

ABSTRACT

“The Effect of Module Tuberculosis Treatment, Tuberculosis Treatment Adherence in children with Roy Adaptation Model approach at Pediatri Clinic dr. Soetomo”

MOH/Depkes RI reported in 2007 there were 1769 new cases of pulmonary TB was found in the age group 0-14 years, or 1.1% of the total 160,617 cases (MOH, 2008). Tuberculosis in children would interfere with the process of development of the child, cause disability and even death (Nelson & Wells, 2004). Factors that affect individuals and families seek tuberculosis in health and obedient in the treatment is the level of education, knowledge, attitudes, employment, income, distance health services and support supervisors take medicine, and supported by the role of health workers in motivating behavior change. The general objective of this research is to analyze the effect of module tuberculosis treatment, tuberculosis treatment adherence in children with Roy adaptation model approach at Children's Polyclinic dr. Soetomo.

The design of this study using a true experiment with pre-post control group design. Large sample of 48 respondents (24 controls and 24 treatment groups) variable study of knowledge, attitudes, actions and treatment compliance. The treatment is given in the form of modules penyakit treatment of tuberculosis, to analyze the knowledge, attitudes, actions and compliance before granting the module with the Wilcoxon rank test and Mann-whitney u with significantce level α 0,05.

The results of this study found a significant difference of maternal knowledge about tuberculosis treatment in both groups ($p = 0.033$), as well as the mother's actions concerning the treatment of tuberculosis ($p = 0.019$), whereas the maternal attitude no significant difference ($p = 1.000$). Further research should pay attention to the other variables that may go support. Delivery of learning modules for the family can be considered by healthcare intitution that children with tuberculosis cure rate can be decreased.

Keywords: module treatment, treatment compliance, tuberculosis, Roy adptation model

SUMMARY

“The Effect of Module Tuberculosis Treatment, Tuberculosis Treatment Adherence in children with Roy Adaptation Model approach at Pediatri Clinic dr. Soetomo”

According to data from MOH/Depkes RI, 2008, in East Java, new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis the age group 0-14 years in 2007 amounted to 241 patients (116 men and 125 women). East Java is the second highest after the province of West Java in finding new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis children ie 13% of all TB cases finding a new child in Indonesia, and 1.05% of all new pulmonary TB cases both adults and children in East Java (Depkes RI, 2008). Tuberculosis in children would interfere with the process of development of the child, cause disability and even death (Nelson & Wells, 2004). MOH/Depkes RI reported in 2007 there were 1769 new cases of pulmonary TB was found in the age group 0-14 years, or 1.1% of the total 160,617 cases (MOH/Depkes RI, 2008). Factors that affect individuals and families seek tuberculosis in health and obedient in the treatment is the level of education, knowledge, attitudes, employment, income, distance health services and support supervisors take medicine, and supported by the role of health workers in motivating behavior change. One of the factors causing MDR-TB is tuberculosis treatment is not adequate and one reason is the inadequate treatment adherence.

Roy nursing model is known as a holistic model of nursing care, which is a family social support, therapeutic environment and a caring attitude of nurses. Adaptation by Roy that every human being must have the potential to adapt to the stimulus, either internal or external stimulus. On the concept of Roy adaptation model that focuses on changing maladaptive behaviors become adaptive behavior. The general objective of this research is to analyze the effect of module tuberculosis treatment, tuberculosis treatment adherence in children with Roy adaptation model approach at Children's Polyclinic dr. Soetomo. The design of this study using a true experiment with pre-post control group design. Large sample of 48 respondents (24 controls and 24 treatment groups) variable study of knowledge, attitudes, actions and treatment compliance. The treatment is given in the form of tuberculosis treatment module, to analyze the knowledge, attitudes, actions and compliance before granting the module with the Wilcoxon rank test and Mann-whitney u with sigifikansi level α of 0.05.

The results of this study found a significant difference of maternal knowledge about tuberculosis treatment in both groups ($p = 0.033$), as well as the mother's actions concerning the treatment of tuberculosis ($p = 0.019$), whereas the maternal attitude no significant difference ($p = 1.000$). In this study, the intervention of tuberculosis treatment delivery module with Roy adaptation model approach given that increased maternal / family to behave in compliance with tuberculosis treatment suffered by his son. In Roy's adaptation theory is a form of process control someone coping mechanisms used. This study subsystem kognator given stimulus in the form of learning modules. Behavioral health care one of which is the treatment of diseases. The behavior can be more sustainable if based on knowledge.