

GAMBARAN KUALITAS HIDUP PASIEN *TUBERKULOSIS* DI BALAI KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT WILAYAH AMBARAWA

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : *Tuberculosis* merupakan salah satu faktor pendukung tingginya angka kematian di Indonesia. *Tuberculosis* mempengaruhi kualitas hidup termasuk psikologi, fungsi fisik dan peranan sosial.

Tujuan : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran kualitas hidup pasien *tuberculosis* di Balai Kesehatan Masyarakat Wilayah Ambarawa.

Metode penelitian: Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *total sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 40 pasien *tuberculosis*. Instrument penelitian menggunakan kuesioner WHOQOL-BREF (*World Health Organization Quality-of-Life Scale*). Analisa data yang digunakan adalah **analisa univariat**.

Hasil penelitian : Hasil penelitian didapatkan kesehatan fisik buruk sebanyak 3 orang (7,5%) sedang 11 orang (27,5%) baik 22 orang (57,0%) sangat baik 4 orang (10,0%), kualitas hidup berdasarkan psikologis buruk sebanyak 1 orang (2,5%) sedang 12 orang (30,0) baik 21 orang (52,5%) sangat baik 6 orang (15,0%), kualitas hidup berdasarkan hubungan sosial sebanyak 21 orang (52,5%) sedang, 16 orang (40%) baik, 3 orang (7,5%) sangat baik, kualitas hidup berdasarkan lingkungan sedang sebanyak 12 orang (30,0%) baik 24 orang (60%) sangat baik 4 orang (10,0%).

Kesimpulan : Hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa gambaran kualitas hidup pasien *tuberculosis* di Balai Kesehatan Masyarakat Wilayah Ambarawa dalam kategori kualitas hidup buruk sebanyak 5 orang (12,5), sedang sebanyak 15 orang (37,5), baik sebanyak 19 orang (47,5), sangat baik sebanyak 1 orang (2,5).

Saran: Penelitian ini responden diharapkan menambah informasi dan wawasan untuk mengetahui gambaran kualitas hidup pasien *tuberculosis*.

Kata Kunci : Penderita TB Paru, Karakteristik, Kualitas Hidup, WHOQOL-BREF

ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis is one of the contributing factors to the high mortality rate in Indonesia. Tuberculosis affects quality of life including psychology, physical function and social role.

Objective: This study aims to determine the description of the quality of life of tuberculosis patients at the Ambarawa Regional Public Health Centre.

Methods: This study is a descriptive study using a quantitative descriptive approach. The sampling technique used total sampling with a sample size of 40 tuberculosis patients. Data analysis used was univariate analysis. The research instrument used WHOQOL-BREF (World Health Organization Quality-of-Life Scale) questionnaire.

Results: The results showed that physical health was poor as many as 3 people (7.5%), 11 people (27.5%), 22 people (57.0%) were good, 4 people (10.0%) were very good, quality of life based on psychological poor as many as 1 person (2.5%), 12 people (30.0%), 21 people (52, 5%) very good 6 people (15.0%), quality of life based on social relationships as many as 21 people (52.5%) moderate, 16 people (40%) good, 3 people (7.5%) very good, quality of life based on moderate environment as many as 12 people (30.0%) good 24 people (60%) very good 4 people (10.0%).

Conclusion: The results of the study can be concluded that the description of the quality of life of tuberculosis patients at the Ambarawa Regional Public Health Centre in the category of poor quality of life as many as 5 people (12.5), moderate as many as 15 people (37.5), good as many as 19 people (47.5), very good as many as 1 person (2.5).

Suggestion: This study is expected to add information and insight to know the description of the quality of life of tuberculosis patients.

Keywords: Lung TB Patients, Characteristics, Quality of Life, WHOQOL-BREF