ABSTRAK

Penularan TB di lingkungan keluarga cukup tinggi, karena anggota keluarga memiliki kontak intens dengan penderita, sehingga diperlukan upaya untuk meningkatkan kepatuhan keluarga dalam pencegahan TB, salah satunya dengan pemberian edukasi.Penelitian ini bertujuan Untuk mengetahui Pengaruh Edukasi Kesehatan Terhadap Kepatuhan Keluarga Mencegah Penyakit TB Paru. Metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *pre test – post test with control group design.* Sampel dipilih melalui metode *purposive sampling,* sebanyak 76 responden. Analisa data menggunakan uji *wilcoxon signed rank test*dengan kemaknaan (<0.05). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebelum diberikan edukasi kesehatan mayoritas responden pada kelompok intervensi dan kontrol memiliki kepatuhan cukup dan sesudah dilakukan edukasi kesehatan mayoritas responden pada kelompok intervensi memiliki kepatuhan baik, dan kepatuhan cukup pada kontrol. Nilai statistik *Asymp. sig (2 tailed) p value* adalah 0.000 (≤0.05), yang membuktikan bahwa terdapat Pengaruh Edukasi Kesehatan Terhadap Kepatuhan Keluarga Mencegah Penyakit TB Paru. saran adalah perlunya edukasi berkala untuk menekan risiko penularan pada keluarga penderita TB.

Kata Kunci: Edukasi Kesehatan, Kepatuhan Keluarga, Pencegahan TB, Tuberkulosis Paru

Abstract

Pulmonary tuberculosis transmission within the family environment is relatively high because family members have intensive contact with patients. Therefore, efforts are needed to improve family compliance in preventing tuberculosis transmission, including through education. This study aimed to determine the effect of health education on family compliance in preventing pulmonary tuberculosis. This study employed a quantitative method with a pre-test and post-test control group design. The sample was selected purposively and comprised 76 respondents. Data were analyzed using the Wilcoxon signed-rank test with a significance level of < 0.05. The results showed that before health education was provided, the majority of respondents in both the intervention and control groups had moderate compliance. After health education was provided, most respondents in the intervention group demonstrated good compliance, while those in the control group mostly maintained a moderate level of compliance. The statistical result showed an Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) p-value of 0.000 (≤ 0.05), indicating that there was a significant effect of health education on family compliance in preventing pulmonary tuberculosis. It is recommended that health education be provided regularly to reduce the risk of transmission among families of patients with tuberculosis.

Keywords: *Health Education; Family Compliance; Tuberculosis Prevention; Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*