

**HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOR AND TREATMENT DELAY OF
TUBERCULOSIS AMONG PATIENT IN JOHORE BAHRU
DISTRICT, JOHORE**

ABSTRACT

This cross-sectional study was conducted on 96 respondents from tuberculosis patients who were receiving DOTS treatment at health clinic in Johor Bahru district, Johore. The general objective of this study was to examine the relationship between demographic characteristics, perception and knowledge of health seeking behavior and delays among tuberculosis patients in Johor Bahru. Respondents were selected by simple random sampling and data collection methodology used is through questionnaires through face to face interviews SPSS analysis through Pearson Chi-Square test to assess the relationship between socio-demographic, perception, and knowledge to delay seeking health on tuberculosis. While Pearson correlation test was used to examine the correlation between delay in seeking care, perception and level of knowledge. The results showed persistent cough is the main symptom that causes respondents to go to get medical treatment. Research shows 61% of tuberculosis patient had delay in seeking health treatment for more than 30 days. The research outcome shows the majority of respondents have positive perception about the disease and knowledge about the disease is high. Pearson Chi Square test showed no significant relationship between demographic characteristics, perception and knowledge with a delay seeking treatment of tuberculosis. Pearson correlation test showed a weak correlation between the perceptions of the delay to seek treatment. These relationships are not significant. In conclusion, there is no relationship between socio-demographic, perception and knowledge of health seeking delay among tuberculosis patients in Johor Bahru