

Prevalensi kejadian resistensi rifampisin pada pasien TB HIV dan faktor faktor yang mempengaruhi = Prevalence of rifampicin resistance in TB HIV patients and its contributing factors

Jerry Nasarudin, author

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Abstrak

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Latar belakang : Pasien HIV berisiko 20-37 kali lipat terinfeksi TB, dan TB merupakan penyebab kematian tertinggi pada HIV. Resistensi OAT menjadi masalah utama dalam pengobatan TB terutama pada pasien HIV, hal ini berujung pada peningkatan mortalitas dan biaya. Rifampisin merupakan OAT utama, dibuktikan dengan kesembuhan yang rendah pada regimen tanpa rifampisin, sehingga perlu diketahui prevalensi resistensi rifampisin dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pada pasien TB-HIV.

Tujuan : Mengetahui prevalensi resistensi rifampisin pada pasien TB-HIV dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi.

Metode : Studi potong lintang terhadap 196 pasien TB-HIV yang menjalani pemeriksaan Xpert MTB-RIF di poli pelayanan terpadu HIV RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo selama tahun 2012-2015. Analisa bivariat untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor-faktor dengan kejadian resistensi rifampisin. Analisa multivariat menggunakan uji regresi logistik.

Hasil dan Pembahasan : Pada 196 pasien yang menjadi subjek penelitian, didapatkan prevalensi resistensi rifampisin sebesar 13,8%. Usia, jenis kelamin, riwayat penggunaan ARV, dan TB ekstra paru tidak berhubungan dengan kejadian resistensi rifampisin pada TB-HIV. CD4 < 100 mempengaruhi kejadian resistensi rifampisin (OR 2,57; 95% IK 0,99-6,69), Riwayat pengobatan TB mempengaruhi kejadian resistensi rifampisin (OR 3,98; 95% IK 1,68-9,44).

Kesimpulan : Prevalensi resistensi rifampisin TB-HIV di RSUPN Cipto

Mangunkusumo sebesar 13,8%. Riwayat TB mempengaruhi kejadian resistensi rifampisin pada pasien TB-

HIV. **ABSTRACT**
Background: HIV patients have 20-37 fold risk of getting TB infection and TB is

the leading cause of death among them. Anti tuberculosis drug resistance is a major problem in the treatment of tuberculosis with rifampicin as one of the main drug. We need more information about prevalence of rifampicin resistance and its contributing factors in TB-HIV patients.

Aim: To determine the prevalence of rifampicin resistance in TB-HIV patients and its contributing factors.

Method : A cross sectional study of 196 TB-HIV patients who underwent Xpert MTB/RIF examination at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital during the year 2012-2015.

Correlation
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was done using bivariate analysis. Multivariate analysis was done using logistic regression test.

Result and Discussion : From 196 patients, we found prevalence of 13,8% rifampicin resistance. CD4 < 100 affects the incidence of rifampicin resistance (OR2.5;95% CI 0.99-6.69). History of TB treatment affects the incidence of rifampicin resistance (OR3.98;95%CI 1.68-9.44).

Conclusion : Prevalence of rifampicin resistance in TB-HIV patients in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital is 13.8%. History of TB treatment affects the incidence of rifampicin resistance in TB-HIV patients. ;Background: HIV patients have 20-37 fold risk of getting TB infection and TB is

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