

## **ABSTRAK**

**Indah Kurniawati**

**Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kinerja Petugas Puskesmas dalam Pengelolaan Penderita Tuberkulosis (TB) Mangkir di Kota Pekalongan Tahun 2012**

**xvii + 102 halaman + 27 tabel + 10 lampiran**

Angka kesembuhan penderita Tuberkulosis di Kota Pekalongan masih rendah (72,5 % pada tahun 2011) dibawah target 85 %, dengan angka mangkir yang cukup tinggi. Kinerja petugas puskesmas dalam melaksanakan pengelolaan penderita tuberkulosis yang mangkir masih kurang. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kinerja petugas puskesmas dalam pengelolaan penderita tuberkulosis mangkir di Kota Pekalongan.

Jenis penelitian adalah observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara dengan kuesioner terstruktur dan observasi. Populasi adalah petugas puskesmas pelaksana Program Penanggulangan Tuberkulosis di Kota Pekalongan, dengan subjek 47 perawat pelaksana di puskesmas. Analisis bivariat menggunakan *Chi-Square*. Analisis multivariat menggunakan regresi logistik berganda.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 59,6 % responden berpengetahuan baik, 51,1 % berpersepsi baik terhadap pekerjaannya, 59,6 % berpersepsi baik terhadap sarana kerja, 70,2 % berpersepsi baik terhadap supervisi wasor, 40,4 % berpersepsi baik terhadap kepemimpinan kepala puskesmas dan 53,2% responden bermotivasi baik. Sebanyak 46,8 % responden berkinerja baik. Ada hubungan antara pengetahuan, persepsi terhadap pekerjaan, persepsi terhadap supervisi wasor tuberkulosis, persepsi terhadap ketersediaan sarana kerja, persepsi terhadap kepemimpinan kepala puskesmas dan motivasi dengan kinerja petugas dalam pengelolaan penderita Tuberkulosis mangkir. Ada hubungan secara bersama-sama antara pengetahuan dan persepsi terhadap kepemimpinan kepala puskesmas dengan kinerja petugas puskesmas dalam pengelolaan penderita Tuberkulosis mangkir.

Kata Kunci : Kinerja, Petugas Puskesmas, Tuberkulosis

Kepustakaan : 38, 1986-2012

## **ABSTRACT**

**Indah Kurniawati**

**Factors Associated to the Work Performance of Health Workers in Missing Tuberculosis Patient Management in Pekalongan Year 2012**

**xvii + 102 pages + 27 tables + 10 enclosures**

Cure rate of tuberculosis (TB) patients in Pekalongan city was still low (72.5% in 2011). It was below the target of 85%, and drop-out rate was still high. Work performance of workers in the primary healthcare center (puskesmas) in the management of drop-out TB patients was inadequate. Objective of this study was to identify factors related to the work performance of puskesmas workers in the management of drop-out TB patients in Pekalongan city.

This was an observational-analytical study with cross sectional approach. Data collection was conducted through interviews using structured questionnaire, and through observations. Study population was puskesmas workers who implemented tuberculosis control program in Pekalongan city. Study subjects were 47 nurses in the puskesmas. Chi square test was applied in the bivariate analysis, and multiple logistic regressions were applied in the multivariate analysis.

Results of the study showed that 59.6% of respondents had good knowledge; 51.1% of respondents had good perception on their work; 59.6% of respondents had good perception on the work facilities; 70.2% of respondents had good perception on the supervision of wasor; and 53.2% of respondents had good motivation. Proportion of respondents who had good work performance was 46.8%. Associations were found between work performance of puskesmas worker in the management of drop-out TB patients and knowledge, perception on their work, perception on TB wasor supervision, perception on the availability of work facilities, perception on the leadership of the head of puskesmas, motivation. A joint association was found between knowledge and perception on the leadership of the head of puskesmas toward the work performance of puskesmas workers in the management of drop-out TB patients.

Key words : work performance, puskesmas workers, tuberculosis

Bibliography : 38, 1986-2012