Tuberculosis has become a resurgent public health problem in developing countries especially in the tropics. This is the leading cause of death from any single infectious agent.

Default to anti tuberculosis treatment is the most challenging issue in the tuberculosis treatment/control. A cross sectional study was carried out to investigate and determine poor compliance with anti tuberculosis treatment among patients in Alebtong Health Centre IV this August 2015. A total of 180 respondents were included in the study where 32 of these TB patients defaulted treatment and 148 complied with treatment.

Data collection was done by an interview conducted on the patients by use of structured questionnaires which also contained multiple choice questions. It was administered by the community TB linkage facilitator. Informed consent was obtained from each respondents prior to data collection . SPSS and MS Excel were used to analyze data. It describe factors associated with default to TB treatment and those that influenced adherence.

Factors that contributed to default to TB treatment included; Length of TB treatment, having no treatment supporter, low levels of income, unemployment, lack of DOTs supervisor and lack of convenient time for opening TB clinic.

Defaulting TB treatment is influenced by health system factors, individual factors and patient misinformation.

Health education on tuberculosis directed to patients and their families combined with staff sensitization could help improve adherence to tuberculosis treatment.

Key Concepts: Affecting, Compliance, Tuberculosis (TB), Default, Adherence, HIV, ATT.