

SEBARAN FAKTOR RISIKO TUBERKULOSIS RESISTEN OBAT PADA PASIEN TANPA TERAPI PENCEGAHAN TUBERKULOSIS (TPT) DI BERBAGAI PROVINSI DI INDONESIA

SHINTA SHILKIATURRAHMA

211FF03124

Program Studi S1 Farmasi, Fakultas Farmasi

Universitas Bhakti Kencana

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis sebaran faktor risiko tuberkulosis resisten obat (TBRO) pada pasien tanpa terapi pencegahan tuberkulosis (TPT) di berbagai provinsi di Indonesia menggunakan data Survei Kesehatan Indonesia 2023. TBRO merupakan tantangan besar dalam pengendalian tuberkulosis (TB) karena memerlukan penanganan kompleks dan biaya pengobatan tinggi, sementara Indonesia menempati peringkat kedua beban TB tertinggi di dunia. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain analitik kuantitatif dengan studi potong lintang (*cross-sectional*) dan analisis deskriptif. Populasi mencakup seluruh individu berisiko TBRO tanpa TPT dari berbagai kelompok usia dan jenis kelamin. Variabel yang dianalisis meliputi karakteristik individu, faktor sosial ekonomi, perilaku, aspek klinis, dan akses layanan kesehatan. Hasil menunjukkan TBRO paling banyak di Jawa Tengah (55,3%), Kalimantan Timur (32,1%), dan Kepulauan Bangka Belitung (5,7%). Pasien didominasi laki-laki usia produktif, status gizi normal, pendidikan menengah, bekerja di sektor informal atau tidak bekerja, serta terpapar asap rokok pasif. Hambatan utama meliputi keterbatasan pemeriksaan molekuler, distribusi obat TPT yang tidak merata, dan tidak diberikannya TPT oleh tenaga kesehatan meskipun jarak ke fasilitas dasar relatif dekat. Disimpulkan bahwa strategi pengendalian TBRO perlu difokuskan pada peningkatan akses diagnostik molekuler, pemerataan distribusi TPT, edukasi pencegahan, dan penguatan layanan kesehatan di provinsi dengan beban kasus tinggi.

Kata kunci: Tuberkulosis (TB), tuberkulosis resisten obat (TBRO), terapi pencegahan tuberkulosis (TPT), faktor risiko, indonesia, sebaran geografis, akses pelayanan kesehatan, tanggapan karakteristik, perilaku kesehatan, Survei kesehatan Indonesia.

DISTRIBUTION OF RISK FACTORS FOR DRUG-RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS IN PATIENTS WITHOUT TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION THERAPY (TPT) IN VARIOUS PROVINCES IN INDONESIA

SHINTA SHILKIATURRAHMA

211FF03124

Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy,
Bhakti Kencana University

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the distribution of risk factors for drug-resistant tuberculosis (DR-TB) among patients without tuberculosis preventive therapy (TPT) across various provinces in Indonesia, using data from the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey. DR-TB poses a major challenge in TB control due to its complex management and high treatment costs, with Indonesia ranking second in the world for TB burden. This research employed a quantitative analytic approach with a cross-sectional design and descriptive analysis. The study population included all individuals at risk of DR-TB without TPT from various age groups and genders. Variables analyzed included individual characteristics, socioeconomic factors, behavioral factors, clinical aspects, and access to health services. The results showed that DR-TB cases were concentrated in Central Java (55.3%), East Kalimantan (32.1%), and the Bangka Belitung Islands (5.7%). Most patients were male, in the productive age group, had normal nutritional status, attained secondary education, worked in the informal sector or were unemployed, and were exposed to passive cigarette smoke. Key barriers included limited molecular diagnostic capacity, unequal distribution of TPT drugs, and lack of TPT provision by health workers, despite relatively short distances to primary health facilities. In conclusion, DR-TB control strategies should focus on expanding access to molecular diagnostics, ensuring equitable distribution of TPT, strengthening preventive health education, and improving health services in provinces with high case burdens.

Keywords: Tuberculosis (TB), drug-resistant tuberculosis (TBRO), tuberculosis preventive therapy (TPT), risk factors, Indonesia, geographical distribution, access to health services, response characteristics, health behavior, Indonesian health survey.