

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is a contagious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The success rate for tuberculosis therapy in 2017 in Bantul district was in the lowest position, namely 65% and still below the minimum target of 85% (nationally). The success of tuberculosis therapy is largely determined by patient adherence to treatment. However, patient adherence was influenced by sociodemographic characteristics, namely gender, age, educational background, marital status, work status, smoking status, patient knowledge and clinical conditions such as comorbid diseases and drug side effects. The purpose of this study was to see the relationship between patient characteristics and treatment adherence and to see the relationship between treatment adherence and clinical outcome.

This study is an analytical observational study with a cross sectional study design with the help of the Morisky Green Levine-Test (MGLT) questionnaire to measure medication adherence and a special questionnaire to measure patient knowledge. Research data were taken at the Bantul district health center in the period February - June 2020. Univariate analysis was used to see descriptive descriptions of research subjects and bivariate analysis with the chi-square test to see the relationship between patient characteristics and adherence and clinical outcomes with a confidence level of 95. % ($\alpha < 0.05$).

A total of 57 respondents spread across 15 health centers from a total of 27 health centers in Bantul Regency were involved in this study. Based on the results of statistical analysis using the chi-square test, there was no significant relationship between patient characteristics and medication adherence. The relationship between treatment adherence and clinical outcome could not be explained by statistical analysis because the clinical outcome of patients in the adherent group 51 (89.5%) and 6 (10.5%) had all improved.

Keywords : Treatment Adherence, Clinical Outcomes, Pulmonary TB, MGLT