

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis (TBC) adalah penyakit menular yang menjadi salah satu penyebab kematian utama di dunia. Kabupaten Kulon Progo memiliki angka temuan kasus TBC terendah di DIY, Investigasi kontak (IK) merupakan strategi penting dalam deteksi dini kasus TBC. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi faktor yang mempengaruhi rendahnya pelaksanaan IK di Kabupaten Kulon Progo.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dan *Cross Sectional Study*. Penelitian dilakukan secara komprehensif melalui evaluasi program investigasi kontak, evaluasi sistem surveilans, serta analisis faktor yang mempengaruhi rendahnya pelaksanaan investigasi kontak di Kabupaten Kulon Progo tahun 2024.

Hasil: Hasil studi evaluasi program IK, ditemukan yaitu sebanyak 350 kasus TBC, sebesar 57,4% kasus yang sudah IK, 2% kasus TBC dari hasil IK dan 7,5% anak <5 tahun yang menerima TPT. Hambatan dari pelaksanaan program adalah beban tugas yang tinggi sehingga terkendala dalam membagi waktu untuk melakukan IK. Hasil penelitian studi analitik variabel pelatihan ($aPR=2,38$; 95% CI=1.26-4.48), pengetahuan ($aPR=1.31$; 95% CI=1.12-1.53), dan keterampilan ($aPR=2,12$; 95% CI=1.60-2.80) terbukti sebagai faktor yang mempengaruhi pelaksanaan investigasi kontak. Petugas yang melakukan pelatihan kemungkinan 4.041 kali lebih tinggi untuk melakukan IK. Studi pencatatan dan pelaporan IK dengan penilaian formulir TB.03, TB.16K, TB.16RK, TB.06, TB.04, dan TB.03 hasil IK ditemukan bahwa kelengkapan, ketepatan waktu, dan kesederhanaan masih belum optimal.

Kesimpulan: Pelatihan mempengaruhi dalam pelaksanaan IK. Pelaksanaan IK terhambat oleh beban kerja, rendahnya partisipasi kontak erat untuk pemeriksaan lanjutan, kompleksitas pencatatan. Sehingga diperlukan monitoring dan follow up pada setiap programmer TBC dan melakukan workshop terkait IK pada programmer dan kader TBC.

Kata Kunci: Tuberkulosis, Investigasi Kontak, Surveilans, Program

ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis (TBC) is an infectious disease that is one of the leading causes of death in the world. Kulon Progo Regency has the lowest TB case finding rate in Yogyakarta, Contact Investigation (CI) is an important strategy in the early detection of TB cases. This study aims to evaluate the factors that influence the low implementation of CI in Kulon Progo Regency.

Methods: This study used descriptive method and cross sectional study. The research was conducted comprehensively through evaluation of the contact investigation program, evaluation of the surveillance system, and analysis of factors influencing the low implementation of contact investigations in Kulon Progo Regency in 2024

Results: The results of the CI program evaluation study found that there were 350 TB cases, 57.4% of cases that had been CI, 2% of TB cases from CI results and 7.5% of children <5 years who received TPT. The obstacle to the implementation of the program is the high workload so that it is constrained in dividing time to conduct IK. The results of the analytic study showed that training (aPR=2,38; 95% CI=1.26-4.48), knowledge (aPR=1.31; 95% CI=1.12-1.53), and skills (aPR=2,12; 95% CI=1.60-2.80) were factors influencing the implementation of contact investigations. Officers with training were 4.041 times more likely to conduct a contact investigation. Officers who had training were 4.041 times more likely to conduct IK. The study of recording and reporting of CI by assessing forms TB.03, TB.16K, TB.16RK, TB.06, TB.04, and TB.03 of CI results found that completeness, timeliness, and simplicity were still not optimal.

Conclusion: Training influences the implementation of contact investigation (CI). CI implementation is hindered by high workloads, low participation of close contacts in follow-up examinations, and the complexity of recording. Therefore, monitoring and follow-up for each TB program officer, as well as workshops on CI for program officers and TB cadres, are necessary.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Contact Investigation, Surveillance, Program