

**ABSTRAK**

Novita Handayani

**Pengaruh Efek Samping Obat (ESO) dan Peran Pengawas Menelan Obat (PMO) Terhadap Kepatuhan Minum Obat Pasien Tuberkulosis di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kedungwuni I**

Tuberkulosis paru masih menjadi masalah kesehatan utama di Indonesia, dengan jumlah kasus yang tinggi di berbagai wilayah. Di Puskesmas Kedungwuni I, tercatat 114 kasus tuberkulosis pada tahun 2024. Terapi tuberkulosis memerlukan kepatuhan jangka panjang dalam mengonsumsi obat, namun adanya Efek Samping Obat (ESO) dan kurangnya pendampingan dapat menghambat keberhasilan terapi. Oleh karena itu, pendampingan melalui Pengawas Menelan Obat (PMO) menjadi salah satu strategi penting untuk meningkatkan kepatuhan pengobatan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh ESO dan PMO terhadap kepatuhan minum obat pasien tuberkulosis di Puskesmas Kedungwuni I. Metode yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Responden sebanyak 45 pasien dipilih menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner ESO, peran PMO, dan kepatuhan berdasarkan instrumen MMAS-8. Analisis dilakukan dengan uji regresi linear berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ESO dan PMO berpengaruh signifikan secara simultan terhadap kepatuhan ( $p=0,000; R^2=0,509$ ) dan secara parsial ESO ( $p=0,000; \beta=0,263$ ) serta PMO ( $p=0,030; \beta=0,181$ ) juga signifikan. Kesimpulan penelitian ini ESO yang dirasakan pasien dan peran PMO berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kepatuhan minum obat. Efek samping tidak menghambat kepatuhan apabila disertai pendampingan dan edukasi yang baik.

**Kata kunci :** ESO, Kepatuhan, PMO, Tuberkulosis

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**The Influence of Adverse Drug Reactions (ADR) and the Role of Directly Observed Treatment Providers (PMO) on Medication Adherence among Tuberculosis Patients in the Kedungwuni I Community Health Center Work Area**

Pulmonary tuberculosis remains a major public health issue in Indonesia, with high case numbers reported in many regions. In Kedungwuni I Community Health Center, 114 tuberculosis cases were recorded in 2024. Tuberculosis therapy requires long-term adherence to medication; however, the occurrence of adverse drug reactions (ADR) and the lack of treatment supervision can hinder treatment success. The Directly Observed Treatment (PMO) strategy is one of the key approaches to improve medication adherence. This study aimed to assess the influence of ADR and the role of PMO on medication adherence among tuberculosis patients in the Kedungwuni I Community Health Center work area. This was an analytical quantitative observational study with a cross-sectional design. The study involved 45 respondents selected through total sampling. Data were collected using ADR questionnaires, PMO role assessment tools, and medication adherence measured with the Morisky Medication Adherence Scale-8 (MMAS-8). Multiple linear regression was applied for statistical analysis. The findings indicated that ADR and PMO had a significant simultaneous effect on adherence ( $p=0.000$ ;  $R^2=0.509$ ). Partial analysis showed that ADR ( $p=0.000$ ;  $\beta=0.263$ ) and PMO ( $p=0.030$ ;  $\beta=0.181$ ) each had a significant influence on adherence. Both adverse drug reactions experienced by patients and the role of PMO significantly affected tuberculosis medication adherence. Adverse effects did not hinder adherence when accompanied by adequate supervision and patient education.

**Key words :** *Adverse Drug Reactions, Medication Adherence, PMO, Tuberculosis*