

Faktor yang mempengaruhi lama konversi pada pasien tuberkulosis multidrug resistant tb mdr = Influencing factors conversion time in multidrug resistant tuberculosis patients mdr tb

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pengobatan TB MDR memiliki hasil yang buruk dengan keberhasilan hanya 48% di dunia. Salah satu indikator keberhasilan pengobatan adalah konversi dini. Identifikasi faktor yang mempengaruhi konversi merupakan hal yang penting.

Metode: Penelitian ini dilakukan secara kohort retrospektif dengan menggunakan rekam medik pasien TB MDR di RSUP Persahabatan Jakarta yang berobat selama bulan Agustus 2009 - Desember 2013.

Hasil: Dari 436 pasien terdapat 248 pasien laki-laki (56.6%). Sebanyak 256 pasien (58,7%) mengalami konversi biakan dalam dua bulan pengobatan. Nilai tengah waktu konversi adalah 44 hari. Faktor yang memperlambat lama konversi adalah jenis kelamin perempuan (aHR 0,808; [95%CI 0,659-0,991]), IMT pasien kurang (0,792; [0,637-0,983]), ditemukan gambaran kavitas pada foto toraks (0,781;[0,634-0,961]), bacterial load 2+ (0,617;[0,439-0,869]), bacterial load 3+ (0,701;[0,501-0,979]), riwayat pengobatan OAT sebelumnya dengan lini kedua (0,597;[0,415-0,858]), jumlah resisten obat > 2 OAT (0,614;[0,429-0,879]), kelompok pasien Pre XDR dan TB XDR (0,486;[0,305-0,776]), dan jumlah limfosit rendah (0,681;[0,524-0,885]).

Kesimpulan: Jenis kelamin perempuan, IMT kurang, gambaran kavitas pada foto toraks, tingginya bacterial load, riwayat pengobatan OAT sebelumnya dengan lini kedua, jumlah resisten obat > 2 OAT, kelompok pasien Pre XDR dan TB XDR serta limfositopenia berhubungan dengan lamanya konversi pada pasien TB MDR.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Treatment for MDR-TB has a poor outcomes, success rate was only 48% worldwide. One indicator of treatment success is early culture conversion. Identification of potential factors associated with culture conversion are important.

Methods: A cohort retrospective study using medical records of MDR-TB patients of Persahabatan Hospital during August 2009 until December 2013. Data were analyzed using multivariate analysis.

Results : Of a total 436 patients, there are 248 patients (56.6%) were males. Two hundred fifty six patients (58,7%) had sputum culture conversion at two months. The median time to culture conversion was 44 days. The factors for longer sputum culture conversion were female (aHR 0,808; [95%CI 0,659-0,991]), underweight patients (0,792; [0,637-0,983]), cavitaty on chest radiograph (0,781;[0,634-0,961]), bacterial load 2+ (0,617;[0,439-0,869]), bacterial load 3+ (0,701;[0,501-0,979]), previous TB treatment with second line drugs (0,597;[0,415-0,858]), resistance to more 2 TB drugs (0,614;[0,429-0,879]), pre XDR and XDR-TB (0,486;[0,305-0,776]), and lower lymphocytes count (0,681;[0,524-0,885]).

Conclusion: Female, underweight patients, cavitaty, high bacterial load, previous TB treatment with second line drugs, resistance to more 2 TB drugs, resistance to rifampicine, isoniazid and other second line drugs,

and lower lymphocytes count were associated with longer time culture conversion in MDR-TB patients.;Introduction: Treatment for MDR-TB has a poor outcomes, success rate was only 48% worldwide. One indicator of treatment success is early culture conversion. Identification of potential factors associated with culture conversion are important.

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