

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis atau TBC salah satu penyakit menular, juga dikenal sebagai TB paru akibat *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* dan hingga kini masih menjadi ancaman kesehatan di era global. TBC menjadi salah satu penyumbang kematian terbanyak ke 2 di dunia sesudah COVID-19 tahun 2022 terutama negara dengan pendapatan minim dan menengah. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini dilakukan guna mengetahui Hubungan Peran Pemantauan Pengawas Minum Obat dengan Peningkatan Kualitas Hidup Pasien TB Paru di Puskesmas Sentosa Baru. **Metode:** Jenis penelitian yang digunakan ialah penelitian kuantitatif, dirancang dengan menggunakan korelasi dan non eksperimen. Populasi pasien TB berdasarkan data di Puskesmas Sentosa Baru sebanyak 412 orang. Sampel dalam penelitian ini melibatkan 40 responden yang dipilih menggunakan metode Non Probability Sampling dengan teknik purposive sampling. **Hasil:** Berdasarkan analisis uji statistik chi-square menunjukkan nilai p sebesar $0,000 < 0,05$, artinya bahwa H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima. Dengan ini, maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa, adanya hubungan signifikan antara peran pemantauan Pengawas Minum Obat (PMO) dengan peningkatan kualitas hidup pasien TB Paru di Puskesmas Sentosa Baru Kota Medan Tahun 2024.

Kata Kunci: *Tuberkulosis, Pengawas Minum Obat (PMO), Kualitas Hidup*

Abstrack

Background: Tuberculosis, or TB is one of the infectious disease, also known as pulmonary TB caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and is still a health threat in the global era. TB is one of the contributors to the 2nd most deaths in the world after COVID-19 in 2022, especially countries with minimal and middle income. **Objective:** This research aims to examine association between Directly Observed Treatment Supervisor and improving the quality of life among patients with pulmonary tuberculosis at Sentosa Baru Health Center. **Methods:** The approach used in this research base on a quantitative study, designed using correlational and non experimental approach.. The population of TB patients based on data at the Sentosa Baru Health Center is 412 people. The sample involved 40 peoples who were selected using the Non Probability Sampling approach with through the application purposive sampling. **Results:** Based on the chi-square statistical analysis, the p value obtained was $0.000 < 0.05$, meaning that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. It can therefore be inferred that a significant association exists between the monitoring role of the Directly Observed Treatment (DOT) Supervisor with improving the quality of life among patients of Pulmonary TB at Sentosa Baru Health Center, Medan City in 2024.

Keywords: Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Directly Observed Treatment (DOT) Supervisor, Quality of Life