

ABSTRAK

STIGMA MASYARAKAT PADA PENDERITA TUBERKULOSIS (TB) DI DESA LEDUG WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS II KEMBARAN KECAMATAN KEMBARAN KABUPATEN BANYUMAS

Latar Belakang: Salah satu permasalahan dalam penanganan tuberkulosis adalah terkait stigma masyarakat terhadap penderita TB. Peran Tokoh masyarakat sangat berpengaruh terhadap stigma masyarakat. Untuk itu penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji stigma masyarakat serta mendeskripsikan pengetahuan, sikap, lingkungan, identitas sosial penderita TB.

Metodologi: Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif melalui pendekatan fenomenologis. Pengambilan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam terhadap 5 informan utama yaitu tokoh masyarakat dan 3 informan pendukung yaitu perwakilan masyarakat umum, kader TB, dan programer TB. Analisis yang digunakan adalah Analisis konten.

Hasil Penelitian: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, Semua informan sudah memiliki pengetahuan yang baik tentang penyakit tuberkulosis atau TB. Informan merasa penting nya kesadaran masyarakat supaya tidak mengucilkan penderita TB, selain itu tokoh masyarakat masih merasakan bahwa penderita TB merupakan sosok yang mudah menularkan penyakit TB maka dari itu penting nya menjaga jarak dan menggunakan masker jika bertemu dengan penderita TB. Melalui penelitian ini didapatkan lima tema yaitu pengetahuan, sikap, lingkungan, identitas sosial, dan stigma.

Kesimpulan: Masyarakat Desa Ledug memiliki pengetahuan yang baik terkait penyakit TB dan disana masih terdapat stigma terhadap penderita TB

Kata kunci: Stigma, Penderita tuberkulosis (TB), Masyarakat, Jaga jarak, Masker.

ABSTRACT

SOCIAL STIGMA TOWARDS TUBERCULOSIS (TB) PATIENTS IN LEDUG VILLAGE, WORKING AREA OF KEMBARAN II PUSKESMAS, KEMBARAN DISTRICT, BANYUMAS DISTRICT

Background: One of the problems in treating tuberculosis is related to public stigma towards TB sufferers. The role of community figures has a big influence on community stigma. For this reason, this research aims to examine community stigma and describe the knowledge, attitudes, environment and social identity of TB sufferers.

Methodology: The type of research used is qualitative using a phenomenological approach. Data collection was carried out through in-depth interviews with 5 main informants, namely community leaders and 3 resident informants, namely representatives of the general public, TB cadres, and TB programmers. The analysis used is content analysis.

Research Results Based on the research results, all informants already had good knowledge about tuberculosis or TB. Informants felt that it was important for public awareness not to ostracize TB sufferers. Apart from that, community leaders still felt that TB sufferers were people who could easily transmit TB disease, therefore it was important to maintain distance and use masks when meeting TB sufferers. Through this research, five themes were obtained, namely knowledge, attitudes, environment, social identity, and stigma.

Conclusion: The people of Ledug Village have good knowledge regarding TB disease and there is still a stigma towards TB sufferers.

Keywords: Stigma, Tuberculosis Patients, Society. Social Distancing, Mask.