

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LENGTH OF TREATMENT, HIV HISTORY, AND COMPLIANCE WITH MEDICATION WITH ANTI TUBERCULOSIS DRUG RESISTANCE IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE BANDAR LAMPUNG COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

By

NURUL LUTFIAH PUTRI

Background: Drug-resistant tuberculosis (TB-RO) is a form of tuberculosis caused by bacteria that do not respond to anti tuberculosis drug treatment. This study aims to determine the relationship between length of treatment, history of HIV, and adherence to taking medication with anti tuberculosis drug resistance in pulmonary tuberculosis patients.

Method: Observational analytical research design, with a cross sectional research design, namely an observational analytical epidemiological studi that examines the relationship between the effect (anti tuberculosis drug resistance condition) and risk factors (length of treatment, HIV history, and adherence to taking medication).

Result: Based on the results of bivariate analysis, there was a significant relationship between the medication adherence carriable and anti-tubercuosis drug resistance with a result of $p < 0.005$, and there was no significant relationship between the length of treatment variable and HIV history and anti-tuberculosis drug resistance with a p value > 0.005 .

Conclusion: There is no significant relationship between the variables length of treatment and history of HIV on anti-tuberculosis drug resistance and there is a significant relationship between the variable medication adherence and anti-tuberculosis drug resistance at the Bandar Lampung Community Health Center.

Keywords: OAT resistance, duration of treatment, HIV history, and medication adherence.

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN ANTARA LAMA PENGobatan, RIWAYAT HIV, DAN KEPATUHAN MINUM OBAT DENGAN RESISTANSI OBAT ANTI TUBERKULOSIS DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS BANDAR LAMPUNG

Oleh

NURUL LUTFIAH PUTRI

Latar belakang: Tuberkulosis resistan obat (TB-RO) adalah suatu bentuk tuberkulosis yang diakibatkan oleh bakteri yang tidak merespons pengobatan obat anti tuberkulosis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara lama pengobatan, riwayat HIV, dan kepatuhan minum obat dengan resistansi obat anti tuberkulosis pada pasien tuberkulosis paru

Metode: Desain penelitian analitik observasional, dengan desain penelitian cross sectional, yaitu penelitian epidemiologis analitik observasional yang menelaah hubungan antara efek (kondisi resistansi obat anti tuberkulosis) dengan faktor risiko (lama pengobatan, Riwayat HIV, dan kepatuhan minum obat).

Hasil: Berdasarkan hasil analisis bivariat, terdapat hubungan bermakna antara variabel kepatuhan minum obat terhadap resistansi obat anti tuberkulosis dengan hasil $p < 0.005$, serta tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara variabel lama pengobatan dan Riwayat HIV terhadap resistansi obat anti tuberkulosis dengan nilai $p > 0.005$.

Simpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna pada variabel lama pengobatan dan Riwayat HIV terhadap resistansi obat anti tuberkulosis dan terdapat hubungan bermakna pada variabel kepatuhan minum obat terhadap resistansi obat anti tuberkulosis di Puskesmas Bandar Lampung.

Kata Kunci: Resistansi OAT, lama pengobatan, Riwayat HIV, dan kepatuhan minum obat.