

GAMBARAN PERAN PENGAWAS MENELAN OBAT (PMO) PADA PENDERITA TUBERKULOSIS DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS GAMPING II

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis merupakan penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh *Mycobacterium Tubekulosis*. Pada tahun 2017 di Indonesia terdapat laporan kasus Tuberkulosis sebanyak 425.089 kasus. Angka keberhasilan pengobatan penderita tuberkulosis di Indonesia adalah 85,7 %. Indonesia mengembangkan strategi DOTS tersebut menjadi Pengawas Menelan Obat (PMO). Selain itu, dibalik kepatuhan penderita dalam mengonsumsi obat, ada kerja keras dari Pengawas Menelan Obat (PMO).

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran peran Pengawas Menelan Obat (PMO) pada penderita tuberkulosis.

Metode: Penelitian yang dilakukan yaitu penelitian deskriptif dengan desain survei. Subjek penelitian ini sebanyak 34 PMO. Penelitian ini menggunakan variabel tunggal, yaitu peran PMO. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah *analisis univariate* dengan rumus mean dan standar deviasi, kemudian dikelompokkan dan dikategorikan dengan hasil akhir presentase.

Hasil: Peran PMO dalam memastikan menelan obat terbesar adalah 56% cukup, PMO dalam memastikan penderita meminum obat yaitu 50% cukup, peran PMO dalam mengingatkan penderita 70% cukup, peran PMO dalam mengenali efek samping obat 70% cukup, peran PMO dalam memberikan penyuluhan 53% cukup.

Kesimpulan: Peran keseluruhan PMO pada penderita tuberkulosis di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Gamping II ini dalam kategori cukup.

Kata kunci: Tuberkulosis, Peran PMO, PMO

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ROLES OF THE DRUG SUPERVISOR (PMO) IN TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER OF GAMPING II

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cases of tuberculosis in Indonesia were 425,089 in 2017. The success rate of treatment for tuberculosis patients in Indonesia is 85,7%. Indonesia developed the DOTS strategy to become the Drug Supervisor (PMO). The cure rate for tuberculosis sufferers could be achieved by adherence to taking drugs. In addition, behind the patient's adherence to taking drugs, there is hard work from the Superintendent of PMO.

Objective: This study aims to determine the relation between the role of treatment observer (PMO) with the success of tuberculosis

Methods: The research conducted was descriptive research with survey design. The subjects of this study were 34 PMO. This study uses a single variable, namely the role of PMO. The data analysis used is univariate analysis with the mean formula and standard deviation, then grouped and categorized by the final percentage results.

Results: The role of PMO in ensuring the greatest ingestion of drugs was 76% off, the role of PMO to see patient swallow the drugs is 50%, the role of PMO in giving support is 47% off, the role of PMO in reminding 47% of sufferers is sufficient, the role of PMO in recognizing drug side effects is 62% off, the role of PMO in providing counseling is 62% off.

Conclusions: The overall role of PMO in tuberculosis patients at community health center of Gamping II is in a sufficient category

Keywords: Tuberculosis, roles of treatment observer (PMO), PMO