

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN *SELF EFFICACY* DENGAN PENCEGAHAN PENULARAN TB PADA KONTAK DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS KALIANGET 2023

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Tuberkulosis (TB) adalah penyakit infeksi yang menyerang paru-paru disebabkan oleh kuman *Mycrobacterium Tuberkulosis*. Indonesia merupakan negara dengan pasien TB terbanyak ke-2 di dunia. Dari beberapa pernyataan penderita TB Paru di Puskesmas Kalianget diketahui bahwa responden tidak mengetahui bagaimana pencegahan penularan terhadap keluarga sehingga tidak ada perbedaan peralatan makan di dalam keluarga. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan *Self Efficacy* pasien TB Paru dengan pencegahan penularan TB Paru di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kalianget. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif analitis dengan pendekatan Cross-sectional. Populasinya adalah Pasien yang terdiagnosis TB Paru di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kalianget berjumlah 39 orang yang dikumpulkan secara total sampling. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar (53.8%) responden mempunyai *Self Efficacy* yang tinggi, dan (69.2%) responden mempunyai perilaku pencegahan penularan TB paru yang baik. Hasil analisa bivariat hubungan pengetahuan dengan pencegahan penularan p value = 0.002 dan hubungan *Self Efficacy* dengan pencegahan penularan p value = 0.035. Pada penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada hubungan yang bermakna *Self Efficacy* Pasien TB dengan Pencegahan Penularan TB Paru. Saran dalam penelitian ini dapat di jadikan sebagai bahan masukan bagi puskesmas Kalianget agar lebih aktif dalam upaya promosi kesehatan tentang penyakit TBC dengan mengadakan sosialisasi mengenai pencegahan penularan TB Paru.

Kata kunci : Efikasi Diri, Pencegahan Penularan TB Paru

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF EFICACY AND THE PREVENTION OF TB TRANSMISSION IN CONTACTS IN THE KALIANGET PUSKESMAS WORKING AREA 2023

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*Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease that attacks the lungs caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Indonesia is a country with the 2nd most TB patients in the world. From several statements of pulmonary TB sufferers at Kalianget Health Center it is known that the respondents did not know how to prevent transmission to the family so there were no differences in cutlery within the family. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and self-efficacy of pulmonary TB patients with prevention of pulmonary TB transmission in the Working Area of the Kalianget City Health Center. This research method uses descriptive analytical method with a cross-sectional approach. The population was patients diagnosed with pulmonary TB in the Working Area of Kalianget Health Center, totaling 39 people who were collected by total sampling. The results showed that the majority (53.8%) of respondents had high Self-Efficacy, and (69.2%) of respondents had good behavior to prevent pulmonary TB transmission. The results of bivariate analysis of the relationship between knowledge and prevention of transmission p value = 0.002 and the relationship between Self Efficacy and prevention of transmission p value = 0.035. In this study it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between TB Patient Self Efficacy and Prevention of Pulmonary TB Transmission. The suggestions in this study can be used as input for the Kalianget city health center to be more active in health promotion efforts about TB disease by holding socialization regarding prevention of pulmonary TB transmission.*

Keywords: *Self-Efficacy, Prevention of Pulmonary TB Transmission*