

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME, EDUCATION, AND ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES WITH TREATMENT ADHERENCE AMONG TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN KEMBARAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS 1 AND 2

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Background: Tuberculosis (TB) remains a major public health problem that requires long-term treatment and a high level of medication adherence. Poor adherence may lead to treatment failure, relapse, and the development of drug resistance. Several socio-economic and environmental factors, including education level, income, and access to health services, are believed to influence treatment adherence among tuberculosis patients. Understanding the relationship between these factors and medication adherence is essential to support effective tuberculosis control efforts.

Methodology: This study employed a quantitative research design with a descriptive correlational and cross-sectional approach. The study was conducted at Kembaran Public Health Centers 1 and 2, Banyumas Regency. The study population consisted of all tuberculosis patients registered at both public health centers, totalling 228 individuals distributed across 16 villages. Samples were selected using stratified proportional sampling. Data were analyzed using the Spearman Rho correlation test.

Results: The results showed that the majority of respondents were in the adult age category (64.2%), male (54.9%), unemployed (53.7%), had completed only elementary school (32.7%), in the low-income category (74.7%), having moderate categorized for access to health services (46.9%), and The level of treatment adherence was high (72.2%). There's not a significant relationship between income, education, and access to health services with treatment adherence ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Income, education, and access to health services were not factors influencing patients' treatment adherence; rather, other factors such as family support, the role of treatment supervisors (PMO), and assistance from community health cadres played a more significant role.

Keywords: tuberculosis, medication adherence, education, income, access to health services

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ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN ANTARA PENDAPATAN, PENDIDIKAN, DAN AKSES TERHADAP LAYANAN KESEHATAN DENGAN KEPATUHAN PENGOBATAN PADA PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS DI PUSKESMAS KEMBARAN 1 DAN 2

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Background: Tuberkulosis (TB) tetap menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang serius yang memerlukan pengobatan jangka panjang dan tingkat kepatuhan obat yang tinggi. Kepatuhan obat yang buruk dapat menyebabkan kegagalan pengobatan, kambuh, dan perkembangan resistensi obat. Beberapa faktor sosial-ekonomi dan lingkungan, termasuk tingkat pendidikan, pendapatan, dan akses ke layanan kesehatan, diyakini mempengaruhi kepatuhan pengobatan pada pasien tuberkulosis. Memahami hubungan antara faktor-faktor ini dan kepatuhan obat sangat penting untuk mendukung upaya pengendalian tuberkulosis yang efektif.

Methodology: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan descriptive correlational dan cross-sectional. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat (Puskesmas) Kembaran 1 dan 2, Kabupaten Banyumas. Populasi penelitian terdiri dari semua pasien tuberkulosis yang terdaftar di kedua puskesmas tersebut, dengan total 228 individu yang tersebar di 16 desa. Sampel dipilih menggunakan metode stratified propotional sampling. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji korelasi Spearman Rho.

Results: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas responden berada dalam kategori usia dewasa (64,2%), laki-laki (54,9%), tidak bekerja (53,7%), hanya menyelesaikan pendidikan dasar (32,7%), berada dalam kategori pendapatan rendah (74,7%), dan memiliki akses moderat terhadap layanan kesehatan (46,9%), dan tingkat kepatuhan pengobatan tinggi (72,2%). Tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pendapatan, pendidikan, dan akses ke layanan kesehatan dengan kepatuhan pengobatan ($p > 0,05$).

Conclusion: Pendapatan, pendidikan, dan akses ke layanan kesehatan bukanlah faktor yang mempengaruhi kepatuhan pasien terhadap pengobatan; sebaliknya, faktor lain seperti dukungan keluarga, peran pengawas pengobatan (PMO), dan bantuan dari petugas kesehatan masyarakat memainkan peran yang lebih signifikan.

Kata kunci: tuberkulosis, kepatuhan terhadap pengobatan, pendidikan, pendapatan, akses ke layanan kesehatan

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