

Profil pasien HIV periode 2004-2013 yang tetap berobat sampai akhir 2014 di Unit Pelayanan Terpadu HIV RS Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta = Profiles of HIV patients during the period of 2004 to 2013 who continued their medical treatment until the end of 2014 in HIV Integrated Service Unit Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta

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Abstrak

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Latar Belakang: Kesenambungan berobat memiliki peran penting dalam keberhasilan tatalaksana pasien HIV. Hingga saat ini, belum dilakukan penelitian untuk melihat proporsi pasien yang masih tetap berobat di UPT HIV RSCM maupun profil dari pasien-pasien tersebut.

Tujuan: Mengetahui proporsi dan profil pasien yang masih tetap berobat di UPT HIV RSCM.

Metode: Studi dengan metode potong lintang pada pasien HIV yang baru terdiagnosis dan berobat di UPT HIV RSUPNCM dalam periode Januari 2004 - Desember 2013. Data diperoleh melalui ekstraksi data sekunder yang berasal dari rekam medik. Penelitian dilakukan terhadap pasien HIV yang berusia diatas 18 tahun dan belum menjalani terapi ARV. Pasien yang tetap berobat sampai akhir 2014 didefinisikan sebagai pasien yang tetap kontrol ke poliklinik sejak awal pasien datang ke UPT HIV hingga minimal tiga bulan sebelum akhir Desember 2014.

Hasil: Sebanyak 4949 subjek diikuti dalam penelitian ini. Didapatkan proporsi pasien yang tetap berobat sampai akhir 2014 adalah 23% (1136 subjek). Selain itu, subjek dengan jenis kelamin wanita (26,6%), berusia >35 tahun (usia 35-44 tahun sebesar 25,5% dan >45 tahun sebesar 35,5%), pendidikan terakhir diatas SMU (26,8%), menikah/dengan pasangan (25%), beralamat di Bodetabek (26,1%), stadium klinis IV (28,3%), memiliki angka CD4 awal 201-350 sel/mm³ (35%), dan bukan penasun (28%) adalah subjek terbanyak yang tetap berobat sampai akhir 2014.

Simpulan: Proporsi pasien yang tetap berobat sampai akhir 2014 adalah 23% (1136 subjek). Selain itu, pasien dengan jenis kelamin wanita, berusia >35 tahun, pendidikan terakhir diatas SMU, menikah/tinggal dengan pasangan, beralamat di Bodetabek, stadium klinis IV, memiliki angka CD4 awal 201-350 sel/mm³, dan bukan penasun merupakan kelompok subjek terbanyak yang tetap berobat sampai akhir

2014.
ABSTRACT
Background: Continued medical treatment serves an important role in the successful management of patients with HIV. Until this present day, there has never been any research which seeks to examine the proportion of patients who continue their medical treatment at HIV Integrated Service Unit of National Central General Hospital Cipto Mangunkusumo (RSUPNCM) and the profiles of those patients.

Objectives: To discover the proportion and to generate the profiles of patients who

continued their medical treatment at HIV Integrated Service Unit, RSUPNCM.

Methods: This research was conducted by applying the cross-sectional method on patients who were diagnosed with HIV and were subsequently undergoing medical treatment at HIV Integrated Service Unit, RSUPNCM, during the period of January 2004 to December 2013. Data were obtained by extracting secondary data in the form of medical records. The subjects of the research are HIV patients who are more than 18 years of age and have not undergone anti-retroviral (ARV) treatments. Patients who continued their medical treatment until the end of 2014 are defined as patients who have undergone medical treatment at the polyclinic starting from their first visit to HIV Integrated Service Unit until at least three months prior to the end of December 2014.

Results: As many as 4949 subjects participated in this research. We found that the proportion of patients who continued their medical treatment until the end of 2014 is 23% (1136 subjects). In addition to that, we also found that female subjects (26.6%) who are ≥35 years of age (25.5% for those between 35 and 44 years of age and 35.5% for those ≥45 years of age); whose education is higher than Senior High School level (26.8%); who have married or live with their respective partners (25%); who reside in Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, or Bekasi areas (26.1%); who have reached clinical stage IV (28.3%); whose initial CD4 count is 201?350 cells/mm

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(35%); and who are not injecting drug users (IDUs) (28%) constitute the largest group of subjects who continued their medical treatment until the end of 2014.

Conclusion: The proportion of patients who continued their medical treatment until the end of 2014 is 23% (1136 subjects). In addition to that, female patients who are ≥35 years of age; whose education is higher than Senior High School level; who have married or live with their respective partners; who reside in Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, or Bekasi areas; who have reached clinical stage IV (28.3%); whose initial CD4 count is 201?350 cells/mm

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