

Pengendalian TB berbasis masyarakat : pemberdayaan santri sebagai agen perubah di Pondok Pesantren Kabupaten Garut Jawa Barat = Community based tb control empowerment of pupils as agent of change at an Islamic boarding school in Garut Regency West Java Province

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Rendahnya cakupan penemuan kasus TB di Indonesia berdampak padaberlanjutnya proses transmisi infeksi Mycobacterium Tuberculosis M.tb dimasyarakat. Pondok pesantren merupakan populasi rentan dan berisiko dengankarakteristik hunian relatif padat, sanitasi lingkungan kurang sehat. Beberapakasus TB terjadi di pondok pesantren, akibat rendahnya kesadaran santri terhadapgejala TB sehingga berdampak pada akses layanan kesehatan. Perlu upayapengendalian TB dengan melibatkan masyarakat sebagai solusi ketika pemerintahkurang memiliki kapasitas menyediakan layanan dan menjangkau penderita TB.Permasalahan yang sama terjadi di Kabupaten Garut, yaitu terbatasnya sumberdaya kesehatan untuk menjang dan mengawasi penderita TB. Kegiatanpemberdayaan santri sebagai kader TB di pondok pesantren merupakan inovasidalam upaya menjembatani suspek dan penderita TB untuk mendapatkan akses kefasilitas kesehatan atau active case finding TB. Penelitian ini bertujuan untukmengetahui dampak positif pemberdayaan santri kader TB terhadap aksesibilitaslayanan TB di fasilitas kesehatan. Metode yang digunakan adalah metodekuantitatif dengan menggunakan desain quasi eksperimen rancangan ldrquo;nonequivalent control group design rdquo;, dan metode kualitatif menggunakan wawancaramendalam. Studi ini dilakukan di enam pondok pesantren dengan jumlah sampel493 orang, masing-masing tiga pondok pesantren intervensi sampel 232 orang dantiga pondok pesantren non-intervensi jumlah sampel 236 orang.Penelitian ini membuktikan bahwa pemberdayaan santri kader TB padapondok pesantren di Kabupaten Garut memberikan pengaruh yang signifikanyaitu peningkatan proporsi aksesibilitas layanan TB di fasilitas kesehatan sebesar41.4 pada kelompok intervensi. Santri yang tinggal di pondok pesantrenintervensi berpeluang 3.9 kali lebih besar untuk mengakses layanan TB di fasilitaskesehatan dibandingkan yang tinggal di non-intervensi. Intervensi ini jugaberhasil menemukan 14 kasus TB positif di pondok pesantren dengan tingkatkeberhasilan conversion rate dan cure rate masing-masing sebesar 100 .Program ini perlu direplikasi di wilayah lain mengingat di Indonesia terdapatpondok pesantren dengan kondisi tidak jauh berbeda dengan lokasi dan kondisipenelitian ini.Kata kunci : Santri, Kader TB, akses layanan TB, pondok pesantren

ABSTRACT

The low coverage of cases of TB in Indonesia has an impact on thecontinuation of the process of transmission of infection with Mycobacteriumtuberculosis M.tb in the community. Students in Islamic Boarding Schools arevulnerable and are at risk populations with relatively dense residentialcharacteristics and poor environmental sanitation. Some cases of TB occurred inthe boarding school due to the low knowledge TB symptoms among students.This problem, in turn, leads to low access to health care. There is a need forinvolving the community when the government lacks the capacity to provideservices and reach out to people with TB. The same problems occur in Garut,namely the limited health resources and workforce to

recruit and supervise TB patients. The empowerment of students as a cadre of TB in a boarding school is an effort to bridge suspected TB patients to gain access to a health facility or active TB case finding. This study aims to determine the positive impact of empowering students as TB Cadre on the accessibility of TB health services. The method used is quantitative by using a quasi experimental design non equivalent control group design, and qualitative method in the form of interviews. The study was conducted in six boarding schools with a sample size of 493 people, The intervention group consists of three boarding schools with 232 students, while the rest of the boarding schools with 236 students was chosen as the non intervention group. This study proves that the empowerment of students cadre of TB in the boarding school in Garut has a significant and positive impact. It is observed that there was an increase in the proportion of service accessibility TB in health facilities as much as 41.4 in the intervention group. Students who live in the intervention group were 3.9 times more likely to access TB services in health facilities compared to those living in non intervention. This intervention also managed to find 14 positive TB cases in the boarding school with a conversion rate and cure rate of 100 . This program needs to be replicated in other regions in Indonesia, considering that there are many boarding schools with similar conditions across Indonesia. Keywords Students, TB Cadre, Access to TB service, Islamic Boarding School