

**Program Studi Magister Keperawatan
Konsentrasi Keperawatan Dewasa
Departemen Ilmu Keperawatan
Fakultas Kedokteran
Universitas Diponegoro
September 2022**

ABSTRAK

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Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kepatuhan Berobat Pada
Pasien Tuberkulosis Berdasarkan Theory Of Planned Behavior**

xvii + 165 halaman + 17 tabel + 4 gambar + 16 lampiran

Kepatuhan dalam pengobatan merupakan sebuah istilah yang mengacu pada sejauh mana pasien mengikuti intruksi dan melaksanakan pengobatan yang direkomendasikan oleh medis. Kepatuhan meliputi attitude (sikap), subjective norm (norma subjektif), dan perceived behavioral control (kontrol perilaku) serta niat yang dapat meningkatkan kepatuhan berdasarkan theory of planned behavior. Tujuan penelitian menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku kepatuhan pengobatan pada pasien tuberkulosis berdasarkan theory of planned behavior. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah pasien TB di Poli umum yang tersebar di Wilayah Kerja Kecamatan Genuk dan Kecamatan Pedurungan. Teknik sampling adalah purposive sampling dengan jumlah 108. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa uji statistik variabel attitude, norma subjektif, perceived behavior control dan niat didapatkan hubungan bermakna terhadap kepatuhan minum obat pada pasien tuberkulosis. Hasil uji multivariat menunjukkan variabel norma subjektif merupakan prediktor utama terhadap kepatuhan minum obat pada pasien tuberkulosis. Penderita Tuberculosis Paru bisa sembuh apabila penderita minum obat secara teratur sehingga disarankan kepada penderita untuk patuh minum obat secara teratur dan patuh kepada pengawas dengan mendengarkan nasehat untuk kesembuhannya.

Kata Kunci: *Kepatuhan* Minum Obat; Attitude, Norma subjektif, Perceived behavior control, Niat

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September 2022*

ABSTRACT

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Factors Affecting Compliance with Treatment in Tuberculosis Patients Based on Theory Of Planned Behavior

Adherence in medication is a term that refers to the extent to which a patient follows instructions and carries out treatment recommended by the doctor. Compliance includes attitude (attitude), subjective norm (subjective norms), and perceived behavioral control (behavioral control) as well as intentions that can increase compliance based on the theory of planned behavior. of planned behavior. This type of research is a quantitative research with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were TB patients in general polyclinics spread across the working area of Genuk and Pedurungan sub-districts. The sampling technique was purposive sampling with a total of 108. The results of the study found that the statistical test of attitude variables, subjective norms, perceived behavior control and intentions obtained a significant relationship to medication adherence in tuberculosis patients. The results of the multivariate test showed that the subjective norm variable was the main predictor of medication adherence in tuberculosis patients. Pulmonary Tuberculosis patients can recover if the patient takes medication regularly, so it is advisable for the patient to comply with taking medication regularly and obey the supervisor by listening to advice for his recovery.

Keywords: Compliance with Medication; Attitude, Subjective Norm, Perceived behavior control, Intention