

INTISARI

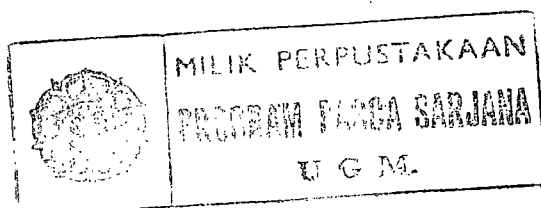
Latar Belakang. Tuberculosis (TBC) merupakan penyakit yang masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di dunia, termasuk di Indonesia. Untuk memutuskan rantai penularan perlu dilakukan pengobatan penderita dengan Obat anti tuberkulosis (OAT). Pengobatan yang tidak rasional menyebabkan kuman *M. tuberculosis* resisten terhadap salah satu atau lebih OAT yang digunakan. Resistensi terhadap OAT merupakan masalah terbesar dalam pengobatan dan pemutusan rantai penularan TBC. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pola resistensi kuman *M. tuberculosis* terhadap OAT, mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan resistensi kuman *M. tuberculosis* terhadap OAT dan konversi dahak pada akhir fase intensif, serta mengetahui hubungan resistensi kuman *M. tuberculosis* terhadap OAT dengan konversi dahak akhir fase intensif.

Metode. Penelitian dilakukan di Propinsi DIY, pada bulan Juli s/d Oktober 2002. Subjek penelitian adalah penderita TBC BTA positif pada 2 atau 3 sputum yang berbeda dan berusia di atas 15 tahun yang berobat di Unit Pelayanan Kesehatan. Uji resistensi kuman *M. tuberculosis* terhadap INH, rifampisin, etambutol dan streptomisin dilakukan secara invitro. Pemeriksaan konversi dilakukan pada akhir fase intensif (akhir bulan ke-dua). Faktor berupa status gizi, riwayat penyakit, riwayat kontak dan riwayat pengobatan diukur dengan kuesioner. Analisis statistik dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat.

Hasil. Pola resistensi kuman *M. tuberculosis* di Propinsi DIY pada bulan Juli s/d Oktober 2002 ditemukan resistensi terhadap INH (61,5%), streptomisin (46,2%) dan etambutol (30,8%). Tidak dijumpai adanya resistensi terhadap rifampisin. Ada hubungan antara resistensi kuman *M. tuberculosis* terhadap OAT dengan konversi dahak pada akhir fase intensif ($p=0,000$).

Kesimpulan. Resistensi paling banyak dijumpai terhadap INH. Tidak dijumpai adanya MDR. Resistensi berhubungan dengan konversi dahak pada akhir fase intensif.

Kata kunci: Tuberculosis – OAT - resistensi – konversi - faktor risiko





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Pola resistensi kuman *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* terhadap obat anti tuberkulosis (OAT) di Propinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta
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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Tuberculosis (TB) remains the major public health problem worldwide, including Indonesia. To control the epidemic chain, TB patients need to be treated with anti-tuberculosis drug (OAT). Improper medication leads to the resistance of one or more OAT regimen used for tuberculosis treatment. Resistance to OAT becomes the major problem in the treatment and control of tuberculosis infection chain. This research is aimed to describe the *M. tuberculosis* resistance pattern to OAT, to analyze factors related to the resistance and sputum conversion at the end of the intensive phase, as well as to analyze the relation between *M. tuberculosis* OAT resistance and sputum conversion at the end of the intensive phase.

METHODS

The study was conducted in Yogyakarta province during the period July – October 2002. Tuberculosis patients over 15 years old with positive acid-fast bacilli (BTA) test in two or more sputum specimen were recruited in the health services. *M. tuberculosis* resistance test to INH, rifampicin, etambutol and streptomycin were conducted in-vitro. Sputum conversion examination was done at the end of the intensive phase (the end of 2nd month of treatment). Factors such as nutritional status, disease history, contact history, and treatment history were identified using questionnaire. Univariate and bivariate statistical analysis were conducted.

RESULTS

The resistance pattern of *M. tuberculosis* in Yogyakarta Province during July – October 2002 showed 61.3% patient resistance to INH, 46.2% to streptomycin, and 30.9% to etambutol. No resistance to rifampicin was observed. A significant relationship was observed between the *M. tuberculosis* resistance to OAT and sputum conversion at the end of the intensive phase ($p=0.000$).

CONCLUSION

The resistance pattern in Yogyakarta was dominated by the resistance of *M. tuberculosis* to INH. No case of multiple drug resistance was identified in this study. *M. tuberculosis* resistance to OAT was significantly related to the sputum conversion at the end of the intensive phase.

KEYWORDS

Tuberculosis – anti-tuberculosis drugs – resistance – sputum conversion – risk factors