

ABSTRAK
PENGARUH EDUKASI TENTANG TUBERKULOSIS TERHADAP
STIGMA PADA TOKOH MASYARAKAT DI DESA DAWUHAN KULON,
KECAMATAN KEDUNGBANTENG, KABUPATEN BANYUMAS

Anisa Zulfa Hamidah¹, Siwi Pramatama Mars Wijayanti², Dwi Sarwani SR³

¹Mahasiswa Jurusan Kesehatan Masyarakat, ^{2,3}Dosen Jurusan Kesehatan Masyarakat.

Latar Belakang : Stigma terhadap tuberkulosis (TBC) merupakan fenomena yang masih sering terjadi pada masyarakat. Tokoh masyarakat dianggap sebagai penyambung lidah Masyarakat dan memiliki kekuatan sebagai panutan dan memiliki kepercayaan diri Masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui pengaruh program edukasi tuberkulosis terhadap stigma pada masyarakat di Desa Dawuhan Kulon.

Metode: Desain penelitian ini adalah eksperimen dengan jenis desain *pre-eksperimen* dengan *pretest-post test research desain*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah tokoh masyarakat berupa ketua RT dan RW di Desa Dawuhan Kulon. Sampel berjumlah 13 responden dengan teknik *total sampling*. Intervensi yang dilakukan berupa penyuluhan dan roleplay. Pengumpulan data dengan *pre test* dan *post test* menggunakan instrument kuesioner. Data dianalisis menggunakan Uji univariat dan bivariat.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil analisis bivariat didapatkan nilai signifikansi (2-tailed) sebesar $0,116 > 0,05$. Namun, intervensi meningkatkan jumlah responden dengan stigma rendah, meskipun tidak signifikan secara statistik. Hal ini ditunjukkan oleh peningkatan total skor distribusi sebesar 6% antara pre-test dan post-test, yang menunjukkan hasil positif dari intervensi pendidikan dalam mengurangi stigma tuberkulosis.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat peningkatan jumlah responden dengan tingkat stigma rendah, dimana terdapat kenaikan sebesar 5,76%. Ini menunjukkan adanya kemajuan dalam mengubah stigma responden terhadap penderita tuberkulosis, meskipun perubahan tersebut secara statistik tidak signifikan.

Saran: Dilakukan penelitian lanjutan dengan sampel yang lebih besar dan beragam, serta dilakukan pendekatan kualitatif untuk mengeksplorasi faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi stigma terkait TBC lebih mendalam.

Kata Kunci : Tuberkulosis, Stigma, Perubahan Persepsi, *pre-test post-test*, Intervensi Kesehatan Masyarakat.

ABSTRACT
THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION ON TUBERCULOSIS STIGMA
AMONG COMMUNITY FIGURES IN DAWUHAN KULON VILLAGE

Anisa Zulfa Hamidah¹, Siwi Pramatama Mars Wijayanti², Dwi Sarwani SR³

¹Student of Public Health Department, ^{2,3}Lecturer of Public Health Department.

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) stigma is a prevalent phenomenon within communities. This study aims to change perceptions and reduce TB-related stigma at the community level. Public figures are considered to be the mouthpieces of society. They have the power as role models and have the confidence of society, which allows them to significantly influence public health behavior and decisions.

Method: The design of this research is an experiment with a pre-experimental pretest-post test research design type. The population in this study were community leaders in the form of RT and RW heads in Dawuhan Kulon Village, with 22 respondents. The sample consisted of 13 respondents using total sampling technique. The independent variable is education given to community leaders in the form of RT and RW heads through intervention. The dependent variable is community stigma towards TB after the intervention. Data collection with pre-test and post-test using questionnaire instruments. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate tests.

Results: The results of bivariate analysis showed that there was no significant difference in the level of tuberculosis stigma between RT and RW heads before and after the educational intervention. The significance value (2-tailed) was $0.116 > 0.05$. However, the intervention increased the number of respondents with low stigma, although it was not statistically significant. This is demonstrated by an increase in the total distribution score of 6% between the pre-test and post-test, which shows the positive results of educational interventions in reducing the stigma of tuberculosis.

Conclusion: There was an increase in the number of respondents with low levels of stigma, where there was an increase of 5.76%. This shows that there has been progress in changing respondents' stigma towards tuberculosis sufferers, although this change may not have fully reached the expected level.

Recommendations: Further research with a larger and diverse sample, along with qualitative approaches, is suggested to explore deeper factors influencing TB-related stigma.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Stigma, Perception Change, pre-test post-test, Public Health Intervention