

# **HUBUNGAN DUKUNGAN SOSIAL DAN RESILIENSI DENGAN KUALITAS HIDUP PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS PARU DI PUSKESMAS CINERE**

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## **Abstrak**

Tuberkulosis paru merujuk pada satu diantara penyakit menular yang diakibatkan oleh bakteri mycobacterium tuberkolosis. Tujuan dari penelitian ini ialah mengetahui apakah terdapat hubungan antara dukungan sosial dan resiliensi dengan kualitas hidup pasien tuberkulosis paru. Sampel penelitian ini adalah penderita tuberkulosis paru berjumlah 65 responden. Teknik sampel menggunakan total sampling dan data dianalisis menggunakan metode univariat dan bivariat. Hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas responden memiliki dukungan sosial yang baik (89,2%), resiliensi tinggi (56,9%), dan kualitas hidup yang cukup baik (69,2%). Pada analisis bivariat, uji korelasi Spearman's Rho digunakan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara variabel-variabel tersebut. Hasil analisis menunjukkan adanya korelasi positif moderat yang signifikan antara dukungan sosial dan kualitas hidup ( $r = 0,437$ ,  $p < 0,001$ ), serta antara resiliensi dan kualitas hidup ( $r = 0,382$ ,  $p = 0,002$ ). Hal ini memperlihatkan bahwasanya ada hubungan antara dukungan sosial dengan kualitas hidup pasien tuberkulosis paru dan menunjukan adanya antara resiliensi dengan kualitas hidup pasien tuberkulosis paru di puskesmas Cinere. Penelitian ini menekankan pentingnya faktor psikologis dan sosial dalam proses pengobatan dan pemulihan pasien tuberkulosis. Selain itu, peningkatan dukungan sosial dan pengembangan resiliensi dapat menjadi kunci dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan secara keseluruhan dan kualitas hidup individu yang menjalani pengobatan tuberkulosis paru.

**Kata Kunci :** Dukungan Sosial, Kualitas Hidup, Resiliensi, Tuberkulosis Paru.

***THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SUPPORT  
AND RESILIENCE WITH QUALITY OF LIFE IN  
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS  
AT CINERE HEALTH CENTER***

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**Abstract**

Pulmonary tuberculosis refers to one of the infectious diseases caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The objective of this study was to examine whether there is a relationship between social support and resilience with the quality of life of pulmonary tuberculosis patients. The study sample consisted of 65 respondents diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis. The sampling technique used was total sampling, and the data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate methods. The univariate analysis results showed that the majority of respondents had good social support (89.2%), high resilience (56.9%), and a fairly good quality of life (69.2%). In the bivariate analysis, Spearman's Rho correlation test was used to determine the relationships among the variables. The analysis revealed a significant moderate positive correlation between social support and quality of life ( $r = 0.437$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), as well as between resilience and quality of life ( $r = 0.382$ ,  $p = 0.002$ ). These findings indicate that there is a relationship between social support and the quality of life of pulmonary tuberculosis patients, as well as between resilience and their quality of life at Cinere Community Health Center. This study highlights the importance of psychological and social factors in the treatment and recovery process of tuberculosis patients. Furthermore, enhancing social support and fostering resilience could be key strategies in improving overall well-being and the quality of life of individuals undergoing treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Keywords:** Social Support, Quality Of Life, Resilience, Pulmonary Tuberculosis.