

## Pengembangan sistem informasi berbasis wilayah (GIS) program tuberkulosis di Kabupaten Subang Tahun 2007

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### Abstrak

Penyakit tuberkulosis (TB) adalah penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* dan merupakan penyakit menular yang masih menjadi masalah kesehatan di masyarakat. Jumlah penderita TB paru BTA positif di Kabupaten Subang Tahun 2006 sebanyak 1.095 kasus (Insidene rate 107/100.000 penduduk). Di Kabupaten Subang selama lima tahun terakhir sampai tahun 2006 angka penemuan penderita baru TB paru BTA positif dan angka penemuan penderita seluruh tipe meningkat, keadaan itu menunjukkan bahwa penyakit TB masih menjadi masalah kesehatan di masyarakat.

Program Penanggulangan Tuberkulosis di Kabupaten Subang untuk pengumpulan data menggunakan sistem jemput bola pada saat petugas kabupaten melakukan supervisi. Sistem ini mengakibatkan data yang terkumpul pada akhir triwulan tidak sama dengan angka yang sebenarnya ada di puskesmas apabila supervisi dilakukan pada awal atau pertengahan triwulan.

Pengembangan sistem yang dilakukan berdasarkan metode System Development Life Cycle, yaitu planning analysis system, design, implementation, maintenance dan evaluation system dengan memadukan konsep Data Base Management System dan terintegrasi dengan data spasial sehingga menambah keunggulan dalam Sistem Informasi P2TB berbasis wilayah (SIG) di 1 Kabupaten Subang. Hasil analisis system dapat mengidentifikasi permasalahan manajemen sistem informasi penanggulangan penyakit TB serta alternatif solusi pada tahap input, proses dan output.

SIP2TB berbasis wilayah dirancang untuk kemudahan input data dan otomatisasi proses pengolahannya menjadi informasi. Output yang dihasilkan berupa laporan reguler, tabulasi indikator program, grafik indikator program dan informasi pemetaan endemisitas wilayah dengan unit pengamatan terkecil desa. Interpretasi epidemiologis kasus TB pada visual peta ini dapat mengetahui jangkauan pelayanan kesehatan (Puskesmas) dalam penanggulangan TB dari kepadatan penduduk dengan sebaran kasus TB. Aplikasi SIP2TB ini dapat menjadi alat manajemen dalam program penanggulangan TB, menguatkan kemampuan pada kegiatan monitoring dan evaluasi. Output yang dihasilkan dapat dijadikan informasi untuk masukan pada pengambil keputusan dalam program Penanggulangan TB. SIP2TB ini diharapkan dapat dijadikan alat bagi pengelola program dan bila memungkinkan dapat dikembangkan di puskesmas sarta menjadi model bagi kabupaten lain.

.....Tuberculosis (TB) is a communicable disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* that it is still being a public health problem in the community. Number of detected new smear positive pulmonary TB were 1,095 cases in Subang district by the year 2006 referred to the national incidencerate, 107/100,000. Over the last five year there were an increased number of detected all type TB cases in Subang district. This showed that TB still becomes a public health problem in the community.

TB Control Program in Subang has been carrying out "ball pick up" for TB data collection in district level. It means that district TB supervisor (wasor) goes to health services unit to pick up data or registry when quarterly supervisory visit. This system might cause the data differences between the real existing data at

health service unit (UPK) and collected data by wasor at the same period of time if the wasor visit UPK at the beginning or in the middle of the quarter.

System Development was done on the basis of System Development Life Cycle method, including planning analysis system, design, implementation, maintenance and evaluation system. Through combining the concept of Data Base Management System and integrated with spatial data able to increased an advances of TB Control Program Geographical Information System in Subang district. Result system analysis was able to identify the management information system of TB control program as well as alternative solution on input phase, process phase and output phase.

The GISTB was designed to make input data and data processing to be information becoming easier. The output is a regular report, tables, graphs of the program indicators as well as information mapping of TB case distribution in village level as an investigation unit. Epidemiology Interpretation of TB case on the visual map shows the level of health center coverage in relation to TB services. It also shows the population density and case distribution.

The GISTB application will be able become as a management tool of TB control program for strengthening monitoring and evaluation system. Therefore a decision making for TB control program in Subang based on valid, accurate and reliable data as an output of the system. This system also is expected to be able to be adopted as a wasor tools and expanded to health service unit level as well as being a model in other districts.