

# Faktor Keberhasilan Pengobatan Pasien Tuberkulosis Resisten Obat di RSUP Persahabatan Tahun 2018-2022 = Treatment Success Factors for Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis Patients at RSUP Persahabatan in 2018-2022

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## Abstrak

Latar Belakang Tuberkulosis (TB) adalah penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan oleh *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, dengan resistensi obat menjadi tantangan utama dalam pengobatannya. Indonesia menempati peringkat kedua kasus TB terbanyak di dunia, dan banyak faktor seperti usia, jenis kelamin, komorbid dan faktor lain yang mempengaruhi keberhasilan pengobatan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan faktor-faktor yang mendukung keberhasilan pengobatan TB resistan di RSUP Persahabatan, terutama selama periode 2018–2022, dan untuk memberikan rekomendasi kebijakan yang lebih baik.

Metode Penelitian ini adalah studi dengan pendekatan cross-sectional, menggunakan data rekam medis pasien TB-RO paru di RSUP Persahabatan Jakarta dari 2018 hingga 2022. Kriteria inklusi adalah pasien 15 tahun yang terdiagnosis TB-RO paru, sedangkan kriteria eksklusi mencakup rekam medis tidak lengkap, pasien dalam pengobatan, atau yang dipindahkan ke rumah sakit lain. Dengan sampel minimal 87 orang, analisis data dilakukan menggunakan SPSS 27.0, dengan uji normalitas Kolmogorov-Smirnov dan Uji Chi Square untuk kelompok kategorik. Hasil Dari 160 pasien, 75 (46,87 %) sembuh, dan 85 (53,12 %) tidak sembuh. Tidak ada korelasi yang signifikan antara usia ( $p=0.99$ ), jenis kelamin ( $p=0.25$ ), IMT ( $p=0.26$ ), pendidikan ( $p=0.93$ ), jenis resistensi ( $p=0.57$ ), penyakit komorbid berupa diabetes melitus tipe 2 ( $p=0.60$ ), dan HIV( $p=0.22$ ), kebiasaan merokok ( $p=0.84$ ), beban bakteri ( $p=0.14$ ), dan kepatuhan (dengan atau tanpa pengawasan minum obat/PMO) ( $p=0.38$ ). Kesimpulan Angka keberhasilan pengobatan TB-RO di RSUP Persahabatan 2018-2022 adalah 46,87%, dengan faktor-faktor seperti usia, jenis kelamin, pendidikan, IMT, komorbid, merokok, bacterial load, dan kepatuhan (ada/tidak PMO) tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kesembuhan.

.....Background Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, with drug resistance representing a significant challenge in its treatment. Indonesia has the second highest number of TB cases in the world, with numerous factors, including age, gender, comorbid and other factors, influencing the success of treatment. This study aimed to identify factors that facilitate the successful treatment of drug resistant TB at RSUP Persahabatan, particularly during the period 2018-2022, and to provide more effective policy recommendations. Methods This was a cross-sectional study, utilizing medical record data of patients with pulmonary O-TB at RSUP Persahabatan Jakarta from 2018 to 2022. In order to be included in the study, patients had to be at least 15 years of age and have been diagnosed with pulmonary TB-RO. Patients who did not meet these criteria were excluded from the study, including those with incomplete medical records, those who were taking medication, and those who had been transferred to other hospitals. A minimum sample size of 87 individuals was utilized for data analysis, which was conducted using the SPSS 27.0 software. This involved the application of both the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test and the Chi- Square test for categorical groups. Results Of the 160 patients, 75 (46.87%) were cured, while 85 (53.12%) were not. No significant correlation was identified between age ( $p=0.99$ ), gender

( $p=0.25$ ), BMI ( $p=0.26$ ), education ( $p=0.93$ ), type of resistance ( $p=0.57$ ), comorbid diseases such as type 2 diabetes mellitus ( $p=0.60$ ), and HIV ( $p=0.22$ ), smoking habits ( $p=0.84$ ), bacterial load ( $p=0.14$ ), and compliance (with or without medication supervision/PMO) ( $p=0.38$ ). Conclusion The success rate of DR-TB treatment at RSUP Persahabatan from 2018 to 2022 was 46.87%. No significant effect was observed for any of the following factors: age, gender, education, BMI, comorbidities, smoking, bacterial load, and compliance (with or without PMO) on the likelihood of a cure.