

PENGARUH PENDIDIKAN KESEHATAN TENTANG TUBERKULOSIS TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN PENGAWAS MENELAN OBAT (PMO) DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS DAMULI

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan penyakit paru menginfeksi hampir sepertiga penduduk dunia dan menjadi masalah kesehatan secara global termasuk di Indonesia, peningkatan kasus TB di pegaruhi oleh faktor perilaku serta faktor lingkungan terdiri atas rumah yang tidak memiliki ventilasi, hunian yang semakin padat, lingkungan yang lembab dan gelap akan membuat pertumbuhan Basil Mycobacterium Tuberculosis. Organisasi kesehatan dunia menyatakan keberhasilan menanggulangi TB dengan strategi Directly Observed treatment Short Course (DOTS), komponen DOTS yang menjamin keberhasilan dalam keteraturan pengobatan TB adalah PMO (Pengawas Menelan Obat). Namun masih ditemukan PMO di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Damuli belum mengikuti pelatihan Tuberkulosis dengan pendidikan paling rendah adalah tamatan Sekolah Dasar, sehingga belum mampu melakukan pengawasan menelan obat dan edukasi serta penyuluhan kepada pasien dengan baik.

Tujuan : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Pengaruh Pendidikan Kesehatan tentang TB terhadap Pengetahuan Pengawas Menelan Obat (PMO) di wilayah kerja puskesmas Damuli.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian pra eksperimen dengan 33 responden PMO dengan menggunakan total sampling. Pengumpulan data menggunakan angket yang diberikan sebelum penyuluhan kesehatan berlangsung (pre test) dan sesudah penyuluhan kesehatan (post test). Sedangkan uji statistik yang digunakan adalah Wilcoxon.

Hasil : Karakteristik responden jenis kelamin wanita (100%), tingkat pendidikan SMA dan SD sama (36,4%), pekerjaan mayoritas ibu rumah tangga (57,6 %), usia mayoritas >35 tahun (54,5 %). Pengetahuan pre test baik (54,5 %), pengetahuan post test baik (81,8 %). menggunakan uji wilxocon diperoleh p-value sebesar 0,003 yang menunjukkan adanya pengaruh Pendidikan kesehatan terhadap pengetahuan PMO di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Damuli, dikarenakan nilai p-value < 0,005.

Kesimpulan : Ada pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan tentang tuberkulosis terhadap pengetahuan pengawas menelan obat (PMO) di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Damuli

Kata Kunci : Tuberculosis, Pengawas Menelan Obat (PMO), Pendidikan Kesehatan, Pengetahuan.

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THE INFLUENCE HEALTH EDUCATION ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS ON KNOWLEDGE OF DRUG SWALLOWING SUPERVISORS (PMO) IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE DAMULI PUSKESMAS

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ABSTRACT

Background : Tuberculosis (TB) is a lung disease that has been found to infect nearly a third of the world's population and is a global health problem, including in Indonesia. The increase in TB cases is influenced by behavioral and environmental factors, consisting of homes that have no ventilation, increasingly crowded housing, and environmental factors. Moist and dark conditions will encourage the growth of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. The World Health Organization states that it has succeeded in tackling TB with the Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) strategy, the DOTS component that guarantees success in the regularity of TB treatment is the PMO (Drug Swallowing Supervisor). However, it was found that PMOs in the working area of the Damuli Health Center had not attended Tuberculosis training with the lowest education being elementary school graduates, so they had not been able to supervise drug swallowing properly, had not been able to properly educate and counsel patients.

Objectives : This study aims to determine the effect of health education about TB on the knowledge of drug swallowing supervisors (PMO) in the working area of the Damuli health center.

Methods : This study used a cross sectional design with 30 nurses as respondents who were obtained using total sampling. Data collection using knowledge questionnaires, attitude questionnaires, and fall risk prevention compliance questionnaires. While the statistical test used is Sperm Rho.

Results : The characteristics of the respondents are female (100%), high school and elementary school education levels are the same (36.4%), the majority are housewives (57.6%), the majority are >35 years old (54.5%). Good pre-test knowledge (54.5%), good post-test knowledge (81.8%). Using the Wilcoxon test, a p-value of 0.003 was obtained which indicated that there was an effect of health education on PMO knowledge in the Working Area of the Damuli Health Center, because the p-value was <0.005.

Summary : There is an influence of health education about tuberculosis on the knowledge of drug swallowing supervisors (PMO) in the working area of the Damuli Health Center

Keywords : Tuberculosis, Drug Swallowing Supervisor (PMO), Health Education, Knowledge

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