

Abstrak

Tuberkulosis paru (TB) disebabkan oleh bakteri *mycobacterium tuberculosis* dan paling sering menyerang paru-paru. Tuberkulosis paru menyebar melalui udara saat penderita tuberkulosis paru batuk, bersin, atau meludah. Seseorang hanya perlu menghirup sedikit kuman untuk terinfeksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan, sikap, dan tindakan penderita TB paru dengan kepatuhan minum obat. Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan desain *survey analitik* dengan rancangan *cross sectional study*. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Rumah Sakit Sansani Pekanbaru pada bulan Mei-Juni 2025. Teknik pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini menggunakan total *sampling* berjumlah 37 orang. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah lembar kuesioner yang berisikan terkait dengan pengetahuan, sikap, dan tindakan. Data dianalisis dengan uji *Chi-Square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan pengetahuan penderita TB paru dengan kepatuhan minum obat. Responden yang memiliki sikap negatif ada 20 (54,1%) responden, ada hubungan sikap penderita TB paru dengan kepatuhan minum obat, dan ada hubungan tindakan penderita TB paru dengan kepatuhan minum obat. Disarankan kepada petugas kesehatan agar melakukan promosi kesehatan secara berkesinambungan kepada pasien dan keluarga untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan, sikap, dan tindakan dalam proses pengobatan.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Sikap, Tindakan, Kepatuhan Minum Obat, dan TB Paru

Abstract

Pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) is caused by the bacteria mycobacterium tuberculosis and most often attacks the lungs. Pulmonary tuberculosis is spread through the air when a person with pulmonary tuberculosis coughs, sneezes, or sweats. A person only needs to inhale a few germs to become infected. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and actions of pulmonary TB patients with medication compliance. This type of research is a quantitative study using an analytical survey design with a cross-sectional study design. This research was conducted at the Sansani Hospital, Pekanbaru in May-June 2025. The sampling technique in this study used a total sampling of 37 people. The instrument used was a questionnaire sheet containing questions related to knowledge, attitudes, and actions. Data were analyzed using the Chi-Square test. The results showed that there was a relationship between knowledge of pulmonary TB patients and medication compliance. Respondents who had negative attitudes were 20 (54.1%) respondents, there was a relationship between the attitudes of pulmonary TB patients and medication compliance, and there was a relationship between the actions of pulmonary TB patients and medication compliance. It is recommended for health workers to conduct continuous health promotion to patients and families to improve knowledge, attitudes, and actions in the treatment process.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Action, Medication Compliance, and Pulmonary TB