

## Abstrak

### STIGMA MASYARAKAT TERHADAP PENDERITA TUBERKULOSIS DI KELURAHAN KOBER PURWOKERTO BARAT

Thalita Syahla S S A<sup>1</sup>, Eri Wahyuningsih<sup>2</sup>, BambangHariyadi<sup>2</sup>

**Latar Belakang :** Stigma sering diarahkan kepada penyakit menular tidak terkecuali penyakit TBC. Stigma publik sering kali menurunkan motivasi kesembuhan bagi penderita dan mempengaruhi kondisi baik fisik maupun psikis. Untuk itu, penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui realita stigma yang ada dimasyarakat mengenai penderita TBC serta mendeskripsikan pengetahuan, sikap, pengalaman dan ekspektasi masyarakat mengenai penyakit TBC dan penderitanya.

**Metodologi :** Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologi. Analisis yang digunakan ialah analisis naratif yang berfokus untuk menarasikan pandangan subyek penelitian terhadap tema yang diambil, Subyek penelitian terdiri dari lima informan utama dipilih dengan *purposive sampling* yang merupakan masyarakat di Kelurahan Kober serta empat informan pendukung yang terdiri dari tokoh masyarakat dan penderita. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara mendalam dengan analisis data berupa naratif yang diawali dengan mereduksi data, menyajikan data hingga tahap verifikasi.

**Hasil penelitian :** Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, semua informan masih memiliki stigma terhadap penderita. Informan menyatakan bahwa perlu adanya pembatasan hak karena mereka merupakan penderita penyakit menular. Selain itu, menyatakan melihat penderita sebagai suatu ancaman karena penyakit yang telah menginfeksi penderita kelak akan tertular ke masyarakat apabila berinteraksi dengan penderita. Keberadaan penderita disekitar mereka menimbulkan kecemasan akan penularan penyakit menular lewat udara ini. Melalui penelitian ini didapatkan lima tema yaitu pengetahuan, sikap, pengalaman dan harapan masyarakat terhadap penderita.

**Kesimpulan :** Masyarakat di Kelurahan Kober memiliki stigma dengan domain *exclusionary sentiments* dan *perception of dangerousness*. Pengetahuan, sikap, pengalaman dan ekspektasi berpengaruh terhadap pembentukan stigma masyarakat.

**Kata kunci :** Stigma Publik, Tuberkulosis, *Exclusionary Sentiment*, *Perception of dangerousness*, Pengalaman, Harapan

<sup>1</sup>Mahasiswa Jurusan Kesehatan Masyarakat FIKes Universitas Jenderal Soedirman

<sup>2</sup>Dosen Jurusan Kesehatan Masyarakat FIKes Universitas Jenderal Soedirman.

## Abstract

### PUBLIC STIGMA TOWARDS TB-INFECTED INDIVIDUALS IN KOBER VILLAGE, WEST PURWOKERTO

*Thalita Syahla S A<sup>1</sup>, Eri Wahyuningsih<sup>2</sup>, Bambang Hariyadi<sup>2</sup>*

**Background:** Stigma is often directed to individuals with infectious diseases, including tuberculosis. Public stigma often decreasing motivation to surverre and affects condition both physically and psychologically of tuberculosis infected individuals. For this reason, this research aims to find out the reality of the stigma that exists in society regarding TB- infected individuals and to describe the knowledge, attitudes, experiences and expectations of society regarding TB-infected individuals.

**Methods :** This research is a qualitative descriptive research with a phenomenological approach. The analysis used is narrative analysis which focuses on narrating the research subjects' views on the themes taken. The research subjects consisted of five main informants selected using purposive sampling who were people in Kober Village as well as four supporting informants consisting of community leaders and tb-infected individuals. The data collection technique uses in-depth interviews with narative data analysis which begins with reducing the data, presenting the data until the verification stage.

**Results:** Based on the research results, all informants still have a stigma towards TB-infected individuals. Informants stated that there was a need to limit their rights because of infectious diseases. Apart from that,informants stated that they saw TB-infected individuals as a threat because the disease that had infected the TB-infected individuals would later be transmitted to the community. The presence of TB-infected individuals around them raised concerns about the transmission of this airborne infectious disease. Through this research, five themes were obtained, namely knowledge, attitudes, experiences and community expectations for TB-infected individuals..

**Conclusion:** The community in Kober Village has a stigma with the domains of exclusionary sentiments and perception of dangerousness. Knowledge, attitudes, experiences and expectations influence the formation of public stigma.

**Keywords: :** Public Stigma, Tuberculosis, Exclusionary Sentiment, Perception of dengerousness, Experient,

<sup>1</sup>Student of the Department of Public Health , Jenderal Soedirman University

<sup>2</sup>Lecturer of the Department of Public Health, Jenderal Soedirman University