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**GAMBARAN KUALITAS HIDUP PENDERITA TUBERKULOSIS (TBC) YANG
MENGKONSUMSI OBAT**
xv + 51 Hal + 2 Bagan + 6 Tabel + 7 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh infeksi bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Sumber penularan yaitu pasien TB BTA (bakteri tahan asam) positif melalui percik renik dahak yang dikeluarkannya. Kualitas hidup penderita TB Paru merupakan ukuran penting karena berhubungan dengan keadaan sesak yang akan menyulitkan penderita melakukan aktivitas kehidupan sehari-hari atau terganggu status fungsional. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran penderita TB Paru di Balai Pengobatan Penyakit Paru-Paru Salatiga.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian deskriptif eksploratif.

Hasil Penelitian: Instrumen pada penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner World Health Organization Quality Of Life (WHQOL)-BREF. Dari hasil distribusi frekuensi di dapatkan kualitas hidup penderita TB Paru di Balai Pengobatan Penyakit Paru-Paru sebagian besar responden mempunyai kualitas hidup tinggi sebanyak 23 responden atau sebesar 62.2% dan responden dengan kualitas hidup sedang sebanyak 14 orang atau sebesar 37.8%

Simpulan: Kualitas hidup penderita TB Paru di Balai Pengobatan Penyakit Paru-Paru sebagian besar dalam kategori tinggi.

Kata kunci: Tuberkulosis, Kualitas Hidup
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DESCRIPTION OF PULMONARY TBC PATIENTS AT SALATIGA PULMONARY DISEASE TREATMENT CENTER

ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis (TBC) is an infectious disease caused by infection with the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The source of transmission is positive smear TBC patients (acid-resistant bacteria) through droplets of sputum secreted by patients. The quality of life of pulmonary TBC patients is an important measure because it is related to conditions of shortness of breath that will make it difficult for sufferers to carry out daily activities or impaired functional status. This study aims to determine the description of pulmonary TBC patients at Salatiga Pulmonary Disease Treatment Center.

Research Method: This research was conducted using quantitative research with a descriptive exploratory research design.

Results: The instrument used in this study was the World Health Organization Quality of Life (WHQOL)-BREF questionnaire. From the results of the frequency distribution at the Pulmonary Disease Treatment Center, it was found that the respondents with the quality of life of pulmonary TBC sufferers mostly had a high quality of life as many as 23 respondents or 62.2% and respondents with a moderate quality of life as many as 14 people or 37.8%.

Conclusion: The quality of life of pulmonary TBC patients at the Pulmonary Disease Treatment Center is mostly categorized as high.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Quality of Life

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