

Profil lost to follow-up dan faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi pada pasien TB-HIV di RSCM = Profile of lost to follow up and contributing factors among tb-hiv patients in RSCM

Aruan, Reagan Paulus Rintar, author

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Pasien TB-HIV yang mengalami lost to follow-up dapat menjadi sumber penularan, resistensi obat, meningkatnya angka morbiditas dan mortalitas. Dibutuhkan data tentang proporsi lost to follow-up pasien TB-HIV, serta faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi.

Tujuan : Mengetahui profil lost to follow-up pasien TB-HIV dan faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi.

Metode: Desain penelitian menggunakan kohort retrospektif terhadap pasien TB-HIV rawat jalan di RSCM tahun 2015-2017. Analisis univariat untuk mendapatkan data profil pasien TB-HIV. Analisis bivariat dan multivariat untuk mengetahui besar pengaruh faktor-faktor terkait lost to follow-up pasien TB-HIV. Analisis multivariat untuk mendapatkan Odds Ratio (OR) dari setiap faktor.

Hasil: Hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan proporsi lost to follow-up pasien TB-HIV sebesar 39% dengan karakteristik sebagai berikut, laki-laki (74,4%), usia 30 tahun (76,9%), jumlah penghasilan dibawah upah minimum regional Jakarta (87,2%), status fungsional ambulatory-bedridden (51,3%), frekuensi ganti transportasi 2 kali (51,3%), lama menunggu pengobatan 2jam (87,2%), jumlah obat <12 (56,4%), tempat tinggal di Jakarta (92,3%), mengalami efek samping obat (56,4%) dan status imunodefisiensi berat (84,6%). Lost to follow-up TB-HIV paling banyak terjadi pada bulan ke-2 pengobatan TB. Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan jumlah penghasilan dibawah upah minimum regional Jakarta (OR 6,58; IK 95%(2,27-19,08); nilai p=0,001) paling berpengaruh terhadap lost to follow-up pasien TB-HIV.

Kesimpulan : Proporsi lost to follow-up pasien TB-HIV sebesar 39%. Lost to follow-up TB-HIV paling banyak terjadi pada bulan ke-2 pengobatan TB. Jumlah penghasilan dibawah upah minimum regional Jakarta menjadi faktor paling memengaruhi lost to follow-up pasien TB-HIV

.....Background. TB-HIV patients whose lost to follow-up can be followed up for transmission, drug resistance, patients and mortality. We required data for proportion of lost to follow up TB-HIV, factors associated within.

Aim.To find out the profile of lost to follow-up in TB-HIV patients and influencing factors.

Methods. The study design used a retrospective cohort of outpatient TB-HIV patients at the RSCM in 2015-2017. Univariate analysis to obtain profile data for TB-HIV patients. Bivariate and multivariate analysis to determine the effect of factors related to lost to follow-up of TB-HIV patients. Multivariate analysis to get Odds Ratio (OR) from each factor.

Results. The results of univariate analysis were the proportion of lost to follow-up TB-HIV patients by 39%. The basic characteristics of each patient lost to follow-up TB-HIV were: Men (74.4%), age 30 years (76.9%), total income under the regional minimum wage of Jakarta (87.2%), functional status of ambulatory bedridden (51.3%), frequency of change transportation twice (51.3%), long waiting for treatment 2 hours (87.2%), number of drugs <12 (56.4%), place of residence in Jakarta (92.3%), experiencing drug side effects

(56, 4%), severe immune status (84.6%). Most lost during the second month of TB treatment. The results of multivariate analysis of income under the minimum regional of Jakarta (OR 6.58; IK 95% (2.27-19.08)) most influence the lost to follow-up of TB-HIV patients.

Conclusion. The proportion of lost to follow-up for TB-HIV patients was 39%. Most were lost on the second month of TB treatment. Total income of under the minimum regional of Jakarta was the most influential factor in lost to follow-up of TB-HIV patients.