

ABSTRAK

Luthfi Shany Azzahroh. 2026. Evaluasi Kepatuhan Minum Obat Antituberkulosis Pada Pasien Tuberkulosis Di Rumah Sakit Paru Manguharjo Provinsi Jawa Timur. Skripsi. Program Studi Farmasi, FIKS, Universitas PGRI Madiun. Pembimbing (I) Puri Ratna Kartini, S.KM., M.Epid, Pembimbing (II) Apt. Desi Kusumawati, M.Farm-Klin

Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan salah satu penyakit infeksi yang masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia. Keberhasilan terapi TB sangat dipengaruhi oleh kepatuhan pasien dalam mengonsumsi Obat Anti Tuberkulosis (OAT). Berbagai faktor psikososial, seperti *health literacy*, *illness beliefs*, *beliefs in medicines*, dan *self-efficacy* diduga berperan dalam membentuk perilaku kepatuhan pasien berdasarkan *Hierarchical Model of Medication Adherence* (HMMA). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara *health literacy*, *illness beliefs*, *beliefs in medicines*, dan *self-efficacy* dengan kepatuhan minum OAT pada pasien tuberkulosis di Rumah Sakit Paru Manguharjo Provinsi Jawa Timur. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 43 pasien tuberkulosis yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan dipilih menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner *health literacy*, *illness beliefs*, *beliefs in medicines*, *self-efficacy*, dan kuesioner kepatuhan minum obat yang telah dimodifikasi. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji korelasi Pearson dengan tingkat signifikansi 95% ($\alpha = 0,05$). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara *health literacy* ($p = 0,313$), *illness beliefs* ($p = 0,587$), *beliefs in medicines* ($p = 0,564$), maupun *self-efficacy* ($p = 0,195$) dengan kepatuhan minum OAT pada pasien tuberkulosis ($p > 0,05$). Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa keempat variabel dalam HMMA belum menjadi faktor yang berhubungan secara signifikan dengan kepatuhan minum obat pada responden penelitian.

Kata kunci: Tuberkulosis, Kepatuhan Minum Obat, Hierarchical Model of Medication Adherence, Health Literacy, Illness Beliefs, Beliefs in Medicines, Self-Efficacy.

ABSTRACT

Luthfi Shany Azzahroh. 2026. Evaluation of Antituberculosis Medication Compliance in Tuberculosis Patients at Manguharjo Lung Hospital, East Java Province. Thesis. Pharmacy Study Program, FIKS, PGRI Madiun University. Supervisor (I) Puri Ratna Kartini, S.KM., M.Epid, Supervisor (II) Apt. Desi Kusumawati, M.Farm-Klin

One of the major infectious diseases and a significant public health problem in Indonesia. Successful TB treatment is highly dependent on patients' adherence to Anti-Tuberculosis Drug (ATD) therapy. Several psychosocial factors, including *health literacy*, *illness beliefs*, *beliefs in medicines*, and *self-efficacy*, are considered to influence medication adherence based on the *Hierarchical Model of Medication Adherence* (HMMA). This study aimed to analyze the relationship between *health literacy*, *illness beliefs*, *beliefs in medicines*, and *self-efficacy* and adherence to anti-tuberculosis medication among tuberculosis patients at Manguharjo Pulmonary Hospital, East Java Province. This study employed an analytical observational design with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 43 tuberculosis patients who met the inclusion criteria were recruited using the total sampling technique. Data were collected using questionnaires measuring *health literacy*, *illness beliefs*, *beliefs in medicines*, *self-efficacy*, and a modified medication adherence questionnaire. Data were analyzed using the Pearson correlation test with a significance level of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$). The results showed no significant relationship between *health literacy* ($p = 0.313$), *illness beliefs* ($p = 0.587$), *beliefs in medicines* ($p = 0.564$), or *self-efficacy* ($p = 0.195$) and adherence to anti-tuberculosis medication among tuberculosis patients ($p > 0.05$). These findings indicate that the four HMMA constructs were not significantly associated with medication adherence in the study population.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Medication Adherence, Hierarchical Model of Medication Adherence, Health Literacy, Illness Beliefs, Beliefs in Medicines, Self-Efficacy.