INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Berdasarkan data Laporan Tuberkulosis Global (2015), Indonesia merupakan peringkat kedua di dunia terbanyak untuk pasien TB paru setelah India. Perilaku pencegahan TB dilakukan untuk menurunkan angka penularan penyakit TB terhadap orang – orang di lingkungan sekitar. Pengetahuan tentang pencegahan penularan TB paru merupakan bekal utama untuk mencegah penularan dan penyebaran penyakit Tuberkulosis ParuTB.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan perilaku penderita TB Paru dalam pencegahan penularan TB Paru di Kabupaten Bantul.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian hubungan dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Tiga puluh satu responden dipilih dengan menggunakan *total sampling*. Kriteria inklusi adalah pasien TB aktif di puskesmas Sewon II dan Kasihan II. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner pengetahuan dan kuesioner perilaku pencegahan TB Paru. Analisa data menggunakan uji *somers'd.*

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa sebagian besar responden mempunyai pengetahuan yang baik (61,3%) dan sebagian besar responden melakukan perilaku pencegahan penularan TB dengan baik (77,4%). Hasil uji Somers'd nilai $p = 0,004$ (p Value $< 0,05$)

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dan perilaku penderita TB Paru dalam pencegahan penularan TB Paru di kabupaten Bantul. Perawat disarankan memberikan pendidikan kesehatan untuk menumbuhkan pengetahuan yang positif. Sehingga, penderita TB Paru dapat melakukan pencegahan penularan dari penyakitnya.

Kata kunci: Pengetahuan, Perilaku, Tuberkulosis Paru.

ABSTRACT

Background: Based on the data Global Tuberculosis Report (2015), Indonesia is in the second world rank for pulmonary tuberculosis patients after India. TB preventive behavior is done to reduce the rate of TB transmission to people in the neighborhood. Knowledge of prevention of transmission of TB is the main provision to prevent the transmission and spread of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between knowledge of pulmonary TB patients with behavioral prevention of TB transmission in Bantul.

Method: This study was correlation study with cross-sectional approach. Thirty one respondents were selected through total sampling. Inclusion criteria were TB active patients in puskesmas Sewon II and Kasihan II. The data were collected by using TB knowledge questionnaire and TB prevention behavior questionnaire. The data were analyzed by using somers'd test.

Results: The results showed that the most respondents had good knowledge (61,3%), and most respondents had good TB transmission prevention behavior (77,4%). The results of Somers'd test value was $p = 0.004$ ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: There was a correlation between knowledge of pulmonary TB patients with behavioral prevention of TB transmission in Bantul regency. Nurses is suggested provide health education to cultivate a positive knowledge. So, more patients with pulmonary tuberculosis can prevent the transmission of their disease.

Keywords: Knowledge, Behavior, Pulmonary Tuberculosis.