



UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

**ANALISIS *PERCEIVED STIGMA* PADA PENDERITA TUBERKULOSIS
RESISTEN OBAT DI KOTA PADANG TAHUN 2024**

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*Diajukan sebagai salah satu syarat untuk mendapatkan gelar Magister Epidemiologi
pada Program Pasca Sarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat
Universitas Andalas*

PROGRAM STUDI MAGISTER EPIDEMIOLOGI

FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT

UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

PADANG, 2025

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UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

Tesis, 31 Januari 2025

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xii + 123 halaman, 40 tabel, 4 gambar, 7 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan

Stigma TB merupakan salah satu hambatan dalam program penanggulangan TB nasional. Penderita TB yang terstigma akan menghambat kepatuhan pengobatan dan memperluas penularan TB. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis *perceived stigma* pada penderita TB Resistensi Obat di Kota Padang Tahun 2024.

Metode

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *mixed method* dengan desain *sequential explanatory*. Penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan desain studi *cross sectional* dengan pengolahan data menggunakan analisis univariat, bivariat (uji *chi-square*), dan analisis multivariat (regresi logistik). Sedangkan penelitian kualitatif menggunakan pendekatan fenomenologi dengan pengolahan data menggunakan analisis tematik. Populasi penelitian kuantitatif yaitu penderita TB resisten obat yang sedang menjalani pengobatan di fasilitas kesehatan Kota Padang dengan sampel 42 orang. Sedangkan informan penelitian kualitatif berjumlah 9 orang.

Hasil

Lebih dari separuh (54%) penderita TB resisten obat terstigma TB. Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara status pernikahan ($p=0,034$), pengetahuan ($p=0,011$), dukungan sosial ($p=0,006$) dengan *perceived stigma* pada penderita TB resisten obat di Kota Padang tahun 2024. Dukungan sosial merupakan faktor dominan yang berperan terhadap *perceived stigma* penderita (POR 6,04: 95%CI =1,24-29,45). Dukungan seperti informasi, emosional, dan pendampingan berperan terhadap *perceived stigma* pada penderita TB resisten obat.

Kesimpulan

Terdapat 54% penderita TB resisten obat terstigma TB saat menjalani pengobatan. Dukungan sosial yang baik penting diberikan seperti layanan konseling untuk pasien serta edukasi terkait TB di masyarakat penting dilakukan untuk menanggulangi stigma terkait TB.

Daftar Pustaka : 84 (1982-2024)

Kata Kunci : Stigma, Tuberkulosis Resistensi Obat, Penderita TB, Dukungan Sosial, Sequential Explanatory.

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

Thesis, January 31st 2025

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**ANALYSIS OF PERCEIVED STIGMA IN PATIENTS WITH DRUG-
RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS IN PADANG CITY IN 2024**

xii + 123 pages + 40 tables, 4 figures, 7 appendixes

ABSTRACT

Objective

Stigma related to tuberculosis is one of the obstacles in the national TB control program. Patients with stigmatized TB will inhibit treatment adherence, thus expanding transmission and hindering TB case finding. This study aimed to analyze perceived stigma in people with drug-resistant TB in Padang City in 2024.

Method

This study was a mixed method research with sequential explanatory design. Quantitative research used cross sectional study design and qualitative research used a phenomenological approach. The study population consisted of people with drug-resistant TB who underwent treatment in 2024 at the Padang City health facility, with a sample of 42 people. Meanwhile, the qualitative research informants amounted to 9 people.

Results

The proportion of TB RO patients who were stigmatized was 54.8%. There was a significant relationship between marital status (POR 5.82 95%CI = 1.33-25.56) knowledge (POR 7.03 95%CI = 1.83-55.79), and social support (POR 7.93 95%CI = 1.99-31.48) with perceived stigma in TB RO patients in Padang City in 2024. The factor most related to perceived stigma is social support. Patients with low social support had a higher chance of being stigmatized. Good social support, such as patient counseling services and TB-related education in the community, was important so that TB stigma could be reduced in people with TB.

Conclusion

More than half of TB patients were stigmatized while undergoing treatment. More than half of TB patients are stigmatized while undergoing treatment. Good social support such as patient counseling services and TB-related education in the community is important so that TB stigma can be reduced in people with TB.

List Reference : 84 (1982-2024)

Keywords : Stigma, Drug Resistant, TB Patient, Social Support, Sequential Explanatory