

Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Keberhasilan Pengobatan Pasien Tuberkulosis Multi Drug Resistant (TB MDR) di RSUP Persahabatan Tahun 2019 = Factors Related to The Successful Treatment of Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR TB) Patients in RSUP Persahabatan in 2019

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Abstrak

Berdasarkan data SITB per 2 Februari 2022, terdapat 8306 kasus TB-RR/MDR terkonfirmasi melalui pemeriksaan laboratorium. Keberhasilan pengobatan TB MDR di Indonesia tahun 2021 belum mencapai target dan termasuk rendah dibandingkan dengan global yaitu sebesar 45%. Penelitian bertujuan mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan keberhasilan pengobatan pasien TB MDR di RSUP Persahabatan tahun 2019. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi kohort retrospektif. Penelitian menggunakan data sekunder dari rekam medis pasien TB MDR yang berobat di RSUP Persahabatan tahun 2019 yang dilihat sejak awal pengobatan hingga didapatkan hasil akhir pengobatan. Terdapat 273 sampel yang sesuai kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Data dianalisis menggunakan IBM SPSS Statistics 25 dengan uji chi-square, dengan RR untuk mengetahui derajat hubungan antar variabel dan $p < 0,05$ sebagai batas kemaknaan. Pada hasil analisis diketahui umur ($p=0,000$; $RR=1,603$ 95CI% 1,251–2,055), jenis kelamin ($p=0,749$; $RR=1,045$ 95CI% 0,798–1,369), pendidikan ($p=0,165$; $RR=1,228$ 95CI% 0,929–1,634), pekerjaan ($p=0,298$; $RR=0,893$ 95CI% 0,8723–1,103), status pernikahan ($p=0,000$; $RR=1,932$ 95% CI 1,318–2,833), wilayah tempat tinggal ($p=0,092$, $RR=1,288$ 95% CI 0,933–1,779), hasil pemeriksaan sputum awal ($p=0,272$; $RR=1,126$ 95% CI 0,911–1,191), interval inisiasi pengobatan ($p=0,021$; $RR=0,698$ 95% CI 0,494–0,986). Faktor yang memiliki hubungan signifikan secara statistik dengan keberhasilan pengobatan adalah umur, status pernikahan, dan interval inisiasi pengobatan. Based on SITB data as of February 2, 2022, there were 8306 confirmed cases of RR/MDR TB through laboratory tests. The success of MDR TB treatment in Indonesia in 2021 has not reached the target and is low compared to global, which is 45%. This study aims to identify factors associated with successful treatment of MDR TB patients at Persahabatan Hospital in 2019. This study used a retrospective cohort study design. The study used secondary data from the medical records of MDR TB patients who were treated at the Friendship Hospital in 2019 which were seen from the beginning of treatment until the final results of treatment were obtained. There were 273 samples that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics 25 with chi-square test, with RR to determine the degree of relationship between variables and $p < 0.05$ as the limit of significance. The results of the analysis showed that age ($p=0.000$; $RR=1.603$ 95CI% 1.251–2.055), gender ($p=0.749$; $RR=1.045$ 95CI% 0.798–1.369), education ($p=0.165$; $RR=1.228$ 95CI% 0.929–1.634), occupation ($p=0.298$; $RR=0.893$ 95CI% 0.8723–1.103), marital status ($p=0.000$; $RR=1.932$ 95% CI 1.318–2.833), area of residence ($p=0.092$, $RR=1.288$ 95% CI 0.933–1.779), results of initial sputum examination ($p=0.272$; $RR=1.126$ 95% CI 0.911–1.191), treatment initiation interval ($p=0.021$; $RR=0.698$ 95% CI 0.494–0.986). Factors that had a statistically significant relationship with treatment success were age, marital status, and treatment initiation interval.