THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE, DRUG SUPERVISOR, AND ADHERENCE TO LUNG TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT IN LATAMBAGA, SOUTH EAST SULAWESI

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ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) is a major contributor to the global burden of disease and has received considerable attention in recent years. Poor adherence to treatment is common despite various interventions aimed at improving treatment completion. Lack of a comprehensive and holistic understanding of barriers to and facilitators of treatment adherence is currently a major obstacle to finding effective solutions. This study aimed to determine the associations between knowledge, drug supervisor, and adherence to lung tuberculosis treatment in Latambaga, South East Sulawesi.

Subjects and Method: This was a cross-sectional study conducted at Latambaga community health center, South East Sulawesi. A total sample of 34 patients was selected for this study by saturation sampling. The dependent variable was the adherence to lung tuberculosis treatment. The independent variables were knowledge and drug supervisor. The data was collected by questionnaire and analyzed by chi square with OR as a measure of association.

Results: Good knowledge (OR = 9.60; 95% CI = 1.83 to 50.28; p = 0.008) and active drug supervisor (OR = 31.67; 95% CI = 4.52 to 221.70; p<0.001) were positively associated with the adherence to lung tuberculosis treatment.

Conclusion: Good knowledge and active drug supervisor are positively associated with the adherence to lung tuberculosis treatment.

Keywords: knowledge, drug supervisor, the adherence to treatment, lung tuberculosis

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