Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi keberhasilan pengobatan tuberkulosis (TB) di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Dumbo RayaKotaGorontalo,meliputidukungankeluarga,pengawasminumobat(PMO), dan kepatuhan minum obat. Penelitian menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 69 pasien TB paru yang dipilihmenggunakanteknik totalsampling.Datadiperolehmelaluikuesioner,kartu pengobatan TB, dan rekam medis, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan analisis univariat dan uji *Chi-Square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar respondenberusia20–59tahun,berjeniskelaminlaki-laki,berpendidikansekolah dasar, dan bekerja sebagai wiraswasta. Sebagian besar responden memperoleh dukungankeluargayangbaik(89,9%),memilikiPMOyangberperanbaik(88,4%), patuh mengonsumsi obat (85,5%), dan berhasil menjalani pengobatan TB (85,5%). Analisis bivariat menunjukkan adanya pengaruh yang signifikan antara dukungan keluarga, peran PMO, dan kepatuhan minum obat terhadap keberhasilanpengobatanTB,masing-masingdengannilaip=0,000.Disimpulkan bahwa dukungan keluarga, peran PMO, dan kepatuhan minum obat merupakan faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap keberhasilan pengobatan TB. Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan penguatan peran keluarga, optimalisasi fungsi PMO, dan peningkatan kepatuhan pasien untuk mendukung keberhasilan pengobatan TB.

Kata kunci: Tuberkulosis, keberhasilan pengobatan, dukungan keluarga, pengawas minum obat, kepatuhan minum obat.

Abstract

*This study aimed to analyze the factors associated with successful tuberculosis (TB) treatment in the working area of the Dumbo Raya Public Health Center, Gorontalo City. The factors examined included family support, the role of treatment supporters (*Pengawas Minum Obat *[PMO]), and medication adherence. This study employed a quantitative method with a cross-sectional design. The sample consisted of 69 patients with pulmonary TB who were selected using a total sampling technique. Data were collected through questionnaires, TB treatment cards, and medical records and were subsequently analyzed using univariate analysis and the Chi-square test. The findings showed that most respondents were aged 20–59 years, were male, had completed primary education, and were self-employed. Most respondents received adequate family support (89.9%), had treatment supporters who performed their roles effectively (88.4%), adhered to their prescribed medication regimens (85.5%), and achieved successful TB treatment outcomes (85.5%). Bivariate analysis revealed statistically significant associations between family support, the role of treatment supporters, medication adherence, and successful TB treatment, with a p-value of 0.000 for each variable. It was concluded that family support, the effective role of treatment supporters, and medication adherence were important factors associated with successful TB treatment. Therefore, strengthening family involvement, optimizing the role of treatment supporters, and improving patient adherence are necessary to support successful TB treatment outcomes.*

Keywords: *tuberculosis; treatment success; family support; treatment supporter; medication adherence*