

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND *SELF-STIGMA* WITH TREATMENT ADHERENCE AMONG TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS AT SUMBERWRINGIN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER

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ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease that remains a public health problem in Indonesia. Adherence to treatment is an important factor in the success of therapy; however, it is influenced by various factors, including the level of knowledge and *self-stigma*. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between knowledge about TB and *self-stigma* with treatment adherence among TB patients at Sumberwringin Public Health Center, Bondowoso Regency.

This study used a quantitative approach with a *cross-sectional* design involving 38 respondents selected using *purposive sampling*. Data were collected using questionnaires and analyzed using the *Spearman Rank* correlation test. The results showed that most respondents had good knowledge (55.3%), high *self-stigma* (52.6%), and good treatment adherence (55.3%).

Bivariate analysis showed a significant positive relationship between knowledge about TB and treatment adherence, as well as a significant negative relationship between *self-stigma* and treatment adherence. It was concluded that better knowledge about TB was associated with higher treatment adherence, while higher *self-stigma* tended to be associated with lower treatment adherence. Therefore, efforts to improve health education and interventions to reduce *self-stigma* are needed to improve the success of TB treatment.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Knowledge, *Self-Stigma*, Treatment Adherenc