

Pengendalian TB berbasis masyarakat : pemberdayaan santri sebagai agen perubah di Pondok Pesantren Kabupaten Garut Jawa Barat = Community based tb control empowerment of pupils as agent of change at an Islamic boarding school in Garut Regency West Java Province

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Rendahnya cakupan penemuan kasus TB di Indonesia berdampak padaberlanjutnya proses transmisi infeksi Mycobacterium Tuberculosis M.tb dimasyarakat. Pondok pesantren merupakan populasi rentan dan berisiko dengankarakteristik hunian relatif padat, sanitasi lingkungan kurang sehat. Beberapa kasus TB terjadi di pondok pesantren, akibat rendahnya kesadaran santri terhadap gejala TB sehingga berdampak pada akses layanan kesehatan. Perlu upaya pengendalian TB dengan melibatkan masyarakat sebagai solusi ketika pemerintah kurang memiliki kapasitas menyediakan layanan dan menjangkau penderita TB. Permasalahan yang sama terjadi di Kabupaten Garut, yaitu terbatasnya sumber daya kesehatan untuk menjangkau dan mengawasi penderita TB. Kegiatan pemberdayaan santri sebagai kader TB di pondok pesantren merupakan inovasi dalam upaya menjembatani suspek dan penderita TB untuk mendapatkan akses ke fasilitas kesehatan atau active case finding TB. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dampak positif pemberdayaan santri kader TB terhadap aksesibilitas layanan TB di fasilitas kesehatan. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode kuantitatif dengan menggunakan desain quasi eksperimen rancangan "nonequivalent control group design", dan metode kualitatif menggunakan wawancara mendalam. Studi ini dilakukan di enam pondok pesantren dengan jumlah sampel 493 orang, masing-masing tiga pondok pesantren intervensi sampel 232 orang dan tiga pondok pesantren non-intervensi jumlah sampel 236 orang. Penelitian ini membuktikan bahwa pemberdayaan santri kader TB di pondok pesantren di Kabupaten Garut memberikan pengaruh yang signifikan yaitu peningkatan proporsi aksesibilitas layanan TB di fasilitas kesehatan sebesar 41.4 pada kelompok intervensi. Santri yang tinggal di pondok pesantren intervensi berpeluang 3.9 kali lebih besar untuk mengakses layanan TB di fasilitas kesehatan dibandingkan yang tinggal di non-intervensi. Intervensi ini juga berhasil menemukan 14 kasus TB positif di pondok pesantren dengan tingkat keberhasilan conversion rate dan cure rate masing-masing sebesar 100. Program ini perlu direplikasi di wilayah lain mengingat di Indonesia terdapat pondok pesantren dengan kondisi tidak jauh berbeda dengan lokasi dan kondisi penelitian ini. Kata kunci : Santri, Kader TB, akses layanan TB, pondok pesantren

ABSTRACT

The low coverage of cases of TB in Indonesia has an impact on the continuation of the process of transmission of infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis M.tb in the community. Students in Islamic Boarding Schools are vulnerable and are at risk populations with relatively dense residential characteristics and poor environmental sanitation. Some cases of TB occurred in the boarding school due to the low knowledge TB symptoms among students. This problem, in turn, leads to low access to health care. There is a need for involving the community when the government lacks the capacity to provide services and reach out to people with TB. The same problems occur in Garut, namely the limited health resources and workforce to

recruit and supervise TB patients. The empowerment of students as a cadre of TB in a boarding school is an effort to bridge suspected TB patients to gain access to a health facility or active TB case finding. This study aims to determine the positive impact of empowering students as TB Cadre on the accessibility of TB health services. The method used is quantitative by using a quasi experimental design non equivalent control group design, and qualitative method in the form of interviews. The study was conducted in six boarding schools with a sample size of 493 people, The intervention group consists of three boarding schools with 232 students, while the rest of the boarding schools with 236 students was chosen as the non intervention group. This study proves that the empowerment of students cadre of TB in the boarding school in Garut has a significant and positive impact. It is observed that there was an increase in the proportion of service accessibility TB in health facilities as much as 41.4 in the intervention group. Students who live in the intervention group were 3.9 times more likely to access TB services in health facilities compared to those living in non intervention. This intervention also managed to find 14 positive TB cases in the boarding school with a conversion rate and cure rate of 100 . This program needs to be replicated in other regions in Indonesia, considering that there are many boarding schools with similar conditions across Indonesia. Keywords Students, TB Cadre, Access to TB service, Islamic Boarding School