ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN ANTARA REGIMEN TERAPI OBAT ANTI TUBERKULOSIS (OAT) DENGAN KEBERHASILAN TERAPI PADA PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS RESISTEN OBAT (TB-RO) DI RSUD DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK TAHUN 2023–2024

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Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis resisten obat (TB-RO) merupakan tantangan serius dalam pengendalian TB karena membutuhkan regimen terapi yang lebih kompleks, lama, dan berpotensi menimbulkan efek samping. Pemilihan regimen yang tepat sangat penting untuk mencapai keberhasilan terapi. Indonesia menggunakan beberapa regimen, termasuk BPaL/M, jangka pendek, dan jangka panjang. Namun, data mengenai hubungan antara jenis regimen dengan keberhasilan terapi masih terbatas, khususnya di Provinsi Lampung. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara regimen terapi dengan keberhasilan pengobatan pada pasien TB-RO di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik *cross-sectional* dengan data sekunder rekam medis pasien TB-RO tahun 2023–2024. Sebanyak 148 pasien memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Regimen yang diteliti meliputi BPaL/M, regimen jangka pendek, dan regimen jangka panjang. Keberhasilan terapi ditentukan berdasarkan kriteria WHO (sembuh dan pengobatan lengkap). Analisis hubungan digunakan uji *Chi-square* untuk melihat hubungan antara jenis regimen dan keberhasilan terapi.

Hasil: Dari 148 pasien TB-RO, 33 pasien (22,3%) menggunakan regimen BPaL/M, 17 pasien (11,5%) regimen jangka pendek, dan 98 pasien (66,2%) regimen jangka panjang. Sebanyak 124 pasien (83,8%) mencapai keberhasilan terapi, sedangkan 24 pasien (16,2%) mengalami kegagalan. Uji *Chi-square* menunjukkan nilai p=0,584, sehingga tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara jenis regimen terapi OAT dan keberhasilan terapi pada pasien TB-RO di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek.

Kesimpulan: Regimen terapi obat anti tuberkulosis (OAT) tidak berhubungan dengan keberhasilan terapi pada pasien tuberkulosis resisten obat (TB-RO) di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Tahun 2023–2024

Kata Kunci: keberhasilan terapi, regimen BPaL/M, regimen jangka panjang, regimen jangka pendek, tuberkulosis resisten obat

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DRUG REGIMENS AND TREATMENT SUCCESS AMONG DRUG-RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS (DR-TB) PATIENTS AT RSUD DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK, 2023–2024

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Background: Drug-resistant tuberculosis (DR-TB) remains a major challenge in TB control due to the complexity, long duration, and potential side effects of treatment regimens. Selecting an appropriate regimen is crucial to achieve treatment success. In Indonesia, several regimens are used, including BPaL/M, short regimens, and long regimens. However, evidence on the relationship between regimen type and treatment outcomes remains limited, particularly in Lampung Province. This study aimed to analyze the association between treatment regimen and treatment success among DR-TB patients at RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek.
Methods: This was an analytical observational study with a cross-sectional design using secondary data from medical records of DR-TB patients treated in 2023–2024. A total of 148 patients met the inclusion criteria. The regimens analyzed included BPaL/M, short regimen, and long regimen. Treatment success was defined according to WHO criteria (cured and treatment completed). The relationship between regimen type and treatment success was analyzed using the Chi-square test.
Results: Of the 148 DR-TB patients, 33 (22.3%) received the BPaL/M regimen, 17 (11.5%) received the short regimen, and 98 (66.2%) received the long regimen. A total of 124 patients (83.8%) achieved treatment success, while 24 patients (16.2%) had unsuccessful outcomes. The Chi-square test showed a p-value of 0.584, indicating no significant association between treatment regimen and treatment success among DR-TB patients at RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek.
Conclusions: : Treatment regimen was not associated with treatment success among drug-resistant tuberculosis patients at RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek during 2023–2024.

Keywords: BPaL/M regimen, drug-resistant tuberculosis, long regimen, short regimen, treatment success