

## ABSTRAK

Pemberantasan kusta di beberapa daerah di Indonesia masih dikatakan lambat. Hal tersebut disebabkan karena faktor pengetahuan, sosial dan ekonomi masyarakat dalam melakukan pengobatan *Multy Drug Theraphy* (MDT). Pengobatan kusta sangat penting dalam pemberantasan kusta karena penyakit kusta dapat disembuhkan dengan berobat secara teratur. Jika penderita tidak minum obat secara teratur, maka kuman akan resisten terhadap MDT sehingga gejala akan menetap bahkan dapat memburuk.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor yang berhubungan dengan kepatuhan minum obat penderita kusta. Penelitian menggunakan desain penelitian *Cross Sectional*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 40 orang yang dihitung menggunakan teknik *Simple Random Sampling*. Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara variabel independen dengan variabel dependen dilakukan uji chi-square ( $\alpha=0,05$ ) menggunakan *Statcalcepi-info*.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diketahui ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan kepatuhan minum obat ( $p=0,012$ ). Ada hubungan antara dukungan keluarga dengan kepatuhan minum obat ( $p=0,003$ ). Ada hubungan antara stigma masyarakat dengan kepatuhan minum obat ( $p=0,000$ ). Ada hubungan antara peran petugas dengan kepatuhan minum obat ( $p=0,014$ ). Adalahubungan antara ketersediaan obat dengan kepatuhan minum obat ( $p=0,006$ ).

Kesimpulan yang dapat ditarik adalah pengetahuan, dukungan keluarga, stigma masyarakat, peran petugas dan ketersediaan obat berhubungan dengan kepatuhan minum obat penderita kusta. Penyuluhan yang efektif akan memberikan motivasi kepada penderita untuk patuh minum obat.

Kata kunci : kepatuhan minum obat,kusta, pengobatan MDT

## ABSTRACT

Leprosy elimination in several areas in Indonesia still late. It caused by knowlegde, social and economic factor of *Multy Drug Theraphy* (MDT) treatment. Leprosy treatment is very important to eliminate casesof leprosy because leprosy can be cured by taking medication regularly. If patient of leprosy take medication irregularly, leprosy bacteria can become resistant, so the symptoms will be persisted and even worse.

This study was aimedto analyze the factors related with compliance of taking medicineby patient of leprosy in District Pragaan Sumenep. This study used cross sectional approach. The number of sample in this study were 40 patients who were taken with simple random sampling. Chi-square test in *Statcalc* of epi-info was used to know the relation between independent variables and dependent variable with ( $\alpha= 0,05$ ).

Based on study result, there was asscoiation between knowledge about leprosy with compliance of taking medicineby patient of leprosy ( $p=0,012$ ). There was association between family support with compliance of taking medicineby patient of leprosy ( $p=0,003$ ).There was association between stigma with compliance of taking medicineby patient of leprosy ( $p=0,000$ ). There was association between the role of health workers with compliance of taking medicineby patient of leprosy ( $p=0,014$ ). There was asscoiation between availabiliy of MDT with compliance of taking medicineby patient of leprosy ( $p=0,006$ ).

The conclusion of this study was knowledge about leprosy, family support, stigma, availability of MDT were factors that related with compliance of taking medicineby patient of leprosy. Effective socialization will give patient motivations to be obedient of taking medicine.

Keywords:compliance of taking medicine, leprosy,Multi Drug Therapy(MDT)