

# Pengaruh Pandemi COVID-19 terhadap Keberhasilan Pengobatan Tuberkulosis di Tiga Puskesmas Wilayah Kota Depok = Effect of COVID-19 Pandemic on The Success of Tuberculosis Treatment at Three Public Health Center in Depok City Region

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## Abstrak

Tuberkulosis (TB) menjadi salah satu penyebab kematian tertinggi di dunia, dimana Indonesia pada tahun 2019 menjadi negara penyumbang kasus Tuberkulosis terbanyak kedua di dunia. Pengaruh pandemi COVID-19 dikhawatirkan akan mempersulit penanggulangan TB yang dapat dievaluasi melalui tingkat keberhasilan pengobatan. Studi potong lintang ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis pengaruh pandemi COVID-19 terhadap keberhasilan pengobatan TB di Puskesmas. Sejumlah 418 pasien TB yang menerima OAT KDT Kategori 1 sebelum dan selama pandemi COVID-19 di tiga Puskesmas Wilayah Kota Depok diikutsertakan dengan metode total sampling. Observasi dilakukan terhadap data sekunder dari sistem informasi TB, kartu pengobatan pasien, rekam medis, dan catatan pasien lainnya. Keberhasilan pengobatan ditentukan melalui kategori hasil pengobatan pasien berdasarkan Kementerian Kesehatan RI. Hasil pengobatan sembuh atau pengobatan lengkap dikategorikan sebagai berhasil, sedangkan hasil pengobatan lainnya dimasukkan dalam kategori tidak berhasil. Angka keberhasilan pengobatan selama pandemi meningkat sebesar 10,3% dibandingkan pada periode sebelum COVID-19, dengan nilai berturut-turut sebesar 90,3% dan 80%. Pandemi COVID-19 ditemukan berpengaruh signifikan ( $p = 0,005$ ) secara statistik terhadap keberhasilan pengobatan pasien TB di tiga puskesmas. Hanya ditemukan 5 pasien TB (1,8%) yang mengalami koinfeksi COVID-19. Faktor yang mempengaruhi keberhasilan pengobatan meliputi usia dan komorbid selama pandemi COVID-19 serta lama pengobatan pasien pada kedua periode.

.....Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the highest causes of death in the world, where Indonesia in 2019 became country that contributed second most Tuberculosis cases in the world. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic feared to complicate TB management which can be evaluated through success rate of treatment. This cross-sectional study was conducted to analyze the effect of COVID-19 pandemic on TB success treatment in public health centers. A total of 418 TB patients who received anti-TB FDC Category I before and during COVID-19 pandemic in three Puskesmas Depok city region were included with total sampling method. Observations were made on secondary data from TB information systems, patient treatment cards, medical records, and other patient records. Success treatment are determined through category of patient treatment outcomes based on the Health Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia. The results of cured treatment or complete treatment are categorized as successful, while other treatment results are included in the category of unsuccessful. The success rate of treatment during the pandemic increased by 10.3% compared to the period before COVID-19, with successive values of 90.3% and 80%. The COVID19 pandemic was found to have a significant effect ( $p = 0.005$ ) statistically on the successful treatment of TB patients in three health centers. Only 5 TB patients (1.8%) were found to have COVID-19 co-infection. Factors influencing treatment success include age and comorbidities during the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the length of treatment of patients in both periods.