

**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
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**FAKTOR RISIKO TERJADINYA KAMBUH PADA PENDERITA
PENYAKIT TUBERKULOSIS PARU DI KOTA PADANG TAHUN 2016**

xiii + 54 halaman, 16 tabel, 4 gambar, 9 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan

Kambuh Tb paru adalah penderita yang sebelumnya pernah mendapatkan pengobatan tuberkulosis dan telah dinyatakan sembuh, kemudian menderita Tb kembali dengan hasil pemeriksaan dahak BTA positif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat hubungan variabel independen (riwayat kontak penderita, riwayat meminum obat, status gizi dan penyakit penyerta) terhadap kejadian kambuh Tb paru di Kota Padang tahun 2016.

Metode

Desain penelitian *case control* dengan matching. Populasi semua penderita tuberkulosis paru yang dinyatakan sembuh di Kota Padang. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 60 orang, diambil secara *Total Sampling*. Data diperoleh dengan wawancara menggunakan kuisioner. Data dianalisa secara univariat, bivariat dan multivariat dengan uji *Mc Nemar* dan *Conditional Regretion Logistic*

Hasil

Hasil analisis secara bivariat diperoleh bahwa riwayat minum obat dan status gizi memiliki hubungan dengan kejadian kambuh tuberkulosis paru OR=10,5 dan OR=7,5. Sedangkan riwayat kontak penderita, penyakit penyerta tidak memiliki hubungan dengan kejadian kambuh tuberkulosis paru di Kota Padang tahun 2016. Hasil analisa multivariat menunjukkan bahwa riwayat minum obat merupakan faktor risiko yang paling berperan terhadap kejadian kambuh tuberkulosis paru OR=7,3.

Kesimpulan

Riwayat minum obat dan status gizi memiliki hubungan dengan kejadian kambuh tuberkulosis paru. Untuk itu, diharapkan kepada pihak Dinas Kesehatan Kota Padang menekankan kepada pihak Puskesmas agar lebih gencar melakukan kontrol terhadap pengawas minum obat sehingga penderita dapat minum obat secara teratur dan terpenuhinya kebutuhan asupan gizi seimbang.

Daftar Pustaka :21 (2002-2013)

Kata Kunci : kambuh tuberkulosis paru, riwayat minum obat, dan status gizi

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**THE RISK FACTORS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS RELAPSE IN PADANG
2016**

xiii + 54 pages, 16 tables, 4 images, 9 attachments

ABSTRACT

Objective

Pulmonary tuberculosis relapse is patients who have previously received treatment and was declared cured of tuberculosis, and then suffered Tb back with the results of sputum smear positive. This study aims to look at the relationship of independent variables (patient contact history, a history of taking drugs, nutritional status dan comorbidities) on the incidence of recurrence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the city of Padang in 2016.

Method

A-Mach case-control study was conducted to the population of all tuberculosis patients who declared cured. 60 sample was taken by total sampling, and collected from interviews using questionnaires. Data were analyzed using univariate, bivariate and multivariate with Mc Nemar test and logistic regresstion.

Result

The results of the bivariate analysis showed that the drinking history of drug and nutritional status have a relationship with the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis relapse OR = 10.5 and OR = 7.5. While the contact history of patients, comorbidities did not have a relationship with the incidence of recurrence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the city of Padang in 2016. Results of multivariate analysis showed that a history of taking medications is a risk factor that most contributes to the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis relapse OR = 7,3.

Conclusion

A history of taking medications and nutritional status have a relationship with the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis relapse. To that end, it is expected that Padang City Health Department stressed to the health center in order to more aggressively control the watchdog taking medicine so that patients can take medication regularly and unmet needs balanced nutrition.

Bibliography: 21 (2002-2013)

Keywords: pulmonary tuberculosis relapse, treat drinking history, and nutritional status.