

Hubungan status imunisasi BCG dengan kejadian tuberculosis paru balita di Ramah Sakit Umum Pusat Dr.Mohammad Hoesin Palembang tahun 2008-2009 = Relationship between BCG immunization status and the incidence of lung tuberculosis on children under-five at Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Central General Hospital Of Palembang of the year 2008-2009

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Pengaruh pemherian Vaksin BCG dari heherepa penelitian di luar daa dalam negeri mengbasilkan angka yang herbeda (hervariasi antara 0"/o - 80%). Diheherapa negara maju seperti di Amerilre pemherian vaksinasi BCG pada heyi tidak lagi merupekan kebijakan yang harus dilaksanakan. Tetapi di heherape Negara berkembang, salah satunya Indonesia, kebijakan pemherian vaksinasi BCG pada bayi masih merupakan lkegiatan yang rutin dan harus dilaksanakan, karena masib tingginya prevalensi Tuberkulosis di Indonesia (110 pe.r 100.000 penduduk. Depkes R.12008).

Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder dengan desain kasus kontrol, herlekasi di Rwnah Saldt Umum Pnsat Dr.Mohammad Hoesin Palembang tabnn 2008-2009. Kasus daa kontrol adalah anak herumur 1-5 tahun daa herdomisili di Kota..Palembang,. Sumber data diambil dari register poly rawat jalan Rwnah Saklt tersebut terdiri dari kasus 67 balita daa kontrol 268 bsлита.

Faktor yang mempengaruhi timbulnya kejadian Tuherkulosis Pnru balita sangat banYuk. tetapi karena yang digunakan adalah data sekunder sehingga penelidaa ini terbstas oleh heherapa variable saja, seperti status imunisasi, umur, beret bsdan lahir, jenis kelarnin, penyakit penyerta daa immunosupresan. Status imunisasi BCG dilihat berdasarkan ada tidaknya KMS + Scar, KMS saja, Scax saja, Klaim orang tua, dan tidak imunisasi.

Hasil analisis mnltvarlate pada hahungan status imunisasi dangan lrejadian tubereulosis paru berdasarkan status imunisasi Pasti (KMS+Scax), imunisasi mungkin (KMS saja, Scar saja dan Klahn orang tus saja) memberiken nilai OR= 4,19 (95 C. I; 2,10- 8,34) deagun variable confounding Berat Badan Lahir.

Hasil penelitian ini memberiken masukan kepada pemerintah bebwa program imunisasi BCG pada bayi masih diperiuken. Kareoa basil yang didapatke.n bebwa batita yang tidak diheri imunisasi BCG akao herisiko 4,19 kali untuk terjangkit Tuberkulosis Paru dibandingkan balita yang mendapat imunisasi.

<hr><i>Abstract

Some researches, nationally or internationally, in regard to the impact of BCG immunization have revealed different result; vary with range from 00/e to 80G/o. In some developed countries, such as USA, the policy of the BCG immunization for infants is no longer a compulsory. But. in many developing countries like Indonesia, the policy of the BCG immunization for the infants is still a routine activities and should be

obliged to because of the tuberculosis prevalence in Indonesia is still in high figure (110 per 100 000 people, R1 MOH, 2008)

The study is using a secondary data with a case control design of Dr. Mohammad Hosein Central General (MHCG) Hospital of Palembang at the year 2008-2009. Children under -five; age 1 to 5 years old, who are living in Kota Pal em bang are being the case and the control. Data acquired from the registration of out-patient at the clinic of the MHCG Hospital, and there are 67 children under-five as the case and 268 as the control.

There are many factors- influencing the incidence of lung tuberculosis of the children under-five, but as the study is using secondary data, the study only have limited variables such as immunization status, age, birth weight; sex. opportunistic infection, and immunosuppressant. The BCG immunization status can be look at several conditions, i.e. present of the Growth Card (KMS/GC) and the scar, the Growth Card only, the scar, parent's claim. and being not immunized.

The multivariate analysis found that there is relationship between immunization status and the incidence of lung tuberculosis based on the immunization status, which can be definite status (HC +scar), possible status (GC only, scar only, and parent's claim) is giving an OR: 4.19 (95% C.I.: 2.0- 8.34) with birth weight as the confounding variable.

The study result is expected to give an input to the government that the BCG immunization program for children under-five is still needed in Indonesia As it is. found that un-immunized children will have a risk 4.19 times on acquiring lung tuberculosis in compare to those children who received BCG immunization.