

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN STIGMA DIRI DENGAN KUALITAS HIDUP PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS PARU DI PUSKESMAS BATANG 2

xii + 50 hal + 8 tabel

Latar belakang : Tuberkulosis merupakan penyakit kronis yang berdampak pada kesehatan fisik, psikologis maupun sosial bagi penderitanya. Stigma diri merupakan persepsi negatif bahwa seseorang tidak dapat diterima secara sosial karena penyakitnya yang dapat mempengaruhi kualitas hidup pasien tuberkulosis paru. Masalah kualitas hidup pada pasien tuberkulosis meliputi keterbatasan fisik, tekanan mental, masalah sosial dan beban ekonomi.

Tujuan : mengetahui hubungan stigma diri dengan kualitas hidup pasien tuberkulosis paru di Puskesmas Batang 2.

Metode : penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 45 pasien Tuberkulosis paru. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuisioner stigma diri dan WHOQOL-Brief. Analisis statistik dengan uji *Spearman-Rho*.

Hasil : Sebagian besar responden memiliki stigma diri sedang (77,8%) dan kualitas hidup sedang (75,6%). Hasil penelitian terdapat hubungan stigma diri dengan kualitas hidup pasien tuberkulosis paru dengan *p value* 0,000 dengan kekuatan hubungan sangat kuat (koefien korelasi = - 0,857) dan arah hubungan negatif.

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan stigma diri dengan kualitas hidup pasien Tuberkulosis paru di Puskesmas Batang 2.

Kata kunci : kualitas hidup, stigma diri, tuberkulosis paru

Daftar pustaka : 47 (2018 – 2024)

ABSTRACT

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***RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-STIGMA AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS AT BATANG 2 COMMUNITY
HEALTH CENTER***

xii + 50 p + 8 tables

Background: Tuberculosis is a chronic disease that affects the physical, psychological and social health of the sufferers. Self-stigma is a negative perception that a person is socially unacceptable because of their disease, which can affect the quality of life of pulmonary tuberculosis patients. Quality of life issues in tuberculosis patients include physical limitations, mental distress, social problems and economic burden.

Objective: to determine the relationship between self-stigma and the quality of life of pulmonary tuberculosis patients at Batang 2 Health Center.

Methods: This study is a correlational descriptive study with a cross-sectional approach. The number of samples was 45 pulmonary tuberculosis patients. The research instrument used self-stigma questionnaire and WHOQOL-Brief. Statistical analysis with Spearman-Rho test.

Results: Most respondents had moderate self-stigma (77.8%) and moderate quality of life (75.6%). The results showed a relationship between self-stigma and quality of life of pulmonary tuberculosis patients with a p value of 0.000 with a very strong relationship strength (correlation coefficient = - 0.857) and negative relationship direction.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between self-stigma and the quality of life of pulmonary tuberculosis patients at Batang 2 Health Center.

Keywords: quality of life, self-stigma, pulmonary tuberculosis

Reference: 47 (2018 - 2024)