

Analisis Hubungan Co-Infeksi HIV, Diabetes Melitus dan Pola Resistensi dengan Ketahanan Hidup Penderita Tuberkulosis Resisten Obat di Kabupaten Bogor Tahun 2020-2021 = Relationship Analysis of HIV Co-infection, Diabetes Melitus and resistance patterns with Survival of Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis in Bogor District 2020-2021

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Abstrak

Kabupaten Bogor merupakan daerah prioritas utama penanggulangan TB di Indonesia dengan jumlah kasus TB ditemukan tahun 2020-2021 sebanyak 22.189 kasus dengan 728 kasus (3,3%) terkonfirmasi sebagai TB-RO. Angka kesembuhan TB-RO semakin menurun sedangkan angka kematiannya meningkat. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menghitung mortality rate dan perbedaan probabilitas survival antara kelompok terpapar dan tidak terpapar faktor risiko serta mengetahui hubungan antara co-infeksi HIV, DM dan pola resistensi dengan ketahanan hidup TB-RO. Studi cohort retrospektive dan analisis survival dilakukan dengan memanfaatkan data TB.03 dan TB.01 SITB Kab. Bogor, SITB RSUD Cibinong dan SITB RSPG Cisarua. Hasil penelitian didapatkan mortality rate kumulatif sebesar 31,9/1000 orang-bulan dengan probabilitas survival 62,3%. Mortality rate pada kelompok HIV positif:131/1000 orang-bulan dengan probabilitas survival 37,5% (log-rank test 0,004). Pada kelompok DM:53,3/1000 orang-bulan dengan probabilitas survival 40,4%. (log-rank test 0,002). Pada pola Pre-XDR/XDR sebesar 42,4/1000 orang-bulan dengan probabilitas survival 55,4%. Sedangkan pola poliresisten/MDR:34,8/1000 orang-bulan dengan probabilitas survival 56,2% (log-rank test 0,023). HIV (HR:7,32;95%CI:2,70-19,81;p-value:0,001), DM T* 2 bulan (HR:2,03;95%CI: 1,05-3,92;p-value:0,31). Pola Pre-XDR/XDR (HR:3,98;95%CI:1,59-9,9;p-value:0,003) serta pola poliresisten/MDR (HR:2,84;95%CI:1,23-6,58;p-value:0,014) berhubungan dengan ketahanan hidup penderita TB-RO. Diharapkan RS rujukan TB-RO memaksimalkan tatalaksana, jejaring internal, sinkronisasi data SITB.. Bagi Dinkes Kab. Bogor dapat memaksimalkan kegiatan MICA dan meningkatkan pengetahuan masyarakat terkait pencegahan TB-RO

.....Bogor District is the main priority area for TB control in Indonesia with the number of TB cases found in 2020-2021 were 22,189 cases with 728 cases (3.3%) confirmed as DR-TB. The cure rate of DR-TB is decreasing while the CFR is increasing. This study aims to calculate the mortality rate and the difference of survival probability between the exposed and unexposed groups and to determine the relationship between co-infection HIV, DM and resistance patterns with DR-TB survival. A retrospective cohort study and survival analysis were conducted using TB.03 and TB.01 SITB Kab. Bogor, Cibinong Hospital and RSPG Cisarua. The results showed that the cumulative mortality rate was 31.9/1000 person-months with a survival probability of 62.3%. The mortality rate among HIV positive:131/1000 person-months with a survival probability of 37.5% (log-rank test 0.004)., DM: 53.3/1000 person-months with a survival probability of 40.4%. (log-rank test 0.002), Pre-XDR/XDR pattern:42.4/1000 person-months with a survival probability of 55.4% and polyresistance/MDR:34.8/1000 person-months with a survival probability of 56.2% (log-rank test 0.023). HIV (HR:7,32;95%CI:2,70-19,81;p-value:0,001), DM T* 2 months (HR:2,03;95%CI:1.05-3.92;p-value:0.31). Pre-XDR/XDR (HR:3.98;95%CI: 1.59-9.9;p-value :0.003) and polyresistance/MDR (HR:2.84;95%CI: 1,23-6,58;p-value:0,014) associated with the survival of DR-TB. It is hoped that the DR-

TB referral hospital can increase the management, internal networks, synchronization of SITB data and the role of PMO. For the Bogor District Health Office can maximize MICA activities and increase public knowledge regarding DR-TB prevention