

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis pada anak mencerminkan transmisi TB yang terus berlangsung. Program pengendalian yang efisien yaitu dengan kepatuhan terhadap pengobatan tuberkulosis. Faktor yang mempengaruhi kepatuhan minum obat pada pasien TB anak yaitu pengetahuan PMO. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan pengawas minum obat (PMO) dengan kepatuhan minum obat tuberkulosis pada anak di Puskesmas Cipunagara.

Desain penelitian menggunakan korelasi yaitu survei *analitik* dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi penelitian seluruh pasien tuberkulosis pada anak bulan Januari 2022-April 2023 sebanyak 56 orang. Sampel sebanyak 56 orang, teknik sampling dengan *total sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner yang sudah baku kuesioner pengetahuan dan kuesioner kepatuhan. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dengan distribusi frekuensi dan persentase dan analisis bivariat dengan *spearman rank*.

Hasil penelitian diperoleh hampir setengah responden (48.2%) pengetahuan PMO kategori cukup. Sebagian besar responden (66.1%) kepatuhan minum obat tuberkulosis pada anak kategori patuh. Hasil uji statistik diperoleh nilai $p\text{-value } (0.000) < \alpha 0.05$ yang berarti H_a diterima maka diartikan ada hubungan pengetahuan pengawas minum obat (PMO) dengan kepatuhan minum obat tuberkulosis pada anak di Puskesmas Cipungara.

Semakin baik pengetahuan yang dimiliki oleh PMO maka semakin patuh minum obat sehingga diperlukan pemberian pendidikan kesehatan serta pelatihan terhadap PMO dalam pemberian obat sehingga dapat lebih meningkatkan wawasan PMO tentang penyakit tuberkulosis dan meningkatkan pengawasan dalam pemberian obat yang baik dan benar.

Kata Kunci : Kepatuhan minum obat, Pengetahuan PMO, Tuberkulosis Anak
Kepustakaan : 11 buku (2013-2020)
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ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis in children reflects the ongoing transmission of TB. An efficient control program is adherence to tuberculosis treatment. The factor that influences medication adherence in pediatric TB patients is PMO knowledge. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between knowledge of drug taking supervisors (PMO) with adherence to taking tuberculosis drugs in children at the Cipunagara Health Center.

The research design uses correlation, namely an analytical survey with a cross-sectional approach. The study population of all tuberculosis patients in children from January 2022 to April 2023 was 56 people. Sample as many as 56 people, sampling technique with total sampling. Data collection using standardized questionnaires knowledge and adherence . Data analysis using univariate analysis with frequency and percentage distributions and bivariate analysis with spearman rank.

The results of the study obtained almost half of respondents (48.2%) knowledge of PMO category sufficient. Most respondents (66.1%) adherence to taking tuberculosis drugs in children in the adherent category. The results of the statistical test obtained a value (-value (0.000) < α 0.05 which means H_a is accepted, it means that there is a relationship between the knowledge of drug taking supervisors (PMO) with adherence to taking tuberculosis drugs in children at the Cipungara Health Center.

The better the knowledge possessed by the PMO, the more compliant it is to take medicine, so it is necessary to provide health education and training to the PMO in drug administration so that it can further increase the PMO's insight into tuberculosis disease and increase supervision in the provision of good and correct drugs.

Keywords : Adherence to taking medication, Knowledge PMO, Tuberculosis Children

*Libraries : 11 books (2013-2020)
37 journal (2013-2022)*