

Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan ketahanan hidup pasien MDR TB di Rumah Sakit Hasan Sadikin Bandung (analisis data rekam medis 2012-2014) = Survival analysis of MDR TB patient in Hasan Sadikin General Hospital in Bandung medical record analysis 2012-2014 / Ester Suryawati

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Proporsi kematian karena MDR TB di Rumah Sakit Hasan Sadikin Bandung 12,73%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat factor factor yang mempengaruhi ketahanan hidup pasien MDR TB di Rumah Sakit Hasan Sadikin Bandung. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah kohort retrospektif dengan jumlah sampel 216 di mana 80 sebagai event dan sisanya sebagai sensor. Hasil analisis dengan Survival dengan Spss memperlihatkan predictor utama dari ketahanan hidup pasien MDR TB di RSHS adalah pola resistensi(HR 0,3 ; 95% CI 0,2-0,5; P value 0,000), efek samping obat berhubungan dengan waktu(HR 1,12; 95% CI 1,02-1,22; P value 0,013)dan BMI kurang (HR 1,8; 95%CI 1,02-3,3; P value 0,04). Efek samping obat sebelum terapi bulan kedelapan efeknya proteksi, sedangkan sesudah itu meningkatkan resiko kematian. Konfoundingnya adalah riwayat merokok, jenis kelamin, umur dan pekerjaan. Probabilitas ketahanan hidup pasien MDR TB 0,56. Oleh sebab itu peningkatan kepatuhan minum obat, konsistennya pengukuran tinggi badan dan berat badan pasien MDR TB dan efektivitas manajemen efek samping OAT dapat meningkatkan ketahanan hidup pasien MDR TB di Rumah Sakit Hasan Sadikin Bandung.

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ABSTRACT

Proportion death caused by MDR TB at Hasan Sadikin General Hospital in Bandung (RSHS) is 12,73%. This study is observe factors affecting the survival of patient with MDR TB at Hasan Sadikin General Hospital Bandung. The study design uses retrospective cohorts with sample size 216 patient, whereas 80 of them is used as event and the rest is treated as sensor. Survival analysis results using SPSS demonstrated main predictors of survival among MDR TB patient in RSHS, which are : resistancy pattern (HR 0,31; 95%CI 0,2-0,5; P value 0,000), drug side effect with time dependent (HR 1,12; 95%CI 1,02-1,22; P value 0,013), and BMI (HR 1,8; 95% CI 0,2-3,3, P value 0,04). Confounding factors found was smoking history, sex/gender, age and occupation. The propability of MDR TB patient?survival is 0,56. Therefore improving drug taking compliance, consistant monitoring and improvement of BMI as well as management of anti TB drug side effect may improve the survival of MDR TB patient at Hasan Sadikin General

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