

**ANALIZA FATÓR NE'EBE FO INFLUENSIA BA PASIENTE KONA-BA ESKOLHA TRATAMENTU MORAS TBC  
IHA FUNDASAUN KLIBUR DOMINTIBAR,**

**POSTU ADMINISTRATIVU BAZARTETE, MUNISIPIU LIQUISA TINAN 2022**

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**Abstratu**

Eskolha tratamentu TB hanesan parte importante ne'ebe influensia hakarak ema nian atu eskolha ka hili, ou hakarak pasiente ida nian hanesan ativu ida ne'ebe mak vale tebes, atu atinji taxa susesu tratamentu pelumenus 90% ba kazu TB komfirmadu ho bakteriolojiku ne'ebe foin deteta. (PTN, MS-TL 2020). Fundasaun Klibur Domin Tibar fo atendentu saúde ba comunidade hamutuk 3539 kompostu husi mane hamutuk 1827 no feto 1712 ho xefe familia hamutuk 641. Objetivu husi peskiza ida ne'e fahe ba parte rua maka hanesan, objetivu jeral, Atu analiza kona-ba Fatór saida de'it maka fo influensia pasiente kona-ba eskolha tratamentu moras TBC iha Fundasaun Klibur Domin Tibar, Postu Administrativu Bazartete, Munisipiu Liquisa Tinan 2021. Objetivu espesifiku atu hatene influensia koñesementu, kultura no ekonomia ba pasiente kona-ba eskolha tratamentu moras tuberculoze Iha Fundasaun Klibur Domin Tibar, Postu Administrativu Bazartete, Munisipiu Liquisa, Tinan 2021.

Tuir Notoadmodjo (2003), koñesementu maka hanesan rezultadu husi hatene no akontese hafoin detekta objetu ida, kona-ba sentidus umanus sira, siensia husi vizaun. Tuir Mitchel no Padre Joaquim katak Kultura hanesan atetude komum ida ba ita ema, maka valores, fiar, moral, no atetude ne'ebe hatudu husi individu no sosiedade oinsa halo interasaun ho ema seluk. Tuir peritu M. Manullang Ekonomia hanesan siensia ida ne'ebe estuda kona-ba oinsa atu hakonu ka kompleta hakarak ema nian ou sosiedade nian tan de'it atu atinji neseseidade umana.

Peskiza ida ne'e iha variavel rua mak hanesan variabel dependen ou X maka Fator ne'ebe fo influensia no variabel independen ka Y maka Eskolha tratamentu ba moras *Tuberculoze*. Metódu peskiza iha peskiza ne'e mak kuantitativu ho tekniku aprosimasaun cross-sectional, iha peskiza ida ne'e nia populasaun hamutuk 42 no amostra mos hamutuk 42, tanba populasaun la atinji ba 100 maka, pulasaun ne'ebe iha sai mos hanesan amostra. Analiza dadus iha peskiza ida ne'e utiliza *X-square* ho aprosimasaun analiza univariadu no bivariadu, liu husi programa SPSS.

Rezultado Teste Hipoteze husi nivel signifkiansia ( $\alpha$ ) 0.05 hatudu katak valor sura kiik liu kompara ho valor signifkiansia ka *P Value* 0.04 < 0.05 ho rezultadu ida ne'e hatudu katak Simu Hipoteze Alternativo ka Ha, no rezeita Hipoteze Nulo ka H0 iha nivel signifkiansian 0.05. Fator Kultura hatudu katak influensia husi kultura ba respondente, Rezultadu Teste Hipoteze husi nivel signifkiansia ( $\alpha$ ) 0.05 hatudu katak valor sura kiik liu kompara ho valor signifkiansia ka *P Value* 0.02 < 0.05 ho rezultadu ida ne'e hatudu kata Simu Hipoteze Alternativo ka Ha, no rezeita Hipoteze Nulo ka H0 iha nivel signifkiansian 0.05. Fator Ekonomia hatudu katak influensia husi Ekonomia ba respondente Rezultadu Teste Hipoteze husi nivel signifkiansia ( $\alpha$ ) 0.05 hatudu katak valor sura kiik liu kompara ho valor signifkiansia ka *P Value* 0.03 < 0.05 ho rezultadu ida ne'e hatudu kata Simu Hipoteze Alternativu ka Ha, no rezeita Hipoteze Nulo ka H0 iha nivel signifkiansian 0.05.

Atu konkui katak rezultadu peskiza ne'ebe mak halao iha Fundasaun Klibur Domin Tibar, Postu Administrativu Bazartete, Munisipiu Liquisa Tinan 2021, katak iha influensia duni husi koñesementu, kultura no ekonomia, no husi rezultadu *Uji* statistika ne'ebe hatudu katak valor *p-value* 0,00 (<0.05), tan nune'e iha duni valor signifkativu entre variabel X ho Y. Rekomenda ba comunidade no pasiente sira liu-liu ba familia pasiente ne'ebe maka durante ne'e afeta ona moras TBC, atu bele kuidadu hygiene individu no ambiente iha uma laran ka liur, hodi nune'e bele hado'ok an husi akontesementu ba problema saúde, especialmente moras TBC, ba ita nia an rasik, familia.

**Liafuan  
Xave**

**Fatór Ne'ebe fo Influensia, no Eskolha Tratamentu Moras TBC**

## ***Abstract***

### **Analysis of that influence the patient's choice of treatment with TBC at Klibur Domin Tibar Foundation, Bazartete Administrative post, Liquiça Municipality 2021 Evangelina do Rosario,17.04.01.055**

Selecting TB is an important part of which influences people's choice or choice, or wants a patient as an active asset, to achieve at least 90% success rate of treatment in case of TB and deterring. ( MS-TL 2020). Foundation Klibur Domin Tibar provides health services to 3539 communities, comprising 1827 men and 1712 women and 641 heads of families. The of this research is to share with the parties, as general objective, to analyse any factors that influence the patient's apporoach in the choice of treatment with TBC at Klibur Domin Foundation, Bazartete Administrative post, Liquiça Municipality 2021. The specific Objective is to understand the influence of knowledge, culture and economy of the patient regarding the choice of tuberculosis Kibur Domin Tibar Foundation, Bazartete Administrative post, Liquiça Municipality 2021.

According to Notoadmodjo (2003), knowledge is the result of knowledge and it has been the result of the detection of an object of human rights, science of a vision. According to Mitchel and Father Joaquim, culture is a commom attitude for us, as values, beliefs, moras and attitudes, without being manifested by individuals and society on haw to interact with others. According to expert M. Manullag Economy is a science which examines how to embrace or complete the will of people or society just to achieve human needs.

This research has two varying variables such as dependen variables or X is a factor that influences and variable of independen or Y that choosing tuberculosis treatment. The research methodology in this research was quantitative with a cross-sectional technical apporoach, in this research research a total 42 people and 42 samples, as the population did not reach 100, the number of people is also know to be the same. Data analisys in this research use X-square with several univariat and Bivariat analisys approaches, through the SPSS programa.

The results of the Test Hipoteze from a significant level (3,945;) 0.05 shows that the score is lower than the significant value or P Value 0.04 <0.05 with this result it shows that Acceptance of Alternative Assumptions or I, and rejected the Hipoteze Nulo or H0 at a significant level of mean 0.05, thus indicating that there is significant influence between the patient's knowledge of how to choose TB treatment at Klibur Domin tibar 2021 Foundation. Culture factors indicate that the influence of culture for respondents, the results of the Test Hipoteze from the significant level (945;) 0.05 shows that the value of this value is significantly lower than the value of P Value 0.02 <0.05 and the result demonstrates a significant influence between a patient's cultures for the treatment of an alternative disease in the Domin Foundation 2021, and rejected Hipoteze Nulo or H0 at the significant level of mean 0.05. Economic factors indicate that the influence of the woman to the respondent's Test Hipoteze from the significant level (945;) 0.05 shows that the score is lower than the significant value of P Value 0.03<0.05 with this results shows the catalyst Acceptance of Alternative Assumption (I), and the Hipoteze Nulo or H0 at the significant level of mean 0.05, indicating that there is significant influence between the patient's economies regarding the choice of TB disease in the Oxbar Foundation 2021.

To understand that the results of the research carried out at the Klibur Domin Tibar Foundation, Bazartete Administrative Post, Liquica Municipality in 2021, are influenced by the knowledge, culture and economy, and the results of the Ustatistic show that there is a significant value between the X and Y variables. Recommend the community and patients, especially those affected by TB, to take care of individuals and the environment outside the home, so as to avoid the occurrence of health problems, especially tuberculosis, family and family.

### **Factors that offer Influence, and Choose Treatment of tuberculosis**

## ***Key words***

## Introdusaun

Moras *Tuberculoze* hanesan moras ida ne'ebe koñesidu tiha ona desde Sekulu I liu ba, to'o agora moras *tuberculoze* nafatin sai hanesan problema saúde iha Mundu, inklui Timor-Leste, no hanesan kauza mate, ne'ebe maka rezulta husi moras infeksaun ne'e rasik.

No iha sekulu-19, identifika katak ema 25% mate iha Europa tamba *Tuberculoze*. Komesa deskobre kutun husi Robert Koch iha Loron 24 Fulan Marsu Tinan 1882 iha Berlin, iha Tinan 1943 foin deskobre aimoruk antibiotiku *Streptomycin*, husi Albert Schatz. Wainhira halao deskobrementu iha Universidade Rutgers, Newjersey, Estadu Unidus da América no iha Tinan 1952, sientista refere hetan prémiu iha área Tratamentu i tuir mai Schatz koñesidu até agora no *Streptomycin* continua folin iha merkadoria.

Tuir organizasaun Mundial Saúde (OMS: iha fulan Abril tinan 1993) anunsia katak TBC hanesan problema saúde pública ne'ebe maka importante no seriu iha Mundu tomak atu toma atensaun. *Tuberculoze* hanesan moras emerjensia Global (*the Global Emergency*), tanba iha Mundu tomak prediksaun katak, populasau hotu infeksi ona ho *Mycobacterium Tuberculoze* ho número ne'ebe bo'ot tebes no mate tanba infeksaun kazu ne'ebe signifikativu tebes, no Tinan-tinan sempre mosu kazu foun hamutuk miliaun 9, ho ida ne'ebe maka la kontrola, iha tinan 20 mai sei oho ema to'o tokon 35 WHO, (2006).

Tuir OMS (Organizasaun Mundial Saúde) *tuberculoze* mak moras ida ne'ebe kauza husi bacteria *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* (Kutun TB). Mikro-organismu ida ne'ebe labele hare ho matan, tanba ki'ik liu, maibe bele hare ho instrumentu ida naran *mycroscopiu*. Kutun ida ne'ebe bele moris iha parte ne'ebe de'it iha ita nia isin, maibe dala barak liu iha pulmaun. *Tuberculoze* mos klasifika ba parte rua maka TB Pulmonal no TB extrapulmonal.

Tuir Dadus Global OMS (organizasaun Mundial Saude), Total kazu ba moras *Tuberculoze* maka hanesan tuir mai ne'e, iha Tinan 2018 kazu hamutuk iha 15,000, iha Tinan 2019 kazu hamutuk iha 14,000, iha Tinan 2020 kazu hamutuk iha 7.163. Moras *tuberculoze* sai ameasa ba vida umanu, la kontrola maka sei hakotu vida, ho kutun ne'ebe maka perigozu tebes, tanba kutun refere hadaet ho lalais tebes husi ema ida ba ema seluk.

*Tuberculoze* mos hanesan moras ida ne'ebe maka sai problema iha Nasaun Timor-Leste, iha ita nia Nasaun ida ne'ebe maka número Primeiru ba mate kauza husi moras TBC, iha Rejiaun Sudeste Aziátiku kompara ho Nasaun sira seluk. Nasaun Timor-Leste hanesan prevalensia iha *tuberculoze* 820 pur 100 mil habitantes, ne'ebe signifika katak bo'ot tebes. Timor-Leste iha tinan 2019 tama iha segundu Lugar kazu as liu iha Rejiaun Sudeste Aziátiku, iha estimasaun taxa Insidensia husi populasau 498 pur 100.000, maka afeta ona ba moras *Tuberculoze*.

Moras *Tuberculoze* hanesan moras ida ne'ebe koñesidu tiha ona desde Sekulu I liu ba, to'o agora moras *tuberculoze* nafatin sai hanesan problema saúde iha Mundu, inklui Timor-Leste, no hanesan kauza mate, ne'ebe maka rezulta husi moras infeksaun ne'ebe rasik.

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## Metodo Peskiza

Metódu peskiza ne'ebé uza iha peskiza ida ne'ebe mak metódu kuantitativu ho tekniku aprosimasaun cross-sectional ho objetivu atu investiga ou peskiza ba populasau ou amostra ne'ebé iha, liu husi koleta dadus ne'ebé utiliza instrumentu peskiza, analiza dadus ho forma kuantitativu ou estatística ho objetivu atu teste ba hipoteza ne'ebe mak determinadu ona. (Sugiyono, 2013).

## Rezultado no Diskusaun

Bazeia ba rezultadu analiza dadus ba respondente 42 ne'ebe maka fo responde katak koñesimentu la dun di'ak hamutuk 27 (64%), koñesimentu di'ak naton hamutuk 5 (12%) no koñesimentu di'ak hamutuk 10 (24%) no respondente sira responde ba kultura la dun di'ak hamutuk 24 (57%), kultura di'ak naton hamutuk 7 (17%) no kultura di'ak 11 (26%) no respondente sira fo resposta ba ekonomia la dun diak hamutuk 10 (24%), ekonomia diak naton hamutuk 16 (38%) no ekonomia di'ak hamutuk 16 (38 %) no Respondente sira fo responde ba Eskolha Tratamentu moras TBC ba iha Tratamentu Tradisional hamutuk 18 (43%) no

Tratamentu Mediku hamutuk 24(57%). Bazeia ba rezultadu ne'ebe iha pasiente sira eskolha liu Aimoruk mediku mak barak liu duke aimoruk tradisonal, tanba pasiente sira mai baixa iha KD, sira sente hetan atendentu ne'ebe di'ak no iha duni mudansa ba iha moras ne'ebe sira hetan.

Rezultadu Teste Hipoteze husi nivel signifkancia ( $\alpha$ ) 0.05 hatudu katak valor sura kiik liu kompara ho valor signifkancia ka  $P$  Value 0.005 < 0.05 ho rezultadu ida ne'e hatudu katak Simu Hipoteze Alternativo ka Ha, no rezeita Hipoteze Nulo ka  $H_0$  iha nivel signifkancia 0.05 ho nune'e hatudu katak Iha influencia ne'ebe signifkante entre koñesimentu pasiente nian kona-ba eskolha tratamentu moras TB iha Fundasaun Klibur Domin tibar 2021. Fator Kultura hatudu katak influencia husi kultura ba respondente, Rezultadu Teste Hipoteze husi nivel signifkancia ( $\alpha$ ) 0.05 hatudu katak valor sura kiik liu kompara ho valor signifkancia ka  $P$  Value 0.002 < 0.05 ho rezultadu ida ne'e hatudu kata Simu Hipoteze Alternativo ka Ha, no rezeita Hipoteze Nulo ka  $H_0$  iha nivel signifkancia 0.05 ho nune'e hatudu katak Iha influencia ne'ebe signifkante entre Kultura husi pasiente nian kona-ba eskolha tratamentu ba moras TB iha Fundasaun Klibur Domin tibar 2021. Fator Ekonomia hatudu katak influencia husi Ekonomia ba respondente Rezultadu Teste Hipoteze husi nivel signifkancia ( $\alpha$ ) 0.05 hatudu katak valor sura kiik liu kompara ho valor signifkancia ka  $P$  Value 0.001 < 0.05 ho rezultadu ida ne'e hatudu kata Simu Hipoteze Alternativo ka Ha, no rezeita Hipoteze Nulo ka  $H_0$  iha nivel signifkancia 0.05 ho nune'e hatudu katak Iha influencia ne'ebe signifkante entre Ekonomia husi pasiente nian kona-ba eskolha tratamentu moras TB iha Fundasaun Klibur Domin tibar 2021. no Ekonomia

### Konkluziun

Bazeia ba rezultadu analiza dadus hatudu katak iha influencia entre fator ne'ebe fo influencia ba pasiente kona-ba eskolha tratamentu moras TBC ho valor  $p$  value 0.000 < 0.05 hatudu katak, fator ne'ebe fo influencia ba pasiente kona-ba eskolha tratamentu moras TBC aas, fator influencia hanesan koñesimentu, Kultura no Ekonomia

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