

Pengalaman pasien yang menjalani pengobatan multi drug resistance tuberculosis (MDR TB) = Experience of patient undergoing treatment of multi drug resistance tuberculosis (MDR TB)

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK
 Multi Drug Resitance Tuberculosis (MDR TB) merupakan masalah terbesar dalam pencegahan dan pemberantasan TB dunia. Indonesia berada di peringkat 8 dari 27 negara dengan MDR TB terbanyak di dunia. WHO Global Report 2013, memperkirakan pasien MDR TB di Indonesia berjumlah 6.900 pasien. MDR TB adalah penyakit yang disebabkan oleh Mycobacterium Tuberculosis yang resisten minimal terhadap rifampisin dan isoniazid. Penelitian ini berfokus pada bagaimana pengalaman pasien menjalani pengobatan Multi Drugs Resistance Tuberculosis dan seperti apa pasien memaknai pengalamannya tersebut. Desain penelitian kualitatif fenomenologi dipilih untuk mendapatkan informasi yang sifatnya individual secara mendalam sesuai pengalaman dan kondisi penyakit yang dialami. Partisipan ditentukan dengan tehnik purposive sampling, berjumlah tujuh orang. Tehnik wawancara mendalam dilakukan menggunakan alat perekam dan panduan wawancara semiterstruktur, serta catatan lapangan. Analisa data menggunakan qualitative content analysis dengan pendekatan Collaizi. Tema yang ditemukan sebagai hasil penelitian yaitu : Pemahaman penyakit MDR TB; ketidaknyamanan saat menjalani pengobatan Multi Drugs Resistance Tuberculosis; hambatan penderita untuk sembuh, menerima dukungan, dan harapan pengobatan. Diperlukan studi lebih lanjut untuk mengkaji secara mendalam tema yang telah teridentifikasi pada jumlah partisipan yang lebih banyak dan bervariasi.ABSTRACT
 Multi Drug Resistant (MDR - TB) is the biggest problem of TB prevention and eradication in the world. Indonesia is ranked 8 of 27 countries with MDR-TB in the world. WHO global reported 2013, estimated MDR-TB patients in Indonesia amounted to 6.900 patient. MDR-TB is caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis that resistant to at least rifampicin and isoniazid. This study will focus on how the experience of undergoing treatment of Multi Drugs Resistance Tuberculosis and patient?s insight of the experience. Phenomenological qualitative research design was choosen to obtain information that is significantly individual according to the experience. Participants were determined by purposive sampling technique to seven people. In-depth interview conducted using a recorder and semi-structured approach. Themes found as a result of the research : the understanding of MDR TB; the experience discomfort while undergoing treatment of Multi Drugs Resistance Tuberculosis; difficulties experienced during treatment; the support received during treatment; and client expectations. Further study is needed to profoundly examine the themes that have been identified on more numerous and varied participants, Multi Drug Resistant (MDR - TB) is the biggest problem of TB prevention and

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