

Gambaran keluhan pada pasien pasca TB Paru dan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur = Post pulmonary tb patient s symptoms and its related factors in East Nusa Tenggara Province

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

TB paru masih menjadi masalah di Nusantara. Diperkirakan sejumlah 460.000 kasus baru ditemukan setiap tahunnya. Berbeda dengan kebanyakan penyakit, TB paru dinyatakan sembuh berdasarkan pengobatan lengkap dengan bukti pulasan dahak bebas basil tahan asam. Dalam penelitian ini, akan dipaparkan gambaran keluhan yang masih dijumpai pada pasien pasca-TB paru dihubungkan dengan sebaran jenis kelamin dan usia pasien. Rancangan penelitian ini adalah studi potong lintang dengan data berasal dari penelitian pada Juni-Juli 2011 serta data follow up pasien penelitian Pakasi et al tahun 2007 di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur. Data yang diambil berupa keluhan pasien pasca-TB paru dengan beberapa data relevan melalui kuesioner dan pulasan dahak. Dari hasil analisis, didapatkan keluhan pada 127 dari total responden 188 orang. Empat puluh lima kasus di antaranya mengarah pada kecurigaan lesi aktif TB. Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara usia dengan keluhan suspek lesi aktif TB ($p=0,02$). Sedangkan, kaitan keluhan dengan jenis kelamin tidak didapatkan hubungan bermakna ($p=0,80$). Dengan demikian, meski telah dinyatakan sembuh, masih terdapat keluhan pasien pasca-TB paru yang mengarah pada suspek lesi aktif TB. Bahkan setelah dikonfirmasi dengan pemeriksaan pulasan sputum, 12 dari 30 spesimen memiliki hasil BTA positif. Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan pengawasan lebih lanjut terhadap pasien yang telah dinyatakan sembuh sebagai bagian dari evaluasi pengobatan.

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ABSTRACT

Pulmonary-TB is still a problem in Indonesia. Approximately around 460,000 new cases are found every year. Unlike most diseases, pulmonary-TB recovery defined based on a complete medication with the evidence of negative acid-fast bacilli sputum smear. In this study, symptoms which still encountered from the post-pulmonary-TB patients and its relations to the patient genders and their ages are explained. Method of this research is a cross-sectional study using the data from the research held on June-July 2011 and patient's follow-up data from the research conducted by Pakasi et al in East Nusa Tenggara, 2007. Data taken are the complaints of post-pulmonary-TB patients complemented by relevant questionnaire and the sputum smear. From the analysis, symptoms from 127 of 188 respondents are found, with 45 cases lead to the suspicion of an active TB lesion. There is a statistically significant correlation between ages and the symptoms from the suspected active tuberculosis lesion ($p=0.02$). Meanwhile, the correlation between symptoms and genders is not found ($p=0.80$). In conclusion, symptoms from the post-pulmonary-TB which lead to the suspected active TB lesion are still encountered in spite of the fact that the patient has evidently cured. Moreover, after confirmed with sputum smear investigation, 12 of 30 specimens result positive AFB. Therefore, further surveillance to the cured patients is necessary as a part of treatment evaluation.,

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