ABSTRACT

The increasing number of Tuberculosis patients elevates the risk for greater number of new tuberculosis patients every year. Tuberculosis patients usually transmit the disease to people around them, including their family members. Empirically, it is realized that the health of family members are strongly related to the health quality of the family, but until now research only give few attention to the family as the object of systematic study in nursing. Based on this description, we interested to examine family independency level before and after having family nursing care.

This study used triangulation research methods approach, i.e. quantitative study with pre-experimental one-group pretest posttest method and qualitative study with case study which were conducted from April to May 2008. Subject of this study were two families with adult pulmonary tuberculosis patient who had family independency on level 1 and 2 in working area Batua Community Health Centre. The recruitment of the sample were done with saturated sampling technic.

The results of the study were that both participants increased their family independency level from level 2 to level 3. The family education, age, occupation, and income encouraged and determined how far family behavior could change. Involvement family members in the whole therapeutic process supported family nursing function which may became effective health resources and it affect family independency level.

Family independency level of pulmonary tuberculosis increased after having family nursing care

Keywords: family nursing care, independency, pulmonary tuberculosis