

The Relationship Between Family Support on the Care Process of Lung Tuberculosis Patients in the Working Area of Rahuning Health Center, Rahuning District, Asahan Regency

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ABSTRACT

The success of tuberculosis treatment depends on the patient's knowledge and support from the family. There is no self-effort or motivation from the family who does not provide support for complete treatment. It will affect patient adherence to taking the drug. A study was conducted to find out whether there is a relationship between family support and the patient's recovery process. Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Working Area of the Rahuning Health Center, Rahuning District, Asahan Regency in 2022 This research was conducted in July-September 2019 with a population of 32 respondents. The sampling was carried out using total sampling. The results of this study found that from 15 respondents who received emotional support, all of them received healing compared to less supportive 6 respondents out of 8 respondents, who did not support 1 respondent and 9 respondents Out of 15 respondents who received information support all got healing compared to less supportive 6 respondents and 10 respondents, who did not support 1 respondent out of 9 respondents. Of the 10 respondents who received instrumental support, all of them got healing compared to less supportive, 11 of 14 respondents who did not support the respondent and 8 respondents. the patient did not experience recovery at all. This research is expected to provide benefits to families in assisting patients in obtaining recovery by providing emotional support, informational support, instrumental support and appreciation support regarding the importance of family support in helping to increase patient knowledge so that it can affect recovery.

Keywords:

Family Support, Pulmonary TB Patient Recovery

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1. INTRODUCTION

Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB), which is an infectious disease that attacks the lungs, is thought to have existed in the world since 5000 years. Even so, most countries in the world have not succeeded in controlling pulmonary TB disease. Morbidity and death rates from pulmonary TB disease tend to persist and increase [3]. There are 22 countries with an estimated incidence of TB (High Burden of TB Number) of 9.4 million people suffering from pulmonary TB and Indonesia ranks in the top five. The total incidence in Indonesia in 2009 reached 5000 of the total population of 229 965 people [5].

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2007 reported that an estimated 95% of deaths due to pulmonary TB occurred in developing countries. In Indonesia, Central Java is one of the provinces that ranks fifth in the highest prevalence of TB disease. In 2012 the prevalence of pulmonary TB per 100,000 population was 10.64 % [10].

Treatment of the high prevalence of pulmonary TB must be carried out to control Pulmonary TB disease, one of which is with treatment. Treatment for pulmonary TB disease can be carried out for six to nine months and is given through two stages, namely the initial stage and then the advanced stage [5]. recovery is very important for pulmonary TB sufferers to have good knowledge about the disease [1]. This knowledge is in terms of regularity, completeness and

compliance in taking Anti Tuberculosis Drugs (OAT). treatment failure resulting in Mycobacterium Tuberculosis becoming immune resulting in cases of MDR drug resistance (MDR) pulmonary tuberculosis and becoming a source of transmission to other people [4]. Based on the background above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the Relationship of Family Support to the Healing Process of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients in the Work Area of the Rahuning Health Center, Rahuning District, Asahan Regency in 2019

Formulation of the problem

Based on the background above, the researchers wanted to find out whether there was a relationship between family support and the healing process of pulmonary tuberculosis patients in the working area of the Rahuning Health Center, Rahuning District, Asahan Regency in 2019.

2. METHOD

Types of research

This type of research is cross-sectional, which is a research design by making observations at the same time. This is intended to obtain an overview of the relationship between family support and the healing process of pulmonary tuberculosis patients in the Working Area of the Rahuning Health Center, Rahuning District, Asahan Regency in 2022

Research sites

The research was carried out in the working area of the Rahuning Health Center, Asahan Regency

Research time

This research will be carried out in July - September 2022

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After conducting research on the Relationship of Family Support to the Healing Process of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients in the Work Area of the Rahuning Health Center, Rahuning District, Asahan Regency in 2019 with 32 respondents, the following results can be obtained

Frequency Distribution of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients in the Work Area of the Rahuning Health Center, Rahuning District, Asahan Regency in 2019 by Education

Obtained from the majority of respondents have high school education, namely 17 people (53.1%) while the minority have elementary education, namely 3 people (9.4%). Frequency Distribution of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients in the Work Area of the Rahuning Health Center, Rahuning District, Asahan Regency in 2019 by Occupation obtained from the majority of respondents have jobs as entrepreneurs, namely 12 people (37.5%) while the minority have jobs as civil servants, namely 3 people (9.4%).

Frequency Distribution of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients in the Work Area of the Rahuning Health Center, Rahuning District, Asahan Regency in 2019 by Age

Obtained from the majority of respondents have aged 31-45 years, namely 12 people (37.5%) while the minority have aged > 45 years, namely 9 people (28.1%) Rahuning Asahan Regency in 2022

Cross Support

Healing of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients in the Work Area of the Rahuning Health Center, Rahuning District, Instrumentalis Regency Against Asahan in 2022. It is known that of the 10 respondents who received instrumental support, all of them received healing compared to those who did not support 11 respondents from 14 respondents who did not support 1 respondent from 8 respondents. This proves that there is a very close relationship between Instrumental support given to both patients and their families and health workers towards the recovery of pulmonary TB patients in the Working Area of the Rahuning Health Center, Rahuning District, Asahan Regency in 2022

Cross Appreciation Support Against Healing. Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients in the Work Area of the Rahuning Health Center, Rahuning District, Asahan Regency in 2019. Who received emotional support all got healing compared to less supportive 9 respondents and 15 respondents who did not support the patient did not experience healing at all.

Based on the results of research conducted regarding the relationship of family support to the healing process of pulmonary tuberculosis patients, it can be discussed as follows in the Work Area of the Rahuning Health Center, Rahuning District, Rahuning District, Asahan Regency in 2022, it can be concluded that family support plays an important role in the healing process of pulmonary tuberculosis patients

Patients who received emotional support influenced the patient's recovery process where 15 respondents obtained recovery from pulmonary tuberculosis compared to patients who did not receive emotional support did not receive healing seen from the large number who did not recover, namely 8 out of 9 respondents. Information support has an

important role in the recovery of disease patients where this information provides support with knowledge about things that can help cure pulmonary TB patients. With good information support, 15 respondents experienced complete recovery compared to not receiving information support, only 1 respondent experienced recovery. Instrumentals are tools that are often used in the process of supporting patient recovery. The use of instrumentalia properly will help the healing process of pulmonary TB patients. From 10 respondents with support gets overall recovery compared to non-support.

4. CONCLUSION

It is known that the 15 respondents who received emotional support all got healing compared to the less supportive 6 respondents and 8 respondents, who did not support 1 respondent and 9 respondents. It is known that of the 15 respondents who received information support, all of them received healing compared to the less supportive 6 respondents out of 10 respondents, who did not support 1 respondent and 9 respondents. It is known that of the 10 respondents who received instrumental support, all of them received healing compared to the less supportive 11 respondents from 14 respondents, who did not support 1 respondent from 8 respondents. It is known that of the 13 respondents who received emotional support, all of them received healing compared to less support, 9 respondents out of 15 respondents, who did not support with appreciation, the patient did not experience recovery at all.

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