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Ischemia reperfusion injury (I/R) at kidney has known as the primary cause of AKI and the most seeing through it. Chlorogenic acid (chlorogenic acid/CGA) is one of the most common polyphenols in the human diet. Chlorogenic acid has an antioxidant effect, antiapoptosis, antiinflammation, antifibrosis....

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Safun Rahmanto

This study aims to determine the relationship between quadriceps femoris muscle strength with postural level of balance in the elderly. The researchers used a manual muscle testing (MMT) tool for the quadriceps femoris muscle strength component, and on the postural equilibrium component using a tinetti...

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Dimas Irawan

Badminton is one of favorite sports by the community. Improved performance is influenced by technical play and physical abilities of athletes. One of the important skills in badminton is agility. agility can be achieved by improving balance and strenght of lower limb. plyometric exercise can increase...

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Effects of Playing with Gadgets on Elementary School Children in Urban and Rural Environment

Ariani Ariani

The existence of gadget is like the two sides of a coin. On one side, it brings benefits to our life, but on the other side, it facilitates negative behaviour impacts to its users, and the patterns for rural children may be different than those of urban. Objective: This study aimed to investigate the...

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Ririn Harini, Henny Susanti

The Indonesian Government, by the National Family Planning Board (BKKBN), has followed up by monitoring and evaluating programs which is realized by providing technical guidance resilience in young people through Generation Planning program and developing Pusat Infomasi dan Konsultasi Remaja dan/atau...

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The Role of Decision-Making by the Head Room Against theÂ ComplianceÂ of Nurses in the Implementation of Hand

The facts there are still have nurses who are not obedient in the performance of hand hygiene. The role performed by the head room is expected to motivate and improve compliance hand hygiene in the implementing by the nurse so the quality and the indicators of the quality of the hospital can be increased....

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Retinopathy Based on Direct Ophthalmoscope Examination with Cognitive Impairment in Hypertensive Patients

Yetty Ramli

Uncontrolled blood pressure could later result to the narrowing of the arteriole wall, which can interfere any organ vascularization. One of the complications of hypertension is retinopathy, which could affect cognitive function. Objectives: This study assesses the correlation between retinopathy and...

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Family Food Security with the Nutritional Status of Toddlers after the Eruption of Mount Bromo

Ani Sutriningsih, Lasri Lasri

During Mount Bromo issued volcanic ash in December 2015 - February 2016, Tumpang and Poncokusumo areas feel the impact of volcanic ash. This reduces food availability, food access, and food consumption, thus disrupting food security over long periods of time. The purpose of this study was to determine...

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Drug Utilization Study of Statin in Hemorrhagic Stroke

Nailis Syifa, Cici Dwi, Didik Hasmono

Hemorrhagic stroke is a neurologic injury resulting in significant morbidity and mortality. Some studies noted an increasing risk of hemorrhagic stroke in patients receiving statin. However, growing evidence have demonstrated the neuroprotective effects of statin in hemorrhagic stroke. Objectives: To...

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Role of Media and Academic Journal in Providing the Evidence to Solve Child's Malnutrition in Indonesia

Tasnim Tasnim

Malnutrition in children under five is a serious public problem in Indonesia. Decision makers needed the evidences to overcome Indonesian children's malnutrition. Media and academic literatures could provide those. Objectives: This case study aimed to analyse the role between mass media and academic...

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Disclosure about HIV / AIDS status is an important factor that supports the success of care and treatment for people living with HIV / AIDS to live longer.

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Application of Innovative Flipped Classroom Learning on Improving Motivation of Midwifery Students in the Antenatal Care

Kolifah Kolifah, Niken Grah Prihartati, Mudhawaroh Mudhawaroh

Weak learning process is one of the problems that in the world of education today. The quality of health personnel graduates is determined by the learner team in the education process, so it is necessary to improve the quality of teaching the midwifery diploma program. Objective: The purpose of this...

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Caring Experience of Primary Family Caregiver in Elderly with Dementia at Indonesian Rural Area

Muhammad Rosyidul Ibad, Ahsan Ahsan, Retno Lestari

Primary family caregiver (PFC) is the nearest person whose main function is the care of elderly dementia at home, before care elderly dementia they require essential preparation, the first is preparation of mentally and the second is preparation in environment. Not all family members willing to care...

HIV/AIDS problem remains a concern in the Sustainability Development Goals program with the highest in young children. The cause of HIV/AIDS on youth because the lack of information and understanding about gender and reproductive health. Objectives: This study aims to analyze the implementation of programs...

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Factors Affecting Self-Efficacy on Tuberculosis Patients

Abdul Muhith, Muhammad Saputra, Sandu Siyoto, Eny Dwi

Tuberculosis was a contagious infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Patients who are diagnosed Pulmonary Tuberculosis will arose fear in him. It was important for tuberculosis patients to have confidence to heal or self efficacy. Objectives: The purpose of this study was to analyze...

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Effects of Spiritual Care Cupping Reduce Pain in Patients with Knee Joint Pain

Zahid Fikri, Suhartono Taat Putra, Joni Haryanto

Joint pain is a disorder that can lead to disability and decreased performance. Spiritual cupping care is a combination of prayer and cupping that can increase endorphins and reduce pain in patients with knee joint pain. Objective: The aim of the study was to explain the effect of spiritual cupping care...

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Effect of Extract Black Cumin (*Nigella sativa*) on the Vaginal Cytology of Ovariectomized White Mouse (*Rattus Novergicus* Strain Wistar)

Kusuma Andriana, Dian Yuliartha Lestari

Hypoestrogen in menopausal women causes loss of glycogen, decreased lactic acid production that could rise the vaginal pH and facilitates the occurrence of infection, irritation and vaginal becomes dry, hot and itchy. The importance of the role of estrogen for women reproduction, encouraging researches...

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Optimization Formulation of Antioxidant Cream Vitamin E (α -tocopherol acetate) with Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO)

Dian Ermawati, Uswatun Chasanah, Dwi Dwi

Vitamin E is an antioxidant that can be formulated in a cream. VCO can be used as the oil phase in cream and can also function as an antioxidant, moisturizer and emollient. Object: The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of concentration level VCO in formula 1 (3%), formula 2 (6%), formula...

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Factors Affecting Self-Efficacy on Tuberculosis Patients

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ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis was a contagious infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Patients who are diagnosed Pulmonary Tuberculosis will arise fear in him. It was important for tuberculosis patients to have the confidence to heal or self-efficacy. **Objectives:** The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors that affect self-efficacy in Tuberculosis patients at Tikung Health Center, Lamongan District. **Method:** Research design in this research use cross-sectional design with research character is explanatory research. **Results:** The most patients had positive self-efficacy. Based on the statistical test shows that the mastery experiences, vicarious experience, social persuasion, and physiological conditions affect the efficacy of tuberculosis patients at Tikung Lamongan Public Health Center. **Conclusion:** The role of nurses was very important in optimizing the factors that affect the beliefs of people suffering from tuberculosis at Tikung Health Center, Lamongan regency, for example by providing consultation related to the illness, so as to increase his conviction to be able to recover and live normally in the community.

Keywords: Self-efficacy, patient, tuberculosis, factors

INTRODUCTION

Tuberculosis is a contagious infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Mycobacterium tuberculosis is transmitted through droplets in the air, so tuberculosis patients are the source of the cause of transmission in surrounding population. Until now lung tuberculosis is still a major health problem, both in the world and in Indonesia. The phenomenon in society today, there are still family members who are afraid to be close to someone suspected tuberculosis, so that appear excessively cautious attitude, such as distancing themselves from the patient, reluctant to talk, if close to the patient will immediately close their nose. It will be very offensive to the patient. Patients will be depressed and feel ostracized, so it can have an impact on the psychological condition and eventually will happen success, this psychic complaint will beat the quality of life (Lisdawati, et al, 2015).

The prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis at Tikung Health Center of Lamongan obtained from medical record in 2015 reached 84 patients while in 2014 reached 98 patients. One of the factors affecting patient self-care management is self-efficacy. Self-efficacy is an individual's belief in his ability to organize and perform a specific task for the achievement of goals (Bandura, 1982).

METHOD

Research design in this research use cross-sectional design with research character is explanatory research, based on respondent's perception. The population in this study were all Tuberculosis patients recorded at Tikung Health Center of Lamongan District from January to December 2016, a total of 60 people. The sampling technique used is simple random sampling, with a total sample of 52. The research was conducted in working area of a Tikung public health center in Lamongan. The study was conducted from May to June 2017. Bivariate analysis using Chi-square test with 95% significance level or $p = 0.05$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results showed that most respondents have positive mastery experience and have positive self-efficacy, is 29 respondents (55,8%). Chi-square test results showed that the respondent mastery experience was positively and significantly correlated with the self efficacy of tuberculosis patients (p -Value: 0,000, α value: 0.05). In line with the research conducted by Wieland, et al(2013) shows the results among the four factors that play a role in the development of self-efficacy, mastery experience factor is the most important factor in improving self-efficacy (Wieland, et al, 2013). Self-efficacy is formed through the social learning process that can occur in the social environment. Self-efficacy is formed as a process of adaptation and learning that exist in the theme. Success builds confidence. Difficulties or failures are part of the experience of mastery that will be the basis of the ability to control every situation (Bandura, 1982; Swaminathan, et al, 2011). Self-efficacy is closely related to successful experience, people who successfully solve a self-efficacy problem will increase, otherwise people who fail to solve a self-efficacy problem will go down (speak at the time of self-efficacy has not formed steadily in a person).

Table 1 Cross-tabulation between the Mastery Experience and Self-Efficacy

No	Mastery Experience	Self-Efficacy				Total	
		Positive		Negative			
		f	%	f	%	f	%
1	Positive	29	55,8	2	3,8	31	59,6
2	Negative	3	5,8	18	34,6	21	40,4
	Total	32	61,5	20	38,5	52	100
p-Value: 0,000. α : 0,05.							

p -Value: 0,000. α : 0,05.

Based on the results of research in the table above shows that most respondents have positive vicarious experience and have positive self-efficacy is 30 respondents (57.7%). Chi-square test results showed that the vicarious experience was positively and significantly correlated with the self efficacy of tuberculosis patients (p -Value: 0,000, α : 0.05). Experience in observing others who have succeeded in doing a task will increase individual confidence that they can do the task and have the same abilities as their role-models. The magnitude of the influence of role-model on one's self-efficacy is highly dependent on how one feels similar to the model it imitates and then compares with itself (in how much similarities exist). The individual does not depend on his own experience of failure and success as the source of his self-efficacy. Self-efficacy is also influenced by the experience of other individuals (Bandura, 1982).

Table 2 Cross-tabulation between the Vicarious Experience and Self-Efficacy

Table 2 Cross-tabulation between the Vicarious Experience and Self-Efficacy								
No	Vicarious Experience	Self-Efficacy				Total		
		Positive		Negative				
		F	%	f	%	F	%	
1	Positive	30	57,7	3	5.8	33	63,5	
2	Negative	2	3,8	17	32,7	19	36,5	
	Total		32	61.5	20	38,5	52	
p Value: 0,000. α : 0,05.								

p Value: 0,000. α : 0,05.

Individual observation of the success of other individuals in a particular field will enhance the individual's self-efficacy in the same field. Individuals persuade themselves by saying that if other individuals can do so successfully, then the individual also has the ability to do well (Swaminathan, et al, 2011). Individual observation of the failures experienced by other individuals despite many attempts to decrease individual judgment on one's own ability and reduce individual effort to achieve success. There are two circumstances that allow the individual self-efficacy to be easily influenced by the experience of another individual, namely the lack of individual understanding of the ability of others and the lack of individual understanding of his or her own ability (Muhith, Saputra, & Siyoto, 2017).

Based on the results of research in the table above shows that most respondents have positive social experience and have positive self-efficacy is 29 respondents (55,8%). Chi-square test results showed that the social persuasions were positively and significantly correlated with the self efficacy of tuberculosis patients (p-Value: 0,000, α : 0.05). Basically verbal persuasion is a communication ability that can persuade or direct others. In persuasion communication, there is a component or element so it can be called as communication persuasion. These components include; Have a good persuasion purpose, an order wrapped with a solicitation or persuasion so as not to impose and based on the data or facts used to strengthen the argumentation (Swaminathan, et al, 2011; Cramm, et al, 2013). In verbal persuasion, individuals are directed by advice, advice, and guidance so as to enhance their beliefs about the abilities they possess that can help achieve the desired goals. Individuals who are verbally convinced will tend to work harder to achieve success (Bandura, 1982; Mason, et al, 2015).

Table 3 Cross-tabulation between the Social Persuasion and Self-Efficacy

Table 5. Cross-tabulation between the Social Persuasion and Self-Efficacy							
No	Social Persuasions	Self-Efficacy				Total	
		Positive		Negative			
		f	%	f	%	F	%
1	Positive	30	57,7	3	5,8	33	63,5
2	Negative	2	3,8	17	32,7	19	36,5
	Total	32	61,5	20	38,5	52	100
p-Value: 0,000. α : 0,05.							

p-Value: 0,000. α : 0,05.

Based on the results of research shows that most of 52 respondents who have positive physiological state also has positive self-efficacy that is 29 respondents (55,8%). Chi-square test results showed that there is a relationship between the physiological state with the self efficacy of tuberculosis patient. Changes in body condition and mood can affect self-efficacy, people will quickly conclude tiredness, pain, and mood swings as a hint about self-efficacy. In line with the Dill study indicating the efficacy of self-stopping drinking decreases at a time when the mood is sad (Korpershoek, Van der Bijl & Hafsteinsdóttir, 2011). The alcoholic who initially felt confident to stop drinking (the level of self-efficacy stopped drinking) at a time when his mood sad confidence to be able

to stop drinking liquor decreased (the level of self-efficacy stopped drinking) (Wells-Prakers, et al, 1998; Swaminathan, et al, 2011).

Table 4 Cross-tabulation between the Physiological State and Self-Efficacy

Table 1: Cross-tabulation between Physiological State and Self-Efficacy							
No	Physiological State	Self-Efficacy				Total	
		Positive		Negative			
		f	%	f	%	f	%
1	Positive	29	55,8	2	3,8	31	59,6
2	Negative	3	5,8	18	34,6	21	40,4
	Total	32	61,5	20	38,5	52	100
p-Value: 0,000. α : 0,05.							

In terms of physiological and mood conditions, self-efficacy may increase if: the body condition increases, stress decreases, negative emotions decreases, there is a correction of misinterpretation of the state of the body. At sad times self-assessment is likely to be low (meaningless). Self-assessment will be positive (high self-efficacy level) at the time of a happy mood, self-assessment will be negative (low self-efficacy level) at a time of sad mood (Bandura, 1982; Mason, et al, 2015).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study can be concluded that the mastery experience of respondents, vicarious experiences, social persuasion, and physiological state affect the efficacy of tuberculosis patients at Tikung Lamongan Public Health Center.

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