

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP OF AGE, NUTRITIONAL STATUS, MEDICATION HISTORY, AND HISTORY OF DIABETES MELLITUS WITH ANTITUBERCULOSIS DRUG RESISTANCE IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS AT THE BANDAR LAMPUNG REGIONAL HEALTH CENTER

By

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Background: Drug-resistant tuberculosis (TB-RO) is a form of tuberculosis caused by bacteria that do not respond to antituberculosis drug treatment. This study aims to determine the relationship between age, nutritional status, treatment history, and history of diabetes mellitus with antituberculosis drug resistance in pulmonary tuberculosis patients.

Method: Observational analytical research design, with a case control research design, namely observational analytical epidemiological research that examines the relationship between effects (antituberculosis drug resistance conditions) and risk factors (age, nutritional status, treatment history, and history of diabetes mellitus).

Results: Based on the results of bivariate analysis, there was a significant relationship between the variables of treatment history and history of diabetes mellitus on antituberculosis drug resistance with a result of $p < 0.005$, and there was no significant relationship between the variables of age and nutritional status on antituberculosis drug resistance with a p value > 0.005 .

Conclusion: There is no significant relationship between the variables of age and nutritional status on antituberculosis drug resistance and there is a significant relationship between the variables of treatment history and history of diabetes mellitus on antituberculosis drug resistance at the Bandar Lampung Community Health Center.

Keywords: Age, Antituberculosis Drug resistance, history of diabetes mellitus, nutritional status, treatment history

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN USIA, STATUS GIZI, RIWAYAT PENGOBATAN, DAN RIWAYAT DIABETES MELITUS DENGAN RESISTANSI OBAT ANTITUBERKULOSIS PADA PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS PARU DI PUSKESMAS WILAYAH BANDAR LAMPUNG

Oleh

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Latar belakang: Tuberkulosis resistan obat (TB-RO) adalah suatu bentuk tuberkulosis yang diakibatkan oleh bakteri yang tidak merespons pengobatan obat antituberkulosis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara usia, status gizi, riwayat pengobatan, dan riwayat diabetes melitus dengan resistansi obat antituberkulosis pada pasien tuberkulosis paru

Metode: Desain penelitian analitik observasional, dengan desain penelitian *case control*, yaitu penelitian epidemiologis analitik observasional yang menelaah hubungan antara efek (kondisi resistansi obat antituberkulosis) dengan faktor risiko (usia, status gizi, riwayat pengobatan, dan riwayat diabetes melitus).

Hasil: Berdasarkan hasil analisis bivariat, terdapat hubungan bermakna antara variabel riwayat pengobatan dan riwayat diabetes melitus terhadap resistansi obat antituberkulosis dengan hasil $p < 0.005$, serta tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara variabel usia dan status gizi terhadap resistansi obat antituberkulosis dengan nilai $p > 0.005$.

Simpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna pada variabel usia dan status gizi terhadap resistansi obat antituberkulosis dan terdapat hubungan bermakna pada variabel riwayat pengobatan dan riwayat diabetes melitus terhadap resistansi obat antituberkulosis di Puskesmas Bandar Lampung.

Kata Kunci: Resistansi OAT, riwayat pengobatan, riwayat diabetes melitus, status gizi, usia.