuberkulosis salah satunya deteksi dini pada penderita DM dan sebaliknya diperlukan untuk mengurangi tingginya beban kedua penyakit tersebut. Pengetahuan mengenai tuberkulosis dapat meningkatkan Upaya pencegahan penyakit tuberkulosis. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran tingkat pengetahuan pasien diabetes mellitus tentang tuberkulosis di RSUD Sumedang. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif. Populasi penelitian ini adalah pasien rawat jalan DM tipe 2 di RSUD Sumedang. Sampel diambil secara *consecutive Sampling* Kurun waktu 1 minggu didapatkan sebanyak 70 orang. Instrumen yang digunakan berupa kuesioner tingkat pengetahuan tuberkulosis *Multiple choice question*. Data dianalisis secara univariat menggunakan distribusi frekuensi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 47 responden (67,1 %) mempunyai tingkat pengetahuan kurang, 13 responden (18,6 %) tingkat pengetahuan cukup serta 10 responden (14,3 %) tingkat pengetahuan baik. Simpulan didapatkan Sebagian besar responden mempunyai tingkat pengetahuan kurang dan diharapkan dapat dapat memberikan intervensi berupa Pendidikan Kesehatan mengenai konsep tuberkulosis dan lebih memperdalam teori selain pengertian tuberkulosis saja secara rutin melalui media yang lebih efektif salah satunya media video terkait tuberkulosis pada pasien diabetes mellitus di RSUD Sumedang.

Kata Kunci: Diabetes Mellitus Tipe 2, Tingkat Pengetahuan, Tuberkulosis

Daftar Pustaka: 8 Buku (2012-2021)

54 Jurnal (2017-2022)

4 Dokumen Pemerintah (2013-2021)

ABSTRACT

People with Diabetes Mellitus have a higher risk of developing active tuberculosis at the population level. The state of increased blood sugar and lack of insulin levels in patients with diabetes mellitus can indirectly affect the function of immune cells, especially macrophages and lymphocytes so that they are susceptible to infection by bacteria, one of which is *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The two-way relationship between TB and DM is one of significant concern worldwide with the correlation between diabetes and tuberculosis increasingly recognized and managed. Efforts to prevent tuberculosis include early detection in people with DM and vice versa is needed to reduce the high burden of both diseases. Knowledge about tuberculosis can improve efforts to prevent tuberculosis. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of knowledge of diabetes mellitus patients about tuberculosis at Sumedang Hospital. This study used quantitative descriptive research method. The population of this study was type 2 DM outpatients at Sumedang Regional Hospital. Samples were taken in *consecutive sampling* within 1 week obtained as many as 70 people. The instrument used was a tuberculosis knowledge level questionnaire *Multiple choice question*. Data were analyzed univariately using frequency distribution. The results showed that 47 respondents (67.1%) had a level of knowledge less, 13 respondents (18.6%) had a level of sufficient knowledge and 10 respondents (14.3%) had a good level of knowledge. Most respondents have a lack of knowledge and are expected to be able to provide interventions in the form of Health Education about the concept of tuberculosis and further deepen theories other than understanding tuberculosis alone regularly through more effective media, one of which is video media related to tuberculosis in diabetes mellitus patients at Sumedang Hospital.

Keywords: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Knowledge Level, Tuberculosis

Bibliography: 8 Books (2012-2021)

54 Journal (2017-2022)

4 Government Documents (2013-2021)