

**ABSTRACT**

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROACTIVE COPING AND SELF CARE MANAGAMENT IN PATIENT WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS**

Correlational Research

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**Introduction:** Tuberculosis is a contagious bacterial infectious disease that becomes global concern. Not only the physical problems suffered by TB patients in the treatment period, psychosocial problems, such as feelings of isolation, difficulty in continuing work and fear of death, will also occur. Thus, proactive coping is needed in the act of self-care management in Pulmonary TB patients. This study aims to determine the relationship between proactive coping and self care management in pulmonary tuberculosis patients. **Methods:** This study was done in correlational design with a cross-sectional approach and consecutive sampling technique. 105 active lung tuberculosis patients at intensive and continuation phase, aged 15-55 years, cooperative and able to read and write participated in this study. This research was conducted in the working area of Puskesmas Pegirian, Sawah Pulo and Perak Timur. Proactive Coping Inventory (PCI) and Self Care Management questionnaire are used to measure the study variables. The data was analyzed using Spearman test. **Result:** This study shows that there were a positive correlation with high correlation between coping proactive and self care management in patient with pulmonary tuberculosis ( $p= 0.000$ ;  $r= 0,848$ ). **Discussion:** This study shows a high correlation between the variables, whereas the higher the level of proactive coping, the better the self-care management in pulmonary tuberculosis patients. Further research can find out the factors that influence the level of proactive coping in improving health status through self care management in pulmonary tuberculosis patients.

**Keywords:**  *coping proactive, self care management, pulmonary tuberculosis*