Analysis Of Family Social Support With Compliance Of Taking Drug In Leprosy (Morbus Hansen) Patients In The Hospital Of Damian In The District Of Lembata In 2018

Abstract—Leprosy (Morbus Hansen) is a contagious and chronic disease caused by (Mycobacterium leprae) which attacks the skin, peripheral nerves and other body tissues. Treatment of people affected by leprosy is to break the chain of transmission, cure the patient's disease and prevent the occurrence of defects or prevent the increase that already exists before treatment. The purpose of this study is to determine the analysis of family social support by compliance of taking drug for leprosy in Damian Hospital, Lembata Regency. This research is an observational analytic study with a cross sectional design, namely research by collecting independent variable data and being bound at the same time. The population in this study were all Leprosy in Damian Hospital, Lembata Regency, amounting to 30 people and the sample of 12 people. The instrument used is a questionnaire. As for the research hypothesis test is to use the chisquer test. The results of this study obtained data, namely 1 respondent who had a low level of compliance (8.3%) but had good support. While for 11 respondents had a good level of compliance (91.67%) and good support from the family. As for good family social support, there were 12 respondents (100%). From the results of the chi-squer test obtained P-value> 0.05, which is 0.240, it can be concluded that the analysis of compliance of taking drug and family social support has nothing to do with.

Tools and Materials
1. Research Tools
A questionnaire is a way of collecting data or a study of a problem that generally involves many public interests. This questionnaire is done by circulating a list of questions in the form of forms, submitted in writing to a number of subjects to get responses, information, answers, etc. (Notoatmodjo, 2005). Based on the above, the research data collection tool used in this study is a family social support questionnaire and medication compliance questionnaire in leprosy.

2. Family support questionnaire
This questionnaire was taken from Silvitari, et al. (2013) which contains closed questions about family support, namely respondents only need to give “√” to the alternative answers chosen.

Research Procedure
1. Data Collection Tool
The data collection tool used in this study is a questionnaire. Questionnaires are written questions that logically analyze with research problems and each question is an answer that has meaning in testing the research hypothesis (Setiadi, 2007).

2. Form of Informed Consent
Is the consent sheet willing to be a respondent

Data Analysis
Data analysis in this study used the SPSS statistical test with bivariate analysis stages. Bivariate analysis is an analysis carried out on two variables that allegedly related or correlated. Correlation analysis technique is a technique to find and test associative or analysis between independent variables and dependent variables with a significant level above or below 0.05. Data analysis is done by chi-square test which is a correlation test of two variables if the data is in nominal form. The analysis technique used was the chi-square test with a confidence level of 95% (p < 0.05). If p < 0.05, it is Overview of Damian Hospital, Lembata Regency. In 1950 in the East Flores area there were many leprosy sufferers. Seeing this sad situation, on June 8, 1959, the Larantuka mission worked with leprosy organizations from Germany. They then built a hospital specifically dealing with leprosy sufferers. Damian Hospital is the largest leprosy hospital in NTT precisely located in Lembata Regency. The Damian Hospital's land area is 102,200 m2 with a building area of 3,280 m2 while the classification of hospital classes is still in process. Damian Hospital has service facilities consisting of 24-hour emergency installations, outpatient installations and inpatient installations. B. General description of respondents
This research was conducted at the Lewoleba Damian Hospital. The sample in this study was 12 respondents who were leprosy patients. In this study, researchers used observational analytic techniques with a cross-sectional design, namely research by means of collecting independent variables and bound at the same time. Characteristics of respondents were seen from compliance to taking medication and also family social support. C. Univariate Analysis
1. Compliance with taking drug
Table 5: Frequency
taking medication and also family social support. C. Univariate Analysis 1. Compliance with taking drug Table 5: Frequency distribution of characteristics of respondents according to compliance with taking drug at the Damian Hospital in Lembata Regency Compliance with taking drug Frequency Percentage (%) Good Low 11 1 91.67 8.33 Total 12 100.0 Table 5 shows that the majority of respondents had medication adherence as many as 11 respondents (91.67%) while respondents who had low medication adherence were 1 respondent (8.33%) 2. Family Social SupportConclusions The results of this study obtained data that there were 1 respondent who had a low level of compliance (8.3%) but had good support. While for 11 respondents had a good level of adherence (91.67%) and good support from the family. As for good family social support, there were 12 respondents (100%) The results of the chi-square test in this study obtained values Pvalue > 0.05 that is 0.240. Based on the hypothesis that if it is Pvalue > 0.05 so Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected or it can be interpreted that there is no analysis between compliance with family social support. If it is Pvalue < 0.05 so Ho rejected and Ha is accepted or it can be interpreted that there is an analysis between compliance with family social support. From the results of the analysis above obtained values Pvalue > 0.05 that is 0.240 then there is no analysis between compliance to taking medication and family social support.

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Analisis kesalahan siswa dalam menyelesaikan...

data collection techniques used in this study is a written test and direct communication techniques that is by interview. the data collection tool used in this study is a diagnostic test. based on the results of data analysis, and interviews, it can be concluded: students make a facts mistake, concept...

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