

Analisis ketepatan pengobatan dan peran pengawas minum obat dalam penanganan tuberkulosis di puskesmas Kecamatan Pademangan Jakarta Utara = Analysis on treatment accuracy and role of direct observed treatment in tuberculosis treatment at Pademangan Health Center North Jakarta / Citra Febriony

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis merupakan suatu penyakit infeksi menular yang mendapat perhatian khusus di dunia. Pengawas Minum Obat merupakan bagian dari Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk meningkatkan keberhasilan pengobatan TB Indonesia. Desain penelitian menggunakan potong lintang 205 subyek, dari data rekam medis dan TB-01 tahun 2012-2014 dan eksperimental 23 subyek kelompok kontrol, 23 subyek kelompok terintervensi. Penelitian menunjukkan indikasi pemberian KDT 96,6 tepat dan 3,4 tidak tepat, lama pemberian 74,2 tepat dan 25,8 tidak tepat, pemberian dosis 85,9 tepat dan 14,1 tidak tepat. Hubungan efek samping KDT dengan keberhasilan pengobatan TB tidak bermakna secara statistik $p=0,173$; $0,757$, $IK_{95} : 0,077-1,612$. Kelompok terintervensi terjadi peningkatan PMO pengetahuan cukup 8,6, kelompok kontrol meningkat 13. Pengetahuan kurang kelompok terintervensi menurun 8,6, kelompok kontrol menurun 13. Tidak ada hubungan bermakna secara statistik antara hubungan pengetahuan PMO setelah 2 bulan $p=0,575$; $IK_{95} : 0,978-1,151$ dan 6 bulan pengobatan konversi dahak setelah 6 bulan 100. Kepatuhan berobat pasien selama 6 bulan 100. Efek samping minor tidak memengaruhi keberhasilan pengobatan TB, sehingga pengobatan tetap dilanjutkan meskipun muncul efek samping. Tidak ada hubungan tingkat pengetahuan PMO dengan kepatuhan berobat, tingkat pengetahuan PMO dengan konversi dahak, serta kepatuhan berobat dengan konversi dahak.

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ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease which is under special attention by the world. Direct Observed Treatment DOT is part of the Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse. This research is conducted to improve TB treatment success rate in Indonesia. Design of research used cross sectional study 205 subjects which data was obtained from medical record and TB 01 card between 2012 2014 and experimental study 23 subjects as controlled group, 23 subjects as experimental group. FDC treatment indication was 96.6 correct and 3.4 incorrect, FDC treatment duration was 74.2 correct and 25.8 incorrect, FDC dosage treatment was 85.9 correct and 14.1 incorrect. There was 8.6 increase in DOT's level of understanding in the experimental group while there was 13 increase in the control group. There was no statistical significant relationship between DOT's level of understanding with 2nd month $p 0.575$ 95 CI 0.978 1.151 and 6th month treatment sputum conversion after 6 months was 100. Medical treatment adherence within 6 month period was 100. Side effect does not impact TB treatment success rate, therefore patients were still continued the treatment. There is no correlation between DOT's level of understanding with medical treatment adherence, DOT's level of understanding with sputum conversion as well as between medical treatment adherence with sputum conversion.