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**Hubungan Kepatuhan Minum Obat Dengan Hasil Pemeriksaan BTA Pada  
Pasien Pengobatan Tuberkulosis Fase Intensif di Kabupaten Pesawaran**

Xvi + 34 Halaman, 9 Tabel, 2 Gambar, 16 Lampiran

**ABSTRAK**

Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan masalah kesehatan global yang masih menjadi penyebab kematian utama di Indonesia. Salah satu indikator keberhasilan pengobatan TB adalah konversi hasil BTA (Basil Tahan Asam) dari positif menjadi negatif setelah fase intensif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kepatuhan minum obat dengan hasil pemeriksaan BTA pada pasien TB paru di Kabupaten Pesawaran. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif observasional analitik dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Sampel berjumlah 56 pasien TB paru fase intensif yang dipilih secara total sampling. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dan hasil pemeriksaan BTA, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji Chi-square. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 92,3% pasien mengalami konversi BTA, sedangkan 7,7% masih positif setelah dua bulan pengobatan. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kepatuhan minum obat ( $p=0,001$ ) dan pengetahuan pasien ( $p=0,001$ ) dengan hasil BTA akhir fase intensif. Namun, tidak ditemukan hubungan signifikan antara keberadaan PMO ( $p=0,320$ ) dan status sosial ekonomi ( $p=0,139$ ) dengan hasil BTA. Penelitian ini menegaskan pentingnya kepatuhan pasien dalam menjalani pengobatan TB untuk mencapai konversi BTA dan mencegah resistensi obat.

Kata Kunci : Tuberkulosis Paru, Fase Intensif, Konversi BTA  
Daftar Pustaka : 17 (2017-2024)

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***The Relationship between Medication Adherence and Acid-Fast Bacilli  
(AFB) Examination Results in Patients Undergoing Intensive Phase  
Tuberculosis Treatment in Pesawaran District***  
Xvi + 34 Pages, 9 Tables, 2 Pictures, 15 Attachments

**ABSTRACT**

Tuberculosis (TB) is a global health problem that remains a leading cause of death in Indonesia. One indicator of successful TB treatment is the conversion of acid-fast bacilli (AFB) smear results from positive to negative after the intensive phase. This study aimed to determine the relationship between medication adherence and AFB smear results in pulmonary TB patients in Pesawaran Regency. This study used a quantitative, observational, and analytical design with a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 56 patients with intensive-phase pulmonary TB selected using total sampling. Data were collected through questionnaires and AFB smear results, then analyzed using the Chi-square test. The results showed that 92.3% of patients experienced AFB smear conversion, while 7.7% remained positive after two months of treatment. There was a significant association between medication adherence ( $p=0.001$ ) and patient knowledge ( $p=0.001$ ) with AFB smear results at the end of the intensive phase. However, no significant association was found between the presence of a PMO ( $p=0.320$ ) and socioeconomic status ( $p=0.139$ ) with AFB smear results. This study emphasizes the importance of patient compliance in undergoing TB treatment to achieve AFB conversion and prevent drug resistance.

Keywords : Pulmonary Tuberculosis, BTAConversi  
References : 17 (2017-2024)