

ABSTRACT

(LITERATURE REVIEW)

PATIENT COMPLIANCE WITH THE USE OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS MEDICINE IN PUSKESMAS

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*Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease originating from the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* which infects various organs of the body, especially the lungs. Compliance with drug use in TB patients is a factor that determines success in treatment. Drugs used in tuberculosis therapy are H=Isoniazid; R=Rifampicin; Z=Pyrazinamide; E=Ethambutol; S = Streptomycin. The tuberculosis treatment regimen has a standard code that indicates the stage and duration of treatment, the type of anti-tuberculosis drug and the method of administration and the combination of anti-tuberculosis drugs at a fixed dose. The results of the literature review of the first journal written by Runtut Wigati, et al with a total of 47 respondents had a percentage of patient adherence to the use of tuberculosis drugs as much as 72% high adherence, 15% moderate, 13% low. The results of the second journal written by Nike Puspita Alwi, et al with a total of 32 respondents had a percentage of 68.8% high adherence, and 31.2% moderate. The results of the third journal written by Dizky Ramadani Putri Papeo, et al with a total of 75 respondents obtained significant data and insignificant data. Significant data are sex correlation ($P=0.01$) and occupation correlation ($P=0.03$) with compliance level. Health workers should provide more education to patients about tuberculosis treatment adherence because it is very important for tuberculosis patients to comply with the rules. take medicine for tuberculosis to be cured.*

Keywords : *Tuberculosis, Medication adherence, Medication compliance rate*