

Chapter VI

Conclusion, Study Limitations and Recommendation

6.1. Conclusion

The study has provided an insight into how TB knowledge among students at Muhammadiyah university of Tasikmalaya. This study included two hundred students at Muhammadiyah University of Tasikmalaya. The mean score for TB knowledge among the students was 9.49 out of 14, at the time of data collection. However, knowledge about TB among students was unevenly distributed, ranging from 2 to 14 questions answered correctly. Most of the students were male, with 124 males and 76 females, and included several ethnicities, such as Sunda and non-Sunda. There were more students of Sunda ethnicity than any other group.

These study findings showed that overall, there are several factors such as gender, educational background, major field of study and having heard about TB, related to knowledge about TB. Moreover, major field of study and educational background are all predictor of students' knowledge about TB at Muhammadiyah University of Tasikmalaya.

6.2. Study Limitations

This research had several limitations, in fact, this study used a convenience sample method during the recruitment of the respondents in this study, which have a risk of selection bias. The researcher used cross-sectional study design in exploring the predictor of knowledge among students, which could not capture their knowledge all the time.

6.3. Recommendations

This study identifies the factors that influence students' knowledge about TB in Indonesia. The following recommendations if implemented are expected to improve the students' knowledge about TB among students in Indonesia. Several recommendations of this study as follows:

The first, Health promotion among students at Muhammadiyah University of Tasikmalaya is very important to improve their knowledge related to TB disease, especially about the cause, transmission, and symptom of the disease.

The second, the findings could be used by the university design strategic programs that measure knowledge about TB among their students. For example, they might conduct the evaluation of TB knowledge among their students once a year and provide resources to improve students' knowledge. Moreover, making health seminars available, especially for students with non-health related majors. With accurate knowledge of TB, students can help reduce its prevalence in Indonesia.

Third, the further study could be developed to look for other factors, such as culture, information/mass media, job, and economy, that may influence knowledge of different population groups or in different areas.

Fourth, these results can provide evidence for the field of academic nursing to devise programs about TB prevention for university students in Indonesia.