

## Abstrak

### KEPATUHAN MINUM OBAT PADA PENDERITA *TUBERCULOSIS* (TB) ANAK USIA 0-5 TAHUN DI KELURAHAN SUMAMPIR KECAMATAN PURWOKERTO UTARA

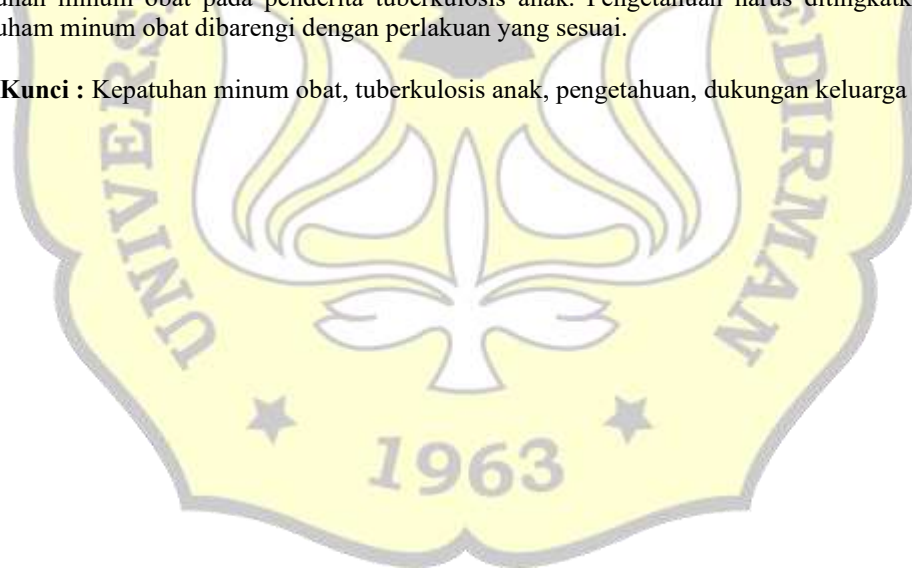
**Latar Belakang :** Kelurahan Sumampir memiliki kasus TB anak tertinggi di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Purwokerto Utara II, namun kepatuhan minum obat yang baik. Kepatuhan minum obat pada pasien TB disebabkan oleh faktor pengetahuan, sikap, dukungan keluarga, motivasi, efek samping obat anti tuberculosis (OAT), peran petugas kesehatan, dan stigma. Kepatuhan pengobatan TB menandakan bahwa dunia berada dalam trek mencapai tujuan Millenium Development Goals (MDGs). Tujuan penelitian adalah mengetahui secara mendalam kepatuhan minum obat pada penderita tuberkulosis anak di Kelurahan Sumampir.

**Metodologi :** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan case studies. Penelitian menggunakan 4 informan utama yaitu orang tua penderita tuberkulosis anak dan 2 informan pendukung, yaitu bidan kelurahan dan programmer TB Puskesmas Purwokerto Utara II. Data didapatkan dengan wawancara mendalam dan analisis dokumen. Data dianalisis dengan melakukan reduksi data, penyajian, dan penarikan kesimpulan.

**Hasil Penelitian :** Tidak semua informan memiliki pengetahuan yang baik, namun memiliki sikap yang baik terhadap pengobatan tuberkulosis. Ketersediaan fasilitas kesehatan dan kepuasan terhadap pelayanan kesehatan mendasari kepatuhan pengobatan dan mengkonsumsi obat. Dukungan yang maksimal juga diberikan orang tua dan anggota keluarga.

**Kesimpulan :** Ketersediaan fasilitas kesehatan, tingginya dukungan keluarga penting dalam kepatuhan minum obat pada penderita tuberkulosis anak. Pengetahuan harus ditingkatkan agar kepatuhan minum obat dibarengi dengan perlakuan yang sesuai.

**Kata Kunci :** Kepatuhan minum obat, tuberkulosis anak, pengetahuan, dukungan keluarga



## Abstract

### COMPLIANCE WITH MEDICATION IN CHILDREN WHO IS SUFFERING TUBERCULOSIS (TB) AGED 0-5 YEARS IN SUMAMPIR VILLAGE NORTH PURWOKERTO DISTRICT

**Background :** Sumampir sub-district has the highest number of pediatric TB cases in the work area of North Purwokerto II Health Center, but the compliance with taking medication is good. Compliance with taking medication in TB patients is caused by knowledge, attitudes, family support, motivation, side effects of anti-tuberculosis drugs (ATD), the role of health workers, and stigma. Compliance with TB treatment indicates that the world is on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The aim of the research is to find out deeply about the adherence of taking medication in children suffering from tuberculosis in Sumampir Village.

**Methodology :** This research is a qualitative research with a case studies approach. The research used 4 main informants, namely parents of children who suffering from tuberculosis and 2 supporting informants, namely the sub-district midwife and TB programmer at North Purwokerto II Health Center. Data was obtained by in-Depth interviews and document analysis. Data were analyzed by carrying out data reduction, presentation and drawing conclusions.

**Results :** Not all informants have good knowledge, but have a good attitude towards tuberculosis treatment. Availability of health facilities and satisfaction with health services underlie treatment compliance and medication consumption. Maximum support is also provided by parents and family members.

**Conclusion :** Availability of health facilities and high level of family support are important in compliance with taking medication in children suffering from tuberculosis. Knowledge must be increased so that compliance with taking medication is accompanied by appropriate treatment.

**Keywords :** Compliance of taking medication, childhood tuberculosis, knowledge, family support

