



UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

**FAKTOR- FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KUALITAS HIDUP
PADA PENDERITA TUBERKULOSIS DI WILAYAH URBAN
DAN RURAL KABUPATEN DHARMASRAYA**

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FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT

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KABUPATEN DHARMASRAYA TAHUN 2025**

xi + 118 halaman, 22 tabel, 3 gambar, 8 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan Penelitian

Penyakit tuberkulosis berdampak terhadap penurunan kualitas hidup. Di kabupaten Dharmasraya masih terdapat kematian akibat tuberkulosis. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kualitas hidup penderita tuberkulosis di wilayah urban dan rural Kabupaten Dharmasraya tahun 2025.

Metode

Desain penelitian yaitu *cross-sectional comparative*. Tempat penelitian di wilayah urban dan rural dengan 4 puskesmas. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh penderita tuberkulosis yang terdaftar dan menjalani pengobatan di fasilitas kesehatan, dengan sampel 90 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *multistage random sampling*. Analisis data secara univariat, bivariat dan multivariat.

Hasil

Sebanyak 40% dan 53,3% responden memiliki kualitas hidup buruk di urban dan rural. Hasil uji *chi-square*, variabel yang berhubungan dengan kualitas hidup penderita tuberkulosis di urban yaitu tingkat pendapatan dan kepatuhan minum obat. Sedangkan di rural yaitu tingkat pendidikan, lama pengobatan, kepatuhan minum obat, dan dukungan keluarga. Hasil multivariat di urban tingkat pendapatan yang menjadi faktor dominan (POR=11,85 95%CI:1,80-77,91), sedangkan di rural variabel lama pengobatan (POR=17,82 95%CI: 3,28-96,80).

Kesimpulan

Tingkat pendapatan menjadi faktor dominan kualitas hidup penderita tuberkulosis di urban, sedangkan di rural adalah lama pengobatan. Disarankan agar petugas kesehatan lebih memperhatikan kualitas hidup pasien, dengan meningkatkan edukasi dan mengontrol efek samping serta kepatuhan dalam pengobatan

Daftar Pustaka : 93 (2004-2025)

Kata Kunci : Kualitas Hidup, Tuberkulosis, Urban, Rural

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
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**FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH QUALITY OF LIFE IN TUBERCULOSIS
PATIENTS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF DHARMASRAYA DISTRICT
2025**

xi+ 118 pages, 22 tables, 3 pictures, 8 appedinces

ABSTRACT

Objective

Tuberculosis has an impact on the decline in quality of life. In Dharmasraya district, there are still deaths due to tuberculosis. The purpose of this study is to determine the factors associated with the quality of life of tuberculosis patients in urban and rural areas of Dharmasraya district in 2025

Method

The research design was cross-sectional comparative. The research was conducted in urban and rural areas with four community health centres. The research population consisted of all tuberculosis patients who were registered and undergoing treatment at health facilities, with a sample of 90 respondents. The sampling technique used was multistage random sampling. Data analysis was performed using univariate, bivariate and multivariate methods.

Result

A total of 40% and 53.3% of respondents had poor quality of life in urban and rural areas, respectively. The results of the chi-square test showed that the variables associated with the quality of life of tuberculosis patients in urban areas were income level and medication adherence. In rural areas, the variables were education level, duration of treatment, medication adherence, and family support. The results of the logistic regression test in urban areas showed that income level was a significant variable (POR=11.85, 95% CI: 1.80–77.91), while in rural areas, the duration of treatment was a significant variable (POR=17.82, 95% CI: 3.28–96.80).

Conclusion

Income level is the dominant factor affecting the quality of life of tuberculosis patients in urban areas, while in rural areas it is the duration of treatment. It is recommended that health workers pay more attention to the quality of life of patients by improving education and controlling side effects and adherence to treatment.

References : 93 (2004-2025)

Keyword : Quality of Life, Tuberculosis, Urban, Rural