The effect of Javanese (Ngoko) language videos with Community Based Interactive Approach (CBIA) method as education instrument for knowledge, perception, and adherence to tuberculosis patients

Yuni Megawati[1], Fauna Herawati[1,2], Aslichah[3], Rika Yulia[1]

[1]Department of Clinical and Community Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Surabaya, Jalan Raya Kalirungkut, Surabaya, 60293, Indonesia
[2]Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, 16424, Indonesia
[3]RSUD Bangil, Pasuruan, 67153, Indonesia.

Corresponding Author: Fauna Herawati; fauna@staff.ubaya.ac.id

Abstract
Background: The long period of Tuberculosis (TB) treatment causes patients to be at high risk of forgetting to drink or dropping out of the drug, which risks increasing the incidence of OAT resistance. The patient's knowledge and perception of the disease affect the patient's adherence to treatment. The purpose of this research was to determine the differences in the level of knowledge, perception, and adherence of TB patients in the control group and intervention group in RSUD Bangil. **Methods:** The research instrument is a set question of knowledge and perception that had validated. The study design is quasi-experimental with one-month follow-up. There are 122 respondents that allocated 60 respondents control group and 62 respondents intervention group. Each group carried out a pre/post-test level of knowledge and perception. Patient's adherence was measured by pill count. **Results:** The results showed that there were significant differences between the level of knowledge of the control group and the intervention group with the results of p-value <0.05 at each knowledge domain. The perceptions domain that changed after provide education using Javanese (Ngoko) language videos with the Community Based Interactive Approach (CBIA) method is the timeline, personal control, illness coherence, and emotional representations (p-value <0.05). The knowledge' score remained high after one month follows up. The perceptions' domains which not affected are the consequence, treatment control, and timeline cyclical (p-value >0.05). **Conclusion:** There were significant differences in patient's adherence between the control group and the intervention group with p-value <0.05. There was no relationship between the demographic factors of respondents with the level of adherence to taking the medication in the control group and the intervention group.

Keywords: tuberculosis, knowledge, perception, adherence

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