

(Case Study in Banyu Urip Public Health Center City of Surabaya in 2022)

Nurisya Maharani¹, Ngadino², Putri Arida Ipmawati³

Ministry of Health RI Health
Polytechnic Ministry of Health Surabaya
Environmental Sanitation Study Program Applied Undergraduate Program
Environmental Health Department

Email: nurisyamaharani27@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) is a dangerous infectious disease that is still a health problem in Indonesia and the world because of the young way of transmitting the disease. The success of the TB disease control program is determined by one of the behaviors of adherence to medication that is complete to completion for each pulmonary TB patient. Attitudes, subjective norms, and perceptions of behavioral control greatly affect the formation of a person's behavior according to the Theory of Planned Behavior approach. The purpose of this study was to identify and analyze the factors that can influence drug adherence behavior in pulmonary TB patients.

The study was conducted through a cross-sectional approach and was included in an analytical observational study. The population in this study was 150 pulmonary TB patients at the Banyu Urip Health Center with a total sample of 44. The research data were collected through questionnaires distributed to research samples using a purposive sampling technique. Data analysis used univariate analysis with descriptive tests and multivariate analysis with multiple linear regression.

The results showed that attitudes were related to medication adherence (p-value=0.019), subjective norms were not related to medication adherence (p-value=0.503), and perceived behavioral control was related to medication adherence (p-value=0.004).

The conclusion that can be drawn is that attitude and perceived behavioral control variables have a significant relationship, while subjective norms do not have a significant relationship with medication adherence behavior. Research suggestions are to maintain the quality of health services and increase the provision of direct motivation to patients through counseling activities or home visits to increase the compliance rate of pulmonary TB patients in the treatment process.

Keywords: Pulmonary TB, Behavior, Compliance