

FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCE

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“Evaluation of Compliance with Side Effects of Anti-Tuberculosis Drugs in Pulmonary TB Patients at Syekh Yusuf Hospital in 2024”

Background: Pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) remains highly prevalent in Indonesia, and successful treatment is largely determined by patient adherence to anti-TB treatment. Side effects during long-term therapy can reduce adherence and increase the risk of treatment failure and resistance, making the relationship between the two crucial. **Objective:** To determine the level of compliance of pulmonary TB patients, identify the types and degrees of OAT side effects, and analyze the relationship between OAT side effects and the level of patient compliance at Syekh Yusuf Regional Hospital, Gowa Regency in 2024. **Methods:** This was a descriptive analytical design with a cross-sectional approach based on medical records and DOTS monitoring sheets of pulmonary TB patients in 2024 (n=100). The variables studied included the degree of OAT side effects and treatment adherence, which were analyzed univariately and bivariately using the Chi-Square test ($p < 0.05$). **Result:** A total of 42% of patients experienced mild side effects, while 29% experienced moderate and 29% experienced severe side effects. Compliance rates were recorded at 53% and 47% non-compliant. A chi-square test showed a significant association between the severity of side effects and adherence ($p < 0.001$; OR = 6.967), with more severe side effects increasing the risk of non-adherence by approximately 6.9 times. **Conclusion:** The side effects of anti-TB drugs (ATD) are related to the level of adherence of pulmonary TB patients to treatment. Therefore, optimal monitoring of side effects, along with ongoing education and support, is necessary to improve patient adherence and the success of TB therapy.

Keywords: Pulmonary tuberculosis, Anti-tuberculosis drugs, drug side effects, compliance, DOTS.

**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN DAN ILMU KESEHATAN
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**“EVALUASI KEPATUHAN TERHADAP EFEK SAMPING OBAT
ANTI TUBERKULOSIS PADA PASIEN TB PARU DI RUMAH SAKIT
SYEIKH YUSUF TAHUN 2024”**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis (TB) paru masih memiliki angka kejadian tinggi di Indonesia dan keberhasilan terapinya sangat ditentukan oleh kepatuhan pasien dalam menjalani pengobatan OAT. Efek samping yang muncul selama terapi jangka panjang dapat menurunkan kepatuhan dan berisiko menyebabkan kegagalan pengobatan serta resistensi, sehingga hubungan keduanya penting untuk diteliti. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui tingkat kepatuhan pasien TB paru, mengidentifikasi jenis dan derajat efek samping OAT, serta menganalisis hubungan antara efek samping OAT dan tingkat kepatuhan pasien di RSUD Syeikh Yusuf Kabupaten Gowa tahun 2024. **Metode:** Desain deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan cross-sectional berdasarkan data rekam medis dan lembar monitoring DOTS pasien TB paru periode 2024 (n=100). Variabel yang diteliti meliputi derajat efek samping OAT dan kepatuhan pengobatan, yang dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-Square ($p < 0,05$). **Hasil:** Sebanyak 42% pasien mengalami efek samping ringan, sedangkan 29% sedang dan 29% berat. Tingkat kepatuhan tercatat 53% patuh dan 47% tidak patuh. Uji Chi-Square menunjukkan hubungan signifikan antara derajat efek samping dan kepatuhan ($p < 0,001$; OR = 6,967), di mana efek samping yang lebih berat meningkatkan risiko ketidakpatuhan sekitar 6,9 kali. **Kesimpulan:** Efek samping OAT memiliki hubungan dengan tingkat kepatuhan pasien TB paru dalam menjalani pengobatan. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan pemantauan efek samping secara optimal serta edukasi dan pendampingan berkelanjutan untuk meningkatkan kepatuhan pasien dan keberhasilan terapi TB.

Kata Kunci: Tuberkulosis paru, Obat Anti Tuberkulosis, efek samping obat, kepatuhan, DOTS.