FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN

PROGRAM STUDI S1 KEPERAWATAN

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH TASIKMALAYA

Literature Review Skripsi, 30 Juni 2020

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ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN DUKUNGAN KELUARGA DENGAN KEPATUHAN MINUM OBAT PENDERITA TUBERKULOSIS
LITERATURE REVIEW

xi bagian awal + 58 halaman + 2 bagan + 3 tabel + 2 lampiran

Kasus TB Paru di Negara Indonesia menurut Riskesdas (2018). TB Paru merupakan salah satu kasus terbesar dengan nilai persentase responden sebanyak 1,017,290. Provinsi Jawa Barat menduduki peringkat ke-1 dengan nilai persentase responden sebanyak 186.809. Prevalensi TB Paru berdasarkan karakteristik tempat tinggal di Negara Indonesia yaitu di perkotaan sebanyak 556,419 sedangkan di daerah pedesaan sebanyak 460,871 responden perilaku seseorang ditentukan oleh 5 dimensi yang mempengaruhi kepatuhan yaitu tim kesehatan, faktor terapi, faktor pasien, faktor kondisi, dan dukungan keluarga. Metode yang digunakan adalah penelitian sekunder *literature review*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari 14 jurnal yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi berasal dari jurnal internasional dan nasional. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa variabel yang terdapat hubungan signifikan terhadap kepatuhan berobat adalah dukungan keluarga.

Kata kunci   : Tuberculosis, Kepatuhan minum obat, Dukungan keluarga

Pustaka   : 59 (2010 – 2020)

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ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY SUPPORT WITH DRUG

COMPLIANCE TO TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS OF

LITERATURE REVIEW

xi beginning + 58 pages + 2 charts + 3 tables + 2 attachments

Cases of pulmonary TB in Indonesia according to Riskesdas (2018). Pulmonary TB is one of the biggest cases with a percentage of respondents as many as 1,017,290. West Java Province was ranked 1st with a percentage of respondents as many as 186,809. The prevalence of pulmonary TB based on the characteristics of residence in the country of Indonesia, namely in urban areas as many as 556,419 while in rural areas as many as 460,871 respondents a person's behavior is determined by 5 dimensions that affect adherence namely the health team, therapeutic factors, patient factors, condition factors, and family support. The method used is a secondary literature review study. The sample in this study consisted of 14 journals that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria from international and national journals. The results showed that the variable which had a significant relationship to medication adherence was family support.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Compliance with medication, family support
Library: 59 (2010 - 2020)