

ABSTRAK

LITERATURE REVIEW :

EFEKTIVITAS INTERVENSI PENDIDIKAN KESEHATAN DAN RELAWAN KOMUNITAS UNTUK MENGURANGI STIGMA TUBERKULOSIS

Mela Trinur Khoeriyah¹, Sidik Awaludin², Akhyarul Anam³

Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis atau TBC masih menjadi epidemi di dunia. Stigma menyebabkan keterlambatan pengobatan dan pengobatan tidak selesai. Sehingga perlu dilakukan intervensi untuk menurunkan stigma TBC.

Tujuan Penelitian: Penelitian bertujuan mengetahui keefektifan intervensi pendidikan kesehatan dan relawan komunitas dalam mengurangi stigma TBC di masyarakat.

Metodologi: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *literature review*. Tinjauan sistematis menggunakan PICO. Pencarian data menggunakan kata kunci dan *boolean operator*. Database yang digunakan yaitu Google Scholar, Pubmed, Proquest, dan Science Direct. Didapatkan 5 artikel masuk analisis akhir. Artikel kemudian di ekstrasi, dinilai kualitasnya dan dianalisis dalam bentuk tabel PICO.

Hasil: Pendidikan kesehatan yang dilakukan secara rutin setiap bulan selama 6-12 bulan efektif meningkatkan pengetahuan dan menurunkan stigma TBC. Relawan komunitas efektif menurunkan stigma TBC karena memiliki kesamaan budaya dan kemudahan akses wilayah dengan masyarakat. Pendidikan kesehatan lebih efektif dalam menurunkan stigma TBC karena dalam menjalankan tugas relawan komunitas juga melakukan pendidikan kesehatan.

Kesimpulan: Intervensi pendidikan kesehatan dan relawan komunitas efektif dalam menurunkan stigma masyarakat. Pendidikan kesehatan lebih efektif, namun perlu pengujian lebih lanjut dengan menggunakan instrumen pengujian tertentu.

Kata Kunci: Pendidikan kesehatan, relawan komunitas, stigma, tuberkulosis.

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ABSTRACT

LITERATURE REVIEW:

EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH EDUCATION INTERVENTIONS AND COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS TO REDUCE TUBERCULOSIS STIGMA

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Background : Tuberculosis or TBC is still an epidemic in the world. Community stigma causes delays in treatment and treatment is not completed. So it is necessary to do an intervention to reduce the stigma of society.

Purpose : This study aims to determine the effectiveness of health education interventions and community volunteers in reducing the stigma of tuberculosis in the community.

Methodology : This research is a literature review research. Systematic review using PICO. Search data using keywords and boolean operators. The databases used are Google Scholar, Pubmed, Proquest, and Science Direct. Obtained 5 articles entered the final analysis. The articles were then extracted, assessed for quality and analyzed in the form of a PICO table.

Result : Health education which is carried out regularly every month for 6-12 months is effective in increasing knowledge and reducing the stigma of tuberculosis. Community volunteers are effective in reducing the stigma of tuberculosis because they have a common culture and easy access to the area with the community. Health education is more effective in reducing the stigma of tuberculosis because in carrying out community volunteer duties, it also provides health education.

Conclusion : Health education interventions and community volunteering are effective in reducing community stigma. Health education is more effective, but needs further testing using certain testing instruments.

Keyword : Health education, community volunteering, stigma, tuberculosis

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