

Intisari

Latar Belakang: Kasus tuberkulosis di Kabupaten Timor Tengah Utara merupakan yang tertinggi di Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur. Kegiatan intervensi yang dilakukan oleh *World Vision Indonesia* (WVI) yaitu manajemen program pemberantasan tuberkulosis, untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan petugas kesehatan terhadap manajemen program P2TB. Masalah penelitian adalah apakah intervensi manajemen program P2TB oleh WVI meningkatkan efektivitas program pemberantasan tuberkulosis. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui dampak intervensi manajemen program P2TB oleh WVI.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian evaluatif dengan desain *quasi experimental two group post test design*. Pada penelitian evaluatif ini dipilih 1 Puskesmas Rujukan Mandiri (PRM) dan 1 Puskesmas Satelit (PS) untuk Puskesmas yang diintervensi oleh WVI dan 1 PRM dan 1 PS untuk Puskesmas kontrol. Variabel bebas: intervensi manajemen program P2TB yang dilakukan WVI yaitu perencanaan, pengorganisasian, penggerakan-pelaksanaan dan pengawasan. Variabel terikat: angka penemuan penderita, angka kesembuhan, angka konversi dan angka kesalahan laboratorium. Pengambilan sampel dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif.

Hasil: Fungsi perencanaan, pengorganisasian, penggerakan-pelaksanaan dan pengawasan program P2TB di puskesmas yang diintervensi oleh WVI lebih baik daripada Puskesmas kontrol. Efektivitas program P2TB pada Puskesmas intervensi di atas target yang ditetapkan yaitu angka penemuan penderita 70%, angka kesembuhan 80%, angka konversi 85% dan angka kesalahan laboratorium di bawah angka kesalahan maksimal yaitu 5%, sedangkan pada Puskesmas kontrol di bawah target yang ditetapkan dengan angka kesalahan laboratorium di atas angka kesalahan maksimal.

Kesimpulan: Intervensi manajemen program P2TB yang dilakukan oleh WVI, dapat meningkatkan pelaksanaan fungsi-fungsi manajemen dan efektivitas program P2TB.

ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis cases in Timor Tengah Utara regency is the highest in East Nusa Tenggara province. The intervention program held by World Vision Indonesia (WVI) i.e. tuberculosis control management program is to improve health staff knowledge of Tuberculosis Control Program. The problem is that whether the tuberculosis control program management by WVI improves the effectiveness of tuberculosis control program. This study is aimed at finding out the effect of intervention on tuberculosis control program managed by WVI.

Methods: This was an evaluative study with experimental two group post test design. In the evaluative study, there was 1 independent referral public health center and 1 satellite public health center to be intervened by WVI and 1 referral public health center and 1 satellite public health center as a control group. The independent variables were management intervention of tuberculosis control held by WVI, i.e. planning, organizing, operating, and controlling. The dependent variables were case detection rate, cure rate, rate of conversion and error rate. Samples were obtained through purposive sampling method. Data were analyzed in descriptive qualitative method.

Results: The function of planning, organizing, operating, and controlling of tuberculosis control program in public health centers intervened by WVI were better than those of acted as control group public health center. The effectiveness of tuberculosis control program in public health centers intervention above goals specified that was case detection rate 70%, cure rate 80%, conversion rate 85% and error rate under maximal mistake number that was 5%, while at control group public health centers under goals specified with the error rate was above maximal mistake number.

Conclusion: Management intervention of tuberculosis control program held by WVI improved the operation of management functions and effectiveness of tuberculosis control program.