

Evaluasi pengobatan Tuberkulosis Multi Drug Resisten (Cohort Review Six Month) selama enam bulan di penampungan Klibur Domin Timur Leste dan Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Persahabatan Jakarta Indonesia = Cohort Review Tuberculosis Multi Drug Resistans six months in penampungan Klibur Domin Timur Laste and Persahabatan Hospital Jakarta Indonesia

Neusa Oliveira Texeira L, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20417082&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Insidens Multi-drug resistant pulmonary tuberculosis (TB-MDR) meningkat hampir 2% tiap tahun sedangkan prevalensinya di dunia 4,3%. WHO melaporkan bahwa kasus TB-MDR tahun 2008 di Indonesia terjadi 6427 kasus.

Tujuan : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan identifikasi TB-MDR di Rumah sakit Umum Pusat Persahabatan dan Klibur Domin Timur laste dengan melakukan evaluasi selama enam bulan.

Metode : Penelitian dilakukan dengan kohor retrospektif November 2014 dari rekam medis pasien TB-MDR di RSUP Persahabatan Jakarta dan Penampungan Klibur Domin Timoe Leste. Pemilihan sampel di RSUP Persahabatan dengan cluster random sampling sedangkan di Klibur Domin dengan total sampling.

Hasil : Total sampel 49 yaitu 32 pasien di RSUP Persahabatan Jakarta dan 17 pasien di penampungan Klibur Domin Timor Leste yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Jenis kelamin laki-laki paling banyak ditemukan baik di RSUP Persahabatan Jakarta (75%) maupun di Penampungan klibur Domin Timor Leste (94,1%) dengan usia produktif (35-44 tahun). Dari karakteristik dasar pengobatan ditemukan riwayat pengobatan ulang kategori II 37,5% paling banyak di RSUP Persahabatan dan di Klibur Domin 82,3% .Hasil pemeriksaan mikroskopis positif di RSUP Persahabatan 65,6% sedangkan di Klibur Domin 100%. Dari pola diagnostik di RSUP Persahabatan ditemukan pemeriksaan gabungan kultur+GenXpert yang terbanyak yaitu 50% sedangkan di Klibur Domin cenderung hanya mendapat diagnosis TB-MDR dari satu pemeriksaan yaitu kultur 64,7% dan Genxpert 18,8%. diterapi.Berdasarkan pola resistensi masing-masing di RSUP Persahabatan yaitu resisten R,H,E,S (56,2%) dan Klibur Domin resisten R,H (70,5%). Kesimpulan : Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa betapa pentingnya mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi terjadinya TB-MDR, perlunya pemantauan yang terus menerus dan pengobatan yang segera dan tepat. Pada penelitian ini dapat diketahui bahwa tidak terdapat perbedaan yang menonjol dalam penegakan diagnosis, pemantauan dan pengobatan pasien TB-MDR di RSUP Persahabatan dan Timur Laste.;

<hr>

ABSTRACT

Introduction : Multi-drug resistant with pulmonary tuberculosis (TB-MDR) incidence rise to 2% every year, meanwhile prevalence of TB-MDR in the world is 4.3%. WHO report estimated that at 2008 cases of TB MDR in Indonesia were 6427. Objective : The aim of this study is to determine identification of TB-MDR

at Persahabatan hospital and Klibur Domin Timur Leste with six months cohort review approach. Methods : This retrospective cohort study was conducted November 2014 from the medical records of TB-MDR patients at Persahabatan Jakarta hospital and Klibur Domin Care of Timor Leste. The sample selection at Persahabatan hospital was with cluster random sampling and Klibur Domin care was with total sampling. Results. Out of a total of 49 patients, 32 patients at Persahabatan Jakarta hospital and 17 patients at Klibur Domin Care Timor Leste, all include inclusion criteria. Male most commonly found in Persahabatan hospital (75%) and Klibur Domin care of Timor Leste (94.1%) with the productive age (35-44 years). From basic characteristics of the history of anti tuberculosis drugs found, category II was most common at Persahabatan hospital (37.5%) and Klibur Domin care was also found to have category II most common (82,3%). Acid fast bacilli positive in Persahabatan hospital was 65.6% and Klibur Domin Timor Leste 100%. Resistance respectively at Persahabatan hospital was R,H,E,S resistant (56.2%) and Klibur Domin care was R,H resistant (70,5%). Conclusion. This study shows the importance of knowing the factors that influence occurrence of TB-MDR, the need of continues monitoring, immediate and appropriate treatment. In this study can be seen that there is no significant difference at diagnosis, monitoring and treatment of TB-MDR at Persahabatan Hospital and Klibur Domin shelter at East Timor.;

Introduction : Multi-drug resistant with pulmonary tuberculosis (TB-MDR) incidence rise to 2% every year, meanwhile prevalence of TB-MDR in the world is 4.3%. WHO report estimated that at 2008 cases of TB MDR in Indonesia were 6427. Objective : The aim of this study is to determine identification of TB-MDR at Persahabatan hospital and Klibur Domin Timur Leste with six months cohort review approach. Methods : This retrospective cohort study was conducted November 2014 from the medical records of TB-MDR patients at Persahabatan Jakarta hospital and Klibur Domin Care of Timor Leste. The sample selection at Persahabatan hospital was with cluster random sampling and Klibur Domin care was with total sampling. Results. Out of a total of 49 patients, 32 patients at Persahabatan Jakarta hospital and 17 patients at Klibur Domin Care Timor Leste, all include inclusion criteria. Male most commonly found in Persahabatan hospital (75%) and Klibur Domin care of Timor Leste (94.1%) with the productive age (35-44 years). From basic characteristics of the history of anti tuberculosis drugs found, category II was most common at Persahabatan hospital (37.5%) and Klibur Domin care was also found to have category II most common (82,3%). Acid fast bacilli positive in Persahabatan hospital was 65.6% and Klibur Domin Timor Leste 100%. Resistance respectively at Persahabatan hospital was R,H,E,S resistant (56.2%) and Klibur Domin care was R,H resistant (70,5%). Conclusion. This study shows the importance of knowing the factors that influence occurrence of TB-MDR, the need of continues monitoring, immediate and appropriate treatment. In this study can be seen that there is no significant difference at diagnosis, monitoring and treatment of TB-MDR at Persahabatan Hospital and Klibur Domin shelter at East Timor.,

Introduction : Multi-drug resistant with pulmonary tuberculosis (TB-MDR) incidence rise to 2% every year, meanwhile prevalence of TB-MDR in the world is 4.3%. WHO report estimated that at 2008 cases of TB MDR in Indonesia were 6427. Objective : The aim of this study is to determine identification of TB-MDR at Persahabatan hospital and Klibur Domin Timur Leste with six months cohort review approach. Methods : This retrospective cohort study was conducted November 2014 from the medical records of TB-MDR patients at Persahabatan Jakarta hospital and Klibur Domin Care of Timor Leste. The sample selection at Persahabatan hospital was with cluster random sampling and Klibur Domin care was with total sampling. Results. Out of a total of 49 patients, 32 patients at Persahabatan Jakarta hospital and 17 patients at Klibur Domin Care Timor Leste, all include inclusion criteria. Male most commonly found in Persahabatan hospital (75%) and Klibur Domin care of Timor Leste (94.1%) with the

productive age (35-44 years). From basic characteristics of the history of anti tuberculosis drugs found, category II was most common at Persahabatan hospital (37.5%) and Klibur Domin care was also found to have category II most common (82,3%). Acid fast bacilli positive in Persahabatan hospital was 65.6% and Klibur Domin Timor Leste 100%. Resistance respectively at Persahabatan hospital was R,H,E,S resistant (56.2%) and Klibur Domin care was R,H resistant (70,5%). Conclusion. This study shows the importance of knowing the factors that influence occurrence of TB-MDR, the need of continues monitoring, immediate and appropriate treatment. In this study can be seen that there is no significant difference at diagnosis, monitoring and treatment of TB-MDR at Persahabatan Hospital and Klibur Domin shelter at East Timor.]