

# CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS WITH DRUG RESISTANCE IN POLYCLINIC MDR TB ACHMAD MOCHTAR HOSPITAL BUKITTINGGI IN PERIOD OCTOBER 2013 - JULY 2015

By

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## ABSTRACT

*Drug resistant tuberculosis is Mycobacterium tuberculosis resistance to antituberculosis drugs. This causes TB control and eradication program globally inhibited, so is necessary to identify risk factors for the incidence of drug-resistant TB in terms of patient characteristics. This objective of this study was to investigate the characteristics of patients with MDR TB in the clinic MDR TB Dr Achmad Mochtar Hospital Bukittinggi.*

*This study is a retrospective and descriptive approach has been performed on 44 patients with MDR TB were diagnosed and undergoing treatment in Dr Achmad Mochtar Hospital in February 2015 until March 2016.*

*The results showed 56.8% of MDR-TB patients were male, dominated the age group 26-44 years 50%, 36.3% self-employed, 79.5% earnings <1 million rupiah, 67.6% were married, 22.7% reside in the district of Padang Pariaman, 84 % referral health centers, 68.2% complained productive cough, 36.7% suspect are chronic cases, all patients had a history of TB treatment before, 70.4% no comorbidities, 54.5% did not smoke, 31.8% were resistant to a combination of rifampicin, isoniazid, ethambutol, and streptomycin, and 54.6% of mutations occur at codon region (529-533).*

*The conclusion of this study was obtained characteristics of patients with MDR TB is highest with the male gender in the age group 26-44 years old, self-employed jobs, income <1 million, already married, lived in Padang Pariaman, referral health centers, productive cough, chronic cases , have history of TB treatment, no comorbid, no smoking, resistant to RHES and mutations in codon region (529-533) on the probe E.*

Keywords: Characteristics, MDR TB, tuberculosis

**KARAKTERISTIK PENDERITA TUBERKULOSIS PARU DENGAN  
RESISTENSI OBAT DI POLIKLINIK MDR TB RSUD ACHMAD MOCHTAR  
BUKITTINGGI PERIODE OKTOBER 2013 – JULI 2015**

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**ABSTRAK**

Tuberkulosis Resisten obat adalah resistensi *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* terhadap obat antituberkulosis. Hal ini menyebabkan program pengendalian dan pemberantasan TB secara global terhambat, sehingga perlu dilakukan identifikasi faktor risiko kejadian TB resisten obat ditinjau dari karakteristik penderita. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik penderita TB MDR paru di poliklinik MDR TB RSUD Dr Achmad Mochtar Bukittinggi.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan retrospektif dan telah dilakukan pada 44 pasien MDR TB paru yang didiagnosis dan menjalani pengobatan di RSUD Dr Achmad Mochtar pada bulan Februari 2015 sampai Maret 2016.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan 56.8% pasien TB MDR adalah laki-laki, didominasi kelompok usia 26-44 tahun 50%, 36.3% wiraswasta, 79.5% penghasilan <1 juta Rupiah, 67.6% telah menikah, 22.7% berdomisili di Kabupaten Padang Pariaman, 84% rujukan puskesmas, 68.2% mengeluhkan batuk berdahak, 36.7% suspek adalah kasus kronik, semua pasien mempunyai riwayat pengobatan TB sebelumnya, 70.4% tidak ada komorbid, 54.5% tidak merokok, 31.8% resisten terhadap kombinasi rifampisin, isoniazid, etambutol, dan streptomisin, serta 54.6% mutasi terjadi di *codon region* (529-533).

Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah didapatkan karakteristik penderita TB MDR yang terbanyak dengan jenis kelamin laki-laki pada kelompok usia 26-44 tahun, pekerjaan wiraswasta, penghasilan < 1 juta rupiah, telah menikah, berasal Kabupaten Padang Pariaman, rujukan puskesmas, batuk berdahak, kasus kronik, pernah berobat TB, tidak ada komorbid, tidak merokok, resisten terhadap RHES dan mutasi di *codon region* (529-533) pada *probe E*.

Kata Kunci: Karakteristik, TB MDR, tuberkulosis