

Penelusuran tuberkulosis paru dan tuberkulosis paru laten terhadap household contact pada siswa yang tinggal di satu asrama = Pulmonary tuberculosis and latent tuberculosis household contact investigation among students living in a dormitory

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Pengendalian infeksi dan penelusuran kontak erat di tempat risiko tinggi seperti asrama merupakan hal penting untuk mengontrol penularan Tuberkulosis TB . Penelitian ini menggunakan metode potong lintang untuk penelusuran household contact dengan pasien TB di satu asrama. Metode: Lima puluh tujuh mahasiswi perempuan berusia 20-22 tahun yang tinggal di satu asrama dengan pasien TB paru BTA positif selama lebih dari 3 bulan. Subjek dianamnesis mengenai gejala dan riwayat TB, riwayat BCG lalu diperiksa foto toraks, sputum Xpert M.TB Rif dan uji Interferon gamma release assay IGRA . Penelitian ini juga mengukur Air change per hour ACH untuk menentukan baik atau tidaknya ventilasi udara. Hasil penelitian: Terdapat 57 subjek dengan riwayat imunisasi BCG terdapat pada 84 subjek. Satu subjek 2 terbukti TB ekstra paru efusi pleura dari foto toraks. Empat subjek 7 tanpa gejala dan riwayat TB mendapatkan hasil uji IGRA positif. Xpert M.TB Rif semua subjek adalah negatif. Nilai ACH adalah 8x/jam jauh dibawah nilai standar World health organization WHO yaitu 12x/jam. Kesimpulan: Penelusuran kontak erat di asrama mampu mendeteksi TB laten sebanyak 7 dan TB TB ekstra paru sebanyak 2 .

.....Background Infection control and contact tracing in the high risk place such as dormitory is important for controlling Tuberculosis TB transmission. This is a cross sectional study of contact investigation of a pulmonary TB patient in a college dormitory. Methods Fifty seven female students ages 20 22 years old who live in the same dormitory with the TB patient acid fast bacilli positive for more than three months. Subjects were interviewed regarding past and present TB history, Bacillus Calmette Guerin BCG vaccination followed by chest x ray, Xpert M.TB RIF sputum and Interferon gamma release assay IGRA test. This study also measured an Air change per hour ACH to determine a good ventilation. Results There were 57 subjects in this study with BCG was vaccinated in 84 subjects. Two 1 57 proven for extra pulmonary TB pleuritis TB from chest x ray. Four subjects 7 without past and present TB history exhibited positive IGRA result. All subjects showed negative Xpert M.TB RIF. The ACH level is 8x hour below the World health organization WHO standard 12x hour. Conclusion Contact investigation of the dormitory have able to indicate 7 subjects for LTBI and 2 for TB pleuritis TB .