

# Kejadian Tuberkulosis dengan Riwayat Kontak Serumah Pasien Tuberkulosis dan Faktor-Faktor yang Memengaruhi = Investigation Active Tuberculosis in History of Household Contact with Tuberculosis Patients and Factors Associated

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## Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Indonesia menempati peringkat ke-3 beban TB di dunia dengan gap antara notifikasi dan insiden TB yang tinggi. Investigasi kontak TB merupakan salah satu strategi penemuan kasus aktif. Kontak serumah pasien TB merupakan populasi berisiko tinggi karena tingkat paparan yang lebih tinggi dibanding populasi umum. Di Indonesia, pencatatan serta investigasi kontak serumah pasien TB masih sangat jarang dilakukan.

Tujuan: Mengetahui angka kejadian TB pada kontak serumah dewasa pasien TB dan faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi cross sectional terhadap kontak serumah dewasa dari pasien TB (kasus indeks) yang terdaftar di Puskesmas Ciracas, Jakarta Timur pada bulan Agustus–September 2019. Pemeriksaan foto toraks kemudian dilakukan pada kontak yang diduga mengalami TB. Etik penelitian diperoleh dari Komite Etik FKUI dan izin penelitian didapat Dinas Kesehatan DKI Jakarta.

Hasil: Tujuh puluh dua kontak serumah dewasa dari 32 kasus indeks dengan median usia 36,67 tahun, 55,6% perempuan, mayoritas (41,7%) IMT normal dan tidak memiliki parut BCG 51,4%. Sebanyak 4 (5,56%) subjek terdiagnosis TB klinis. Dari kasus indeks didapatkan 75% kasus TB SO dan 25% kasus TB RO. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara usia, jenis kelamin, IMT, dan parut BCG kontak dengan kejadian TB. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara tipe resistansi kasus indeks dengan kejadian TB.....Background: Indonesia is listed as the world's third-largest TB burdened country with a large gap between notification and incident cases. Investigation of TB contacts is one of the strategies in finding active diseases. Individuals having contact with TB patients within household are at higher risk of exposure compared to general population. In Indonesia, household contacts with TB patients record and investigation are still rarely done.

Objective: To identify number of active TB cases among adult household contacts with TB patients and factors associated.

Methods: This research used cross sectional study toward adult household contacts with TB patients (index cases) that registered at Puskesmas Ciracas, Jakarta Timur in August—September 2019. Thoracic imaging examination was done in subjects with suspected TB. Research ethics was obtained from FKUI Research Ethical Committee and research permission from Dinas Kesehatan DKI Jakarta.

Results: Seventy-two adult household contacts from 32 index cases (75% were drug-sensitive (DS) TB and 25% were drug-resistant (DR) TB). The median of contacts age was 36.67 years old, 55.6% were women, 41.7% have normal BMI, and 51.4% do not have BCG scar. We identified 4 (5.56%) subjects with active clinical TB. There were no association between age, gender, BMI, and BCG scar with TB diseases. There was no association between resistance type of index cases with TB diseases.