

## ABSTRACT

Pulmonary TB disease in Indonesia is one of the national priority for disease control programs because the impact on the quality of life, economic and mortality. The success of the TB eradication program known through achieving TB control indicators, with case detection rate is 70%, a conversion rate is 80%, cure rate is 85%, treatment success is 85%, and the figure laboratory error <5%. Cure rate and treatment success in the Puskesmas Tanah Kalikedinding still not reached the target. That is because the reduction in sputum examination by pulmonary TB patients. This research aims to determine the factors associated with patient compliance in examined sputum for TB treatment at the Puskesmas Tanah Kalikedinding Surabaya.

This research using an observational analytic cross sectional design. Data obtained through filling a questionnaire on 38 respondents BTA positive pulmonary TB (category 1) aged 15-65 years who have completed treatment for 6 months from January 2012 to June 2013. Sampling using simple random sampling techniques. Questionnaires are used to identify the characteristics, knowledge levels, difficulty to produce sputum, PMO support and affordability of health care respondents distance.

Data were analyzed using chi square test with a significance level ( $\alpha$ ) of 5%. The analysis showed relationship between the level of knowledge ( $p=0,011$ ) and difficulty producing sputum ( $p=0,006$ ) with compliance in check a sputum during treatment because the  $p\text{-value}<\alpha$ . Age ( $p=0,699$ ), gender ( $p=0,446$ ), education level ( $p=0,712$ ), employment status ( $p=1,00$ ), income level ( $p=0,48$ ), support the PMO ( $p=0,65$ ) and the affordability range of health services ( $p=0,65$ ) do not relate to compliance in check a sputum during treatment because the  $p\text{-value}>\alpha$ .

The conclusion of this research is the relationship between the level of knowledge and difficulty producing sputum to check an compliance in sputum during treatment at the Puskesmas Tanah Kalikedinding working area. According with the results of this research, education needs to be done to the patient before treatment to increase knowledge about the importance of repeated sputum examination and re-examination schedule during treatment.

**Keywords:** compliance, sputum examination, pulmonary tuberculosis