

Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan keteraturan berobat penderita tuberkulosis paru di Balai Pengobatan dan pemberantasan penyakit paru (BP4) Kota Palembang tahun 1999

Ahmad Rozali Namursa, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Penyakit Tuberkulosis Paru (TB Paru) sampai saat ini masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang serius terutama di negara-negara berkembang termasuk Indonesia. Kunci utama dalam pemberantasan penyakit ini adalah keteraturan berobat penderita. Oleh karena itu perlu diketahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan keteraturan berobat penderita TB Paru.

Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Juni dan Juli tahun 2000. Disain penelitian adalah cross sectional. Populasi penelitian adalah penderita yang mulai berobat di BP4 kota Palembang selama bulan Januari - Desember 2000 dan di diagnose sebagai penderita TB Paru. Sample diambil secara purposif berjumlah 221 orang, merupakan seluruh penderita yang berobat di BP4 kota Palembang pada bulan Januari - Desember 1999 dan di diagnose sebagai penderita TB Paru.

Dari 221 responden dalam penelitian, 35% diantaranya tidak teratur minum obat. Hasil analisis bivariat terhadap 14 variabel bebas dengan variabel terikat, menghasilkan 5 variabel yang mempunyai hubungan bermakna ($p < 0,05$) dengan keteraturan berobat, yaitu : sikap pengobat Odds Rasio = 1,987 (95% CI 1.112 - 3.549), jarak ke tempat pengobatan Odds Rasio = 2,171 (95% CI 1.173 - 4.017), persepsi tentang TB Paru Odds Rasio = 3,125 (95% CI 1.138 -- 8.581), manfaat berobat teratur Odds Rasio = 3,648 (95% CI 1.870 - 7.115) dan biaya pengobatan Odds Rasio = 2,754 (95% CI 1.542 - 4.919).

Hasil analisis multivariate dengan menggunakan regresi logistik metode Backward Stepwise dari 5 variabel bebas yang berhubungan bermakna pada analisis bivariat, ternyata hanya 2 variabel yang mempunyai hubungan bermakna ($p < 0,05$) dengan keteraturan berobat, yaitu " biaya pengobatan Odds Rasio 2,2605 (95% CI 1.2370 - 4.1310) dan manfaat berobat teratur Odds Rasio = 2,9716 (95% CI 1.4900 - 5.9267).

Disarankan perlu penyuluhan tentang manfaat berobat teratur bagi penderita TB Paru dan penelitian lebih lanjut mengenai pembiayaan pengobatan TB Paru.

Daftar Pustaka 44 : (1974 - 2000).

abstract

Pulmonary Tuberculosis has been a serious public health problem among people in the developing countries as well as Indonesia. The primary key to eliminating this disease is the regularity of taking medicine (compliance).

This research aimed to discover the factors related to the regularity of taking medicine among Pulmonary

Tuberculosis patients who were undergoing treatment at Lung Clinic or BP4 Palembang from January through December 1999. The research was done in June and July 2000 with cross sectional method. The population was all patients under treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in January through December 2000. The sample was taken purposively as many as 221 people.

Multivariate analysis shows that patients (33.5%) are irregularly taking medicine. Bivariate analysis towards 14 independent variables with dependent variables indicates 5 variables which have significantly relationship ($p < 0.05$) with the regularity of taking medicine, that is : the attitude of provider Odds ratio = 1.987 (95% CI 1.112 - 3.549), the distance to the medical facility Odds ratio = 2.171 (95% CI 1.173 - 4.017), the perception about Pulmonary Tuberculosis Odds ratio = 3.125 (95% CI 1.138 - 8.581), the effectiveness of the regularity of taking medicine Odds ratio = 3.648 (95% CI 1.870 - 7.115) and medical cost Odds ratio = 2.754 (95% CI 1.542 - 4.919).

The multivariate analysis, using logistic regression of Backward Stepwise method, towards 5 independent variables having significant relationship ($p < 0.05$) with the regularity of taking medicine, both are the medical treatment cost Odds ratio = 2.2605 (95% CI 1.2370 - 4.1310) and the effectiveness of the regularity of taking medicine Odds ratio .- 2.9716 (95% CI 1.4900 -5.9267).

The conclusion is that the factor of the regularity of taking medicine among patients of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is strongly influenced by the factor of the effectiveness of the regularity of taking medicine.

It is necessary to recommend more information about the effectiveness of the regularity of taking medicine to the patients of Pulmonary Tuberculosis as well as further research action, to get more knowledge about how strong the influence of medical cost is.

