

**Program Studi Sarjana Keperawatan dan Pendidikan Profesi Ners
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ABSTRAK

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Latar belakang: Indonesia menduduki peringkat kedua tertinggi di dunia setelah Negara India. Intervensi kepatuhan pengobatan merupakan tantangan bagi pasien TBC. Adanya efek samping OAT merupakan salah satu penyebab terjadinya kegagalan dalam pengobatan TBC paru.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui kepatuhan minum obat dan efek samping OAT pada pasien TBC paru di Wilayah kerja Puskesmas Dukuh dan Kusuma Bangsa Kota Pekalongan.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Penelitian ini berjumlah 35 responden menggunakan kuesioner MMAS-8, efek samping obat dan kartu berobat pasien.

Hasil: Penelitian ini terdapat kepatuhan minum obat dari 35 responden terdapat 35 (100%) responden patuh dan efek samping tidak nafsu makan 6 pasien (17,1%), mual 16 pasien (45,7%), sakit perut 4 pasien (11,4%), warna seni menjadi kemerahan 31 pasien (88,5%), nyeri sendi 11 pasien (31,4%), demam menggigil 5 pasien (14,2%), kesemutan 7 pasien (20%), kemerahan pada kulit 6 pasien (17,1%), rasa terbakar pada kaki 3 pasien (8,5%), adanya gangguan penglihatan 6 pasien (17,1%), dan selama pengobatan dapat membedakan warna merah dan hijau 31 pasien (88,5%).

Simpulan: Perawat di Puskesmas Dukuh dan Puskesmas Kusuma Bangsa diharapkan senantiasa memberikan edukasi kesehatan mengenai tindakan yang harus dilakukan jika efek samping OAT muncul dan memotivasi pasien untuk tetap patuh minum obat walaupun banyak efek dari OAT.

Kata Kunci: Kepatuhan Minum Obat, Efek Samping OAT, Tuberkulosis Paru

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ABSTRACT

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Background: Indonesia holds the second highest ranking globally, after India. The issue of treatment adherence intervention poses a significant difficulty for those diagnosed with tuberculosis (TB). The occurrence of adverse effects associated with anti-tuberculosis drugs is a contributing factor to the lack of success in the management of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Purpose: This study aims to determine drug adherence and side effects of anti-tuberculosis drugs in pulmonary TB patients in the area of Kusuma Bangsa Public Health Centers, Pekalongan City.

Methods: The present study employed a quantitative descriptive methodology with cross-sectional approach. The present study involved a sample size of 35 participants who completed the MMAS-8 questionnaire, provided information on pharmacological side effects, and used patient treatment cards.

Results: In this study, adherence to medication was observed among 35 respondents. All 35 respondents (100%) demonstrated adherence to the prescribed medication regimen. The reported side effects included a lack of appetite in 6 patients (17.1%), nausea in 16 patients (45.7%), abdominal pain in 4 patients (11.4%), skin redness in 31 patients (88.5%), joint pain in 11 patients (31.4%), fever in 5 patients (14.2%), tingling sensations in 7 patients (20%), skin redness in 6 patients (17.1%), burning sensation in the feet of 3 patients (8.5%), visual disturbances in 6 patients (17.1%), and the ability to differentiate between red and green colors during treatment in 31 patients (88.5%).

Conclusion: Although there are many adverse effects from anti-tuberculosis treatments, nurses at the Dukuh Health Center and the Kusuma Bangsa Health Center are expected to always provide health education about what to do if side effects of arise and motivate patients to stay positive with taking medication.

Keywords: *Medication Compliance, Side Effects, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, anti-tuberculosis drugs*