

**Type and The Role of Companion Taking Medication Factors On The Success Of
Tuberculosis Therapy (Tb)**

Rika Estri Rahmawati

Medical School

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

ABSTRACT

Since 1995, efforts to control tuberculosis (TB) with the DOTS strategy have been applied in many countries. But until now it is still one of the public health problems in the world. The most efficient effort to prevent further spread of tuberculosis (TB) germs is to treat tuberculosis (TB). In order for the tuberculosis (TB) treatment to be adequate, one of them must be monitored directly by the Companion to Take Medication until completion of treatment. The purpose of this study was to determine the type of factor and the role of companion in taking medication for the success of tuberculosis therapy. Prospective Cohort research method. The study was conducted for 6 months with a total of 57 tuberculosis patients. Primary data collection was done by interviewing using a validated questionnaire. Secondary data collection was done to obtain therapeutic data, clinical, laboratory and radiological results. The results showed that the type of companion taking medication did not have a significant relationship to the success of the therapy, the companion took medicine that had a good role at risk of 6 times to be able to experience therapeutic success and statistically significant ($p = 0.011$).

Keywords: *Success of therapy, companion taking medication, tuberculosis*

**Faktor Jenis dan Peran Pendamping Minum Obat Terhadap Keberhasilan Terapi
Tuberkulosis (Tb)**

Rika Estri Rahmawati

Program Studi Sarjana Kedokteran

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

INTISARI

Sejak tahun 1995, upaya pengendalian tuberkulosis (TB) dengan strategi DOTS telah diterapkan di banyak negara. Namun sampai saat ini masih merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan masyarakat di dunia. Upaya paling efisien untuk mencegah penyebaran lebih lanjut dari kuman tuberkulosis (TB) adalah dilakukannya pengobatan tuberkulosis (TB). Agar pengobatan tuberkulosis (TB) tersebut adekuat, salah satunya harus diawasi secara langsung oleh Pendamping Minum Obat (PMO) hingga selesai pengobatan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor jenis dan peran pendamping minum obat terhadap keberhasilan terapi tuberkulosis. Metode penelitian Kohort Prospektif. Penelitian dilakukan selama 6 bulan dengan total 57 pasien tuberkulosis. Pengumpulan data primer dilakukan dengan wawancara menggunakan kuesioner yang telah tervalidasi. Pengambilan data sekunder dilakukan untuk memperoleh data terapeutik, hasil klinis, laboratorium dan radiologi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jenis pendamping minum obat tidak memiliki hubungan yang bermakna terhadap keberhasilan terapi, pendamping minum obat yang memiliki peran baik berisiko 6 kali untuk dapat mengalami keberhasilan terapi dan bermakna secara statistik ($p=0,011$).

Kata kunci: Keberhasilan terapi, pendamping minum obat, tuberkulosis