





**Review**

**Does The Education Influence Self Efficacy in Tuberculosis Patients? : Systematic Review**

Ardianti Fauziah Rochmah<sup>1</sup>, Chilyatiz Zahroh<sup>1</sup>, Ima Nadatien<sup>1</sup>, Eppy Setiyowati<sup>1</sup>, Nur Hidaayah<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Nahdlatul Ulama University Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Article History</b>            Submit : Apr 28, 2024            Revised : May 19, 2024            Accepted : Jun 24, 2024</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b>            Health Education, Self-efficacy, Tuberculosis</p>	<p><b>Background:</b> Tuberculosis is still a health problem in the world, one of which is in Indonesia, which is ranked third after India and China. Tuberculosis is transmitted through the air and is caused by the bacteria <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>. This research aims to determine the effect of health education on self-efficacy in pulmonary tuberculosis patients.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> The method used in this research is a systematic review with a systematic review (PRISMA) using several journal databases from Google Scholar, Science Direct, and Pubmed from 2019-2024 with the keywords "tuberculosis," "health education," or "self-management," or "self-efficacy." 10 articles ready for review 10 articles obtained with PRISMA</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The results of a systematic review study show that providing health education influences self-efficacy in pulmonary tuberculosis patients.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> It is hoped that health education will increase knowledge so that it will change individuals' mindsets so that they have high self-confidence and good health behavior to control their disease, one of which is by obediently taking medication</p>

<p> <i>Corresponding Author</i></p>	<p>: Chilyatiz Zahroh</p>
<p> <i>Affiliation</i></p>	<p>: Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Nahdlatul Ulama University Surabaya</p>
<p> <i>Email</i></p>	<p>: chilyatiz@unusa.ac.id</p>
<p> <i>Cite this as</i></p>	<p>: Fauziah, A., Zahroh, C., Nadatien, I., &amp; Hidaayah, N. . (2024). Does The Education Influence Self Efficacy in Tuberculosis Patients? : Systematic Review. Journal of Applied Nursing and Health, 6(1), 128-138. <a href="https://doi.org/10.55018/janh.v6i1.184">https://doi.org/10.55018/janh.v6i1.184</a></p>

**Introduction**

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacteria *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which is transmitted through droplets through the air and has a high number of cases and deaths. Control efforts using the Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) strategy have been carried out to date, but pulmonary tuberculosis is still a health problem in the world (Kurniyawan et al., 2022; Tuesday et al., 2020). In Indonesia,

tuberculosis is ranked third (8%) after India (27%) and China (9%) (Setiyowati et al., 2021). In 2021, the number of tuberculosis cases will increase by 18% (2020: 819,000, 2021: 969,000 per 100,000 population) with the death rate increasing by 55% (2020: 93,000, 2021: 144,000) (Sulistyo et al., 2023).

Tuberculosis treatment is carried out with treatment that requires a long time (at least 6-9 months) consistently (Haskas et al., 2023). Apart from physical factors,



psychological and mental factors also need to be considered in tuberculosis treatment, namely individual understanding which can influence perceptions of the disease and the treatment process. Self-efficacy in the effectiveness of treatment to cure tuberculosis is very important (Fintiya & Wulandari, 2019; Kurniyawan et al., 2022). Self-efficacy is self-confidence in managing certain behaviors in achieving healing (Herawati & Purwanti, 2018). In this case, self-efficacy refers to a person's ability to make decisions that show effort in achieving progress and show resilience in completing various life tasks (Nilasari et al., 2022).

This is influenced by personal experience, observation of other people's experiences, verbal support in the form of emotional and informational support, as well as physical and emotional conditions. Treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis which requires a relatively long time with regular medication administration can cause boredom in sufferers, and less than optimal information and emotional support can also play a role in reducing the client's self-efficacy in undergoing treatment, which in turn can cause the bacteria to become resistant to anti-tuberculosis drugs. A person who cannot adapt to illness will result in unfavorable outcomes such as non-compliance with treatment, because self-efficacy has a role in increasing healthy behavior so that in the disease, increasing self-efficacy will improve health behavior (Kurniyawan et al., 2022). Self-efficacy influences the perceptions of tuberculosis patients to form positive behavior during the treatment period (Fintiya & Wulandari, 2019). Therefore, efforts are needed to increase self-efficacy, namely by

providing health education (Mamiri et al., 2020).

Health education an effort to provide health information to the community, groups, individuals with the aim of providing better knowledge about health, providing motivation and changing individual or community behavior in terms of health (Erwinsyah et al., 2023; Zahroh & Subai'ah, 2016). Health education given to tuberculosis patients is related to five aspects, namely, compliance with taking medication, physical activity, nutritional management and prevention of tuberculosis transmission.

Apart from being given health education, good self-management is needed by tuberculosis patients. Because self-management is one of the successful factors in controlling tuberculosis, which is an individual's ability to regulate and control themselves in the healing process, preventing complications and disease transmission. So that individuals can hone problem-solving skills, increase self-confidence and apply knowledge in controlling a disease (Tuesday et al., 2020).

Based on several previous studies regarding the effectiveness of providing health education about self-management to patients with chronic diseases, it provides many benefits. By providing health education about self-management, it can improve quality of life, medication adherence and self-efficacy in pulmonary tuberculosis patients (Faisal et al., 2021; Setiyowati et al., 2020; Wijaya et al., 2023; Yesayas et al., 2021). The aim of writing this article is to determine the effect of providing health education on self-efficacy in pulmonary tuberculosis patients with a systematic review.

## Methods

### Study Design

This research article uses a systematic review design with standard systematic review and Meta Analysis (PRISMA) used to conduct a systematic review.

### Eligibility Criteria

The criteria used in writing this article use PICO (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome) to develop eligibility criteria for inclusion and exclusion criteria from randomized research reviews. Here are some criteria:

Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
Population	Tuberculosis patient	Apart from tuberculosis patients
Intervention	Health education about self-management	-
Comparison	Do not use comparison factors	-
Outcomes	Self-efficacy	-
Study design and type of publication	All research designs	Systematic review

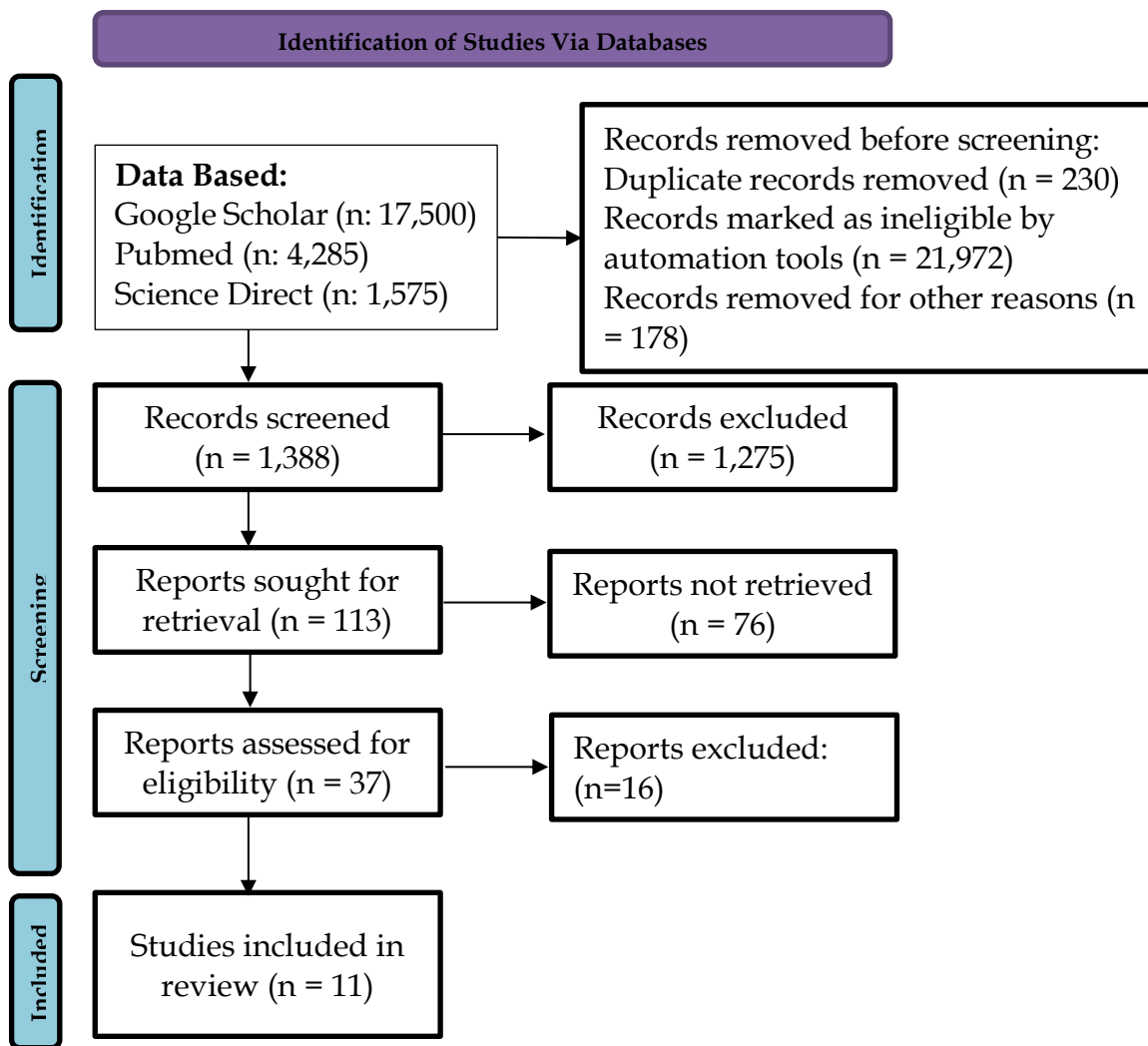
Year of publication	2019-2024	< 2019
Language	English	other than English

### Search Strategy

The databases used in writing this systematic review are Google Scholar, Science Direct, and Pubmed. Article searches were carried out systematically from 2019-2024 using several keywords, namely "tuberculosis", or "health education", or "self-management", or "self-management education", or "self-efficacy", or "tuberculosis patients". Search for articles in English.

### Study Selection and Synthesis

The article feasibility study was carried out by reviewing articles with full text. Articles deemed appropriate will be used in this literature, the process and results of selecting articles are presented in the PRISMA diagram diagram 1. Based on the journal database search results, results were obtained from Google Scholar (17,500 articles), Pubmed (4,285 articles), Science Direct (1,575 articles), then selected according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 11 articles were obtained.



## Results

No.	Journal	Method	Results
1.	Evaluation of Impact of Self-Management Counseling on Health-Seeking Behavior's Self-Efficacy Pulmonary Tuberculosis Outpatients(Jauhar et al., 2019).	<b>Design:</b> Quasy experiment <b>Sample:</b> 60 (30 intervention group and 30 control group) <b>Variables:</b> Independent: Self management Counselling Dependent: Behavior's self-efficacy <b>Instruments:</b> Self-efficacy questionnaire <b>Analysis:</b> Paired t-test and independent t test	There was a change in self-efficacy after the intervention with a p value of 0.001 < 0.05 in the intervention group, while in the control group there was no significant change with a p value of 0.0898 > 0.05.
2.	Effect of Self Management Education on Knowledge and Self Efficacy of Pulmonary TB Clients in Timor Tribal Community(Nuwa & Kiik, 2021).	<b>Design:</b> Quasy experiment <b>Sample:</b> 30 people <b>Variables:</b>	There is an effect of providing self-management education on increasing self-efficacy (p value 0.000 < 0.05) and knowledge (p value 0.000 < 0.05) in TB patients.

No.	Journal	Method	Results
		<p>Independent: Self management education            Dependent: Knowledge and self-efficacy  <b>Instruments:</b>            Questionnaire  <b>Analysis:</b>            Paired t-test</p>	
3.	Health Education In Increasing Self-Efficacy In The Treatment Of Tuberculosis Patients At Tamalanrea Makassar Health Center(Haskas et al., 2023).	<p><b>Design:</b>            Pre-experiment  <b>Sample:</b>            36 people  <b>Variables:</b>            Independent: Health education            Dependent: Self-efficacy  <b>Instrument:</b>            Questionnaire  <b>Analysis:</b>            Wilcoxon test</p>	There is an effect of providing health education on increasing self-efficacy in TB patients who are undergoing treatment with a p value of $0.02 < 0.05$ .
4.	Self-Efficacy and Self-Management Mediate The Association of Health Literacy and Quality of Life among Patients with TB in Tibet, China: a Cross-Sectional Study(Liu et al., 2023).	<p><b>Design:</b>            Cross-sectional  <b>Sample:</b>            271 cases  <b>Variables:</b>            Independent: Health literacy            Mediation: Self efficacy and self management            Dependent: Quality of life  <b>Instruments:</b>            Questionnaire  <b>Analysis:</b>            One sample t-test</p>	Research shows that TB patients in Tibetan China have a lower quality of life compared to patients with other chronic diseases (p value < 0.01). The variables self-efficacy and self-management have a relationship with health literacy and quality of life (p value < 0.05).
5.	The Effect of a Health Education Video on Self-Efficacy in Preventing Transmission of Tuberculosis(Lucya & Nuryanti, 2022).	<p><b>Design:</b>            Quasy experiment  <b>Sample:</b>            60 people  <b>Variables:</b>            Independent: Health education            Dependent: Self-efficacy  <b>Instruments:</b>            Questionnaire  <b>Analysis:</b>            Paired t-test and ANOVA</p>	There is an effect of providing health education via video on changes in self-efficacy with a p value < 0.05.
6.	Educational Intervention in Improving Tuberculosis Patient's Adherence Based on the Theory of Planned Behavior(Adiutama & Fauzi, 2020)	<p><b>Design:</b>            Quasy experiment  <b>Sample:</b>            100 people  <b>Variables:</b>            Independent: Health education            Dependent: Self-efficacy  <b>Instruments:</b>            MMAS-8 questionnaire  <b>Analysis:</b>            Independent t-test, Paired t-test and Chi square</p>	There is an influence of providing education on improving behavior, subjective norms (SN), perceived behavioral control (PBC), medication compliance, prevention and transmission as well as nutritional management compliance.
7.	Health Education In Increasing Self-Efficacy In The Treatment Of Tuberculosis Patients At Tamalanrea Makassar Health Center(Haskas et al., 2023).	<p><b>Design:</b>            Pre-experimental  <b>Sample:</b>            36 people  <b>Variables:</b>            Independent: Health education            Dependent: Self-efficacy</p>	Based on the results of the Wilcoxon test, it was found that the p value was $0.02 < 0.05$ , which means that there was an influence of providing health education on increasing self-efficacy in tuberculosis patients.

No.	Journal	Method	Results
		<b>Instruments:</b> Questionnaire <b>Analysis:</b> Wilcoxon	
8.	Medication Adherence and Visiting Compliance: Interventions Self-Management Education Based on Health Belief Model(Iskandar et al., 2023).	<b>Design:</b> Experiment <b>Sample:</b> 125 people <b>Variables:</b> Independent: self-management education Dependent: Medication adherence and control compliance <b>Instruments:</b> Questionnaire <b>Analysis:</b> Independent T-test	There is an influence of providing self-care management education on compliance with taking medication and compliance with control in tuberculosis patients
9.	Effects of an mHealth Intervention for Pulmonary Tuberculosis Self-management Based on the Integrated Theory of Health Behavior Change: Randomized Controlled Trial(Bao et al., 2022).	<b>Design:</b> Prospective randomized controlled study <b>Sample:</b> 114 people <b>Variables:</b> Independent: mHealth Dependent: self-care management <b>Instruments:</b> Questionnaire <b>Analysis:</b> Mann Whitney U test and Wilcoxon test:	After the intervention, statistically significant improvements were noted in the scores of each self-care management behavior item compared with scores at baseline (P<.001) in the intervention group. The scores of all self-care management behaviors of the control group were lower than those of all self-care management behaviors in the intervention group (all P<.05), except for the item "cover your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing" (P = .23) and the item "wash hands properly" (P = 0.60), which did not have a statistically significant difference from those in the intervention group.
10.	The Effect of Audiovisual Health-Based Education on Medication Compliance among Tuberculosis Patients(Endah Kurniasih et al., 2020).	<b>Design:</b> Quasi experiment <b>Sample:</b> 70 people <b>Variables:</b> Independent: Audiovisual health education based on the health belief model Dependent: Medication compliance <b>Instruments:</b> MMAS-8 Questionnaire <b>Analysis:</b> Paired t-test	There is an effect of providing audiovisual education based on the health belief model on treatment compliance in tuberculosis patients with a p value <0.05
11.	The Effect of a Health Education Video on Self-Efficacy in Preventing Transmission of Tuberculosis (Lucya & Nuryanti, 2022).	<b>Design:</b> Quasi experiment <b>Sample:</b> 60 people <b>Variables:</b> Independent: Health education Dependent: Self-efficacy <b>Instruments:</b> Self-efficacy questionnaire <b>Analysis:</b> Paired t-test and ANOVA	There is an effect of providing health education with videos on self-efficacy with p value (0.00) < 0.05



## Discussion

Self-efficacy is an individual's self-confidence in making decisions for the expected goals, this is important for pulmonary tuberculosis patients to have because it increases compliance in treatment and prevents transmission of pulmonary tuberculosis (Kurniyawan et al., 2022). Compliance with taking medication is an action taken by a patient to take medication according to their drinking schedule or according to the rules prescribed by the doctor. When patients show non-compliance with their treatment, the risk of drug resistance will increase. Many factors can influence non-adherence to taking medication, including the length of tuberculosis treatment, understanding of instructions, quality of interaction, family support. Treatment for tuberculosis patients takes a relatively long time, namely 6-9 months, so there is often non-compliance with taking medication because of discomfort with the side effects of the medication, boredom with the treatment and a bad stigma in society (Nurmalisa, 2022; Suptya et al., 2022).

On research (Jauhar et al., 2019) The results showed that there was a change in self-efficacy after the intervention with a p value of  $0.001 < 0.05$  in the intervention group, while in the control group there was no significant change with a p value of  $0.898 > 0.05$ . Study (Nuwa & Kiik, 2021) The results show that there is an effect of providing self-management education on increasing self-efficacy (p value  $0.000 < 0.05$ ) and knowledge (p value  $0.000 < 0.05$ ) in tuberculosis patients. Research from (Haskas et al., 2023) The results show that there is an influence of providing health education on increasing self-efficacy in

tuberculosis patients with a p value of  $0.02 < 0.05$ .

Research from (Liu et al., 2023) The results show that there is a relationship between self-efficacy and self-management with quality of life and health literacy. Research from (Lucya & Nuryanti, 2022) The results show that there is an effect of providing health education via video on changes in self-efficacy with a p value  $< 0.05$ . Research from (Adiutama & Fauzi, 2020) The results show that there is an effect of providing education on improving behavior, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, treatment compliance, prevention and transmission as well as nutritional management compliance. Research from (Haskas et al., 2023) The results show that there is an influence of providing health education on increasing self-efficacy in tuberculosis patients.

The dominant factor influencing compliance with TB sufferers is knowledge (Zahroh et al., 2023), therefore health education is needed. Research from (Iskandar et al., 2023) The results show that there is an influence of providing self-care management education on medication adherence and control compliance in tuberculosis patients. Research from (Bao et al., 2022) The results showed that there was an increase in self-management behavior after being given intervention in the intervention group. Research from (Endah Kurniasih et al., 2020) The results show that there is an influence of providing audiovisual education based on the health belief model on treatment compliance in tuberculosis patients with a p value  $< 0.05$ . Research from (Lucya & Nuryanti, 2022) The results show that there is an influence

of providing health education on self-efficacy in tuberculosis patients.

Providing education is an important aspect in management programs for patients with chronic diseases such as diabetes mellitus, hypertension and pulmonary tuberculosis. The goal is to have good self-management skills and be responsible in managing the disease (Nuwa & Kiik, 2021). The education provided is tailored to overcome problems with the five pillars of pulmonary tuberculosis management, namely medication adherence, physical activity, nutritional management, and prevention of tuberculosis transmission.

It is hoped that providing health education to pulmonary tuberculosis patients will increase self-efficacy because they have gained a comprehensive understanding of pulmonary tuberculosis and its treatment. Apart from that, it is important to provide support from family and community during treatment. They need to be empowered to address psychological well-being to improve coping mechanisms and reduce stress or depression during treatment. A supportive environment facilitates pulmonary tuberculosis patients in complying with and completing pulmonary tuberculosis treatment.

## Conclusion

Systematic reviews a method used to identify, evaluate and interpret research evidence in order to answer certain research problems. Based on the systematic review study that has been carried out, it can be concluded that tuberculosis self-management education has an effect on self-efficacy and medication adherence in pulmonary tuberculosis patients.

## Authors Contributions

In this literature review endeavor, each author's role was instrumental in shaping the research direction and scholarly contribution: one author formulated the research questions, designed search strategies, and conducted comprehensive literature searches; another author critically analyzed the selected literature, synthesized key findings, and identified theoretical insights and practical implications; while a third author meticulously crafted the manuscript, clarified conceptual ambiguities, and ensured alignment with academic conventions and standards.

## Conflicts of Interest

I declare that the research was carried out with complete impartiality, free from any financial, personal, or professional conflicts of interest, thus maintaining the credibility and trustworthiness of the study's conclusions.

## Acknowledgment

I sincerely appreciate the contributions of my colleagues and peers who provided insightful feedback and recommendations on various sources, greatly enhancing the literature review's thoroughness and relevance.

## References

- Adiutama, N. M., & Fauzi, A. K. (2020). Educational Intervention in Improving Tuberculosis Patient's Adherence Based on the Theory of Planned Behavior. *The 2nd Strada International Conference on Health*, 2(1), 254-263.  
<https://doi.org/10.30994/sich2.v2i1.14>



- Bao, Y., Wang, C., Xu, H., Lai, Y., Yan, Y., Ma, Y., Yu, T., & Wu, Y. (2022). Effects of an mHealth Intervention for Pulmonary Tuberculosis Self-management Based on the Integrated Theory of Health Behavior Change: Randomized Controlled Trial. *JMIR Public Health Surveill.*, 8(7). <https://doi.org/10.2196/34277>
- Endah Kurniasih, I., Hidayati, L., & Arif Murtadho, M. (2020). The Effect of Audiovisual Health-Based Education on Medication compliance among Tuberculosis Patients. *International Journal of Nursing and Health Services (IJNHS)*, 3(1), 101-106. <https://doi.org/10.35654/ijnhs.v3i1.191>
- Erwinsyah, Yusmahendra, D., Jannah, M., & Martawinarti, R. N. (2023). Pengaruh Edukasi Kesehatan terhadap Tingkat Pengetahuan Keluarga tentang Pengawas Minum Obat (PMO) pada Pasien Tuberculosis Paru di Kota Jambi Tahun 2022: Studi Kasus. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ners Indonesia*, 4(1), 124-133.
- Faisal, Rahmawati, R., & Sjattar, E. L. (2021). Edukasi dan Interactive Nursing Reminder dengan Pendekatan Self Management untuk Meningkatkan Kepatuhan Minum Obat dan Kualitas Hidup Pasien Tuberculosis. *Journal of Telenursing (JOTING)*, 3(2), 725-734.
- Fintiya, M. Y., & Wulandari, I. S. M. (2019). Hubungan Efikasi Diri Dengan Kepatuhan Minum Obat Pada Pasien Tbc Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Parongpong Kecamatan Parongpong Kabupaten Bandung Barat. *Jurnal Skolastik Keperawatan*, 5(2), 186-193. <https://doi.org/10.35974/jsk.v5i2.2206>
- Haskas, Y., Sriwahyuni, S., & Fairil, M. C. A. (2023). Health Education In Increasing Self-Efficacy In The Treatment Of Tuberculosis Patients At Tamalanrea Makassar Health Center. *International Journal Of Health Science*, 3(3), 62-71. <https://doi.org/10.55606/ijhs.v3i3.2786>
- Herawati, E., & Purwanti, O. S. (2018). Hubungan Antara Pengetahuan Dengan Efikasi Diri Penderita Tuberculosis Paru. *Jurnal Berita Ilmu Keperawatan*, 11(1), 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.23917/bik.v11i1.10585>
- Iskandar, J., Setiyowati, E., & Zahroh, C. (2023). Medication Adherence and Visiting Compliance: Interventions Self-Management Education Based on Health Belief Model. *Bali Medical Journal*, 12(2), 1211-1216. <https://doi.org/10.15562/bmj.v12i2.4302>
- Jauhar, M., Nursasi, A. Y., & Wiarsih, W. (2019). Evaluation of Impact Self-Management Counseling on Health-Seeking Behavior's Self-Efficacy Pulmonary Tuberculosis Outpatients. *Enfermeria Clinica*, 29(52), 482-487. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enfcli.2019.04.072>
- Kurniawan, E. H., Noviani, W., Dewi, E. I., Susumaningrum, L. A., & Widayati, N. (2022). Hubungan Tingkat Stres dengan Efikasi Diri pada Pasien TBC Paru. *Nursing Sciences Journa*, 6(2), 55-62.
- Liu, A. K., Liu, Y. Y., Su, J., Gao, J., Dong, L. J., Lv, Q. Y., & Yang, Q. H. (2023). Self-Efficacy and Self-Management Mediate The Association of Health Literacy and Quality of Life among Patients with TB in Tibet, China: a

- Cross-Sectional Study. *International Health*, 15(5), 585–600. <https://doi.org/10.1093/inthealth/ihad040>
- Lucya, V., & Nuryanti, Y. (2022). The Effect of a Health Education Video on Self-Efficacy in Preventing Transmission of Tuberculosis. *The International Virtual Conference on Nursing, KnE Life Sciences*, 435–439. <https://doi.org/10.18502/kl.v7i2.10338>
- Mamiri, E. D., Fata, U. H., & Nurmawati, T. (2020). Pengaruh Pendidikan Kesehatan Metode Guidance and Counseling terhadap Peningkatan Efikasi Diri (Self Efficacy) pada Pasien TBC di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Boro. *Jurnal Ners Dan Kebidanan (Journal of Ners and Midwifery)*, 7(1), 190–195. <https://doi.org/10.26699/jnk.v7i2.ART.p190>
- Nilasari, V. P., Zahroh, C., Ainiyah, N., & Wardani, E. M. (2022). The Relationship Between Self-Efficacy and Blood Glucose Levels Among Diabetes Mellitus (Dm) Patients At Kedurus Health Center, Surabaya. *Nurse and Holistic Care*, 2(2), 91–103. <https://doi.org/10.33086/nhc.v2i2.3800>
- Nurmalisa, B. E. (2022). Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Self Efficacy Pasien TB Paru dalam Menjalani Pengobatan. *Lentora Nursing Journal*, 3(1), 51–62.
- Nuwa, M. S., & Kiik, S. M. (2021). Effect of Self Management Education on Knowledge and Self Efficacy of pulmonary TB Clients in Timor Tribal Community. *Jurnal Ners Dan Kebidanan (Journal of Ners and Midwifery)*, 8(1), 085–093. <https://doi.org/10.26699/jnk.v8i1.art.p085-093>
- Selasa, P., Israfil, & Teli, M. (2020). Self-Management For patients in the Treatment Program of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Kupang City, East Nusa Tenggara Province Indonesia. *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, 7(10), 2882–2889. [ejmcm.com/arcticiel\\_7051.html](http://ejmcm.com/arcticiel_7051.html)
- Setiyowati, E., Hanik, U., Juliasih, N. N., & Wahdi, A. (2020). Self-Management Education for the Quality of Life of Patients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis. *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*, 24(7), 9107–9116. <https://doi.org/10.30994/jqph.v4i1.144>
- Setiyowati, E., Hardiyanti, H., Setiawan, F. A., & Susilo, P. (2021). An Overview Self-Efficacy and Self-Acceptance in Tuberculosis Sufferers. *Medical and Health Science Journal*, 5(2), 9–15. <https://doi.org/10.33086/mhsj.v5i2.2160>
- Sulistyo, Utami, A. S. F., Wicaksono, A. B., Khalishah, A. D., Mailana, A. A., Salsabila, A., Karlinda, A. Y., Lestari, A. A., & Paat, A. S. (2023). Laporan Program Penanggulangan Tuberkulosis Tahun 2022. In *Kemenkes RI. Kementrian Kesehatan RI*. [https://tbindonesia.or.id/pustaka\\_tbc/laporan-tahunan-program-tbc-2021/](https://tbindonesia.or.id/pustaka_tbc/laporan-tahunan-program-tbc-2021/)
- Suptya, A. P., Yulanda, N. A., & Adiningsih, B. S. U. (2022). Self Efficacy dan Sikap Terhadap Kepatuhan Pengobatan pada Pasien Tuberkulosis Paru: Literature Review. *Jurnal ProNers*, 7(1). <https://jurnal.untan.ac.id/index.php/jmkeperawatanFK/article/view/5>

5780

- Wijaya, I. K. K., Handayani, L., W, N. A., Dedi, B., & Badrujamaludin, A. (2023). Health Education Audiovisual Berbasis Health Belief Model (HBM) Terhadap Perilaku Kepatuhan Pasien Tuberkulosis. *Journal of Telenursing (JOTING)*, 5(2), 2390–2398. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31539/joting.v5i2.7418> HEALTHLH
- Yesayas, F., Yuniarlina, R., & Susilo, W. H. (2021). Pengaruh Edukasi Manajemen Diri Terhadap Kepatuhan Mengonsumsi OAT pada Penderita Tuberkulosis Paru di BLU RSUD Nabire Provinsi Papua. *Jurnal Penelitian Kesehatan Suara Forikes*, 12, 36–42. <https://forikes-ejournal.com/ojs-2.4.6/index.php/SF/article/view/sf12nk308/12nk308>
- Zahroh, C., Ainiyah, N., Sholeha, U., Sudiana, I. K., & Yusuf, A. (2023). A Simple Model for Describing Non-Adherence To Medication in Tuberculosis Patients in a Tropical Area, Indonesia. *Jurnal Keperawatan Soedirman*, 18(1), 18–22. <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jks.2023.18.1.6593>
- Zahroh, C., & Subai'ah, S. (2016). Hubungan Lama Pengobatan Tbc Dengan Tingkat Stres Penderita Tbc Di Puskesmas Tambelangan Kabupaten Sampang. *Journal of Health Sciences*, 9(2), 138–145. <https://doi.org/10.33086/jhs.v9i2.175>

