

Analisis implementasi kebijakan pengendalian penyakit kusta di Propinsi DKI Jakarta tahun 2012 = Analysis of leprosy control policy implementation in the Province of Jakarta special capital region in 2012

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Abstrak

Masih tingginya proporsi Multi Basiller (MB) diatas 80 persen dari tahun 2009 sampai 2012 di Provinsi DKI Jakarta, mengindikasikan bahwa peluang penularan penyakit kusta cukup tinggi dan program pengendalian penyakit kusta masih belum berjalan optimal sesuai dengan kebijakan pengendalian penyakit kusta. Mengidentifikasi permasalahan implementasi pengendalian penyakit kusta ditinjau dari aspek aktor, konteks, konten dan proses. Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif.

Hasil menunjukkan bahwa dari aspek aktor, konteks, konten dan proses belum berjalan baik yang mengakibatkan program nasional dan di Propinsi DKI Jakarta belum searah sehingga target pengendalian penyakit kusta belum tercapai. Saran sebagai program memerlukan pengembangan karena dari ketersediaan tenaga dan dana belum memadai serta belum ada kebijakan teknis pengendalian penyakit kusta.

Kesimpulan : Pengendalian penyakit kusta memerlukan acuan dan pedoman dalam pelaksanaan agar tercapai target pengendalian penyakit kusta yaitu kebijakan. Oleh karena itu disarankan pelaksanaan pengendalian dilaksanakan secara komprehensif dari pusat, dinas kesehatan, sudin sampai level puskesmas serta menetapkan tujuan pengendalian penyakit kusta dalam bentuk eliminasi atau eradikasi dan kebijakan teknis pengendalian penyakit kusta.

The proportion of multibacillary (MB) leprosy in the Province of Jakarta Special Capital Region from 2009 to 2012 is well above 80 percent. This indicates that the risk of contracting leprosy among urban people is still high and that leprosy control programs have not brought significant improvement. Current programs have limited capacity to reach the objectives specified in leprosy control policies. The purpose of this study is to identify the problems in current leprosy control programs in terms of actors, contexts, contents, and process. This study applies the qualitative method.

Results show that all aspects of leprosy control programs (actor, context, content, and process) are still far from satisfactory. It is also found that leprosy control programs, both at national and provincial levels, lack effective coordination, which prevent them from achieving their objectives. This study analyzes leprosy control programs using four variables: actor, context, content, and process, which are found to be unsatisfactory because of lack of coordination.

This finding clearly suggests that a considerable improvement needs to be carried out for a more effective leprosy control programs in Indonesia. However, there remain three main obstacles: unqualified human resources, insufficient fund, and lack of practical policies on leprosy control. These setbacks call for more comprehensive and practical guidelines and regulations to improve the quality of leprosy control programs at all levels of bureaucracy, from the central government to local Public Health Centers. Additionally, policymakers also need to define the right approach for leprosy control programs?either elimination or eradication? and to develop a more comprehensive and practical policies on leprosy control.