



UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

**PERANAN KEPATUHAN KONSUMSI OBAT TERHADAP KEJADIAN
*MULTI-DRUG RESISTANCE TUBERCULOSIS (MDR-TB)***

DI KOTA PADANG

Oleh :

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FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT

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MULTI-DRUG RESISTANCE TUBERCULOSIS (MDR-TB) DI KOTA
PADANG**

xi + 76 halaman, 20 tabel, 3 gambar, 10 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan

Indonesia menduduki peringkat ke 10 dengan beban TB MDR terbanyak di dunia. Kota Padang dari tahun 2016 – 2017 mengalami peningkatan kasus TB MDR. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kepatuhan konsumsi obat, sikap pasien terhadap pengobatan, lama pengobatan, adanya pengawas minum obat, efek samping obat terhadap kejadian TB MDR di Kota Padang.

Metode

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *case control*. Populasi kasus adalah penderita TB yang terbukti resisten positif dan control adalah penderita TB yang terbukti resisten negatif. Perbandingan kasus:kontrol yaitu 27:27. Data dianalisis univariat, bivariat, multivariat dengan *chi-square* dan regresi logistik.

Hasil

Kepatuhan konsumsi obat (OR=25,0 95% CI : 4,8 –129,8), lama pengobatan (OR=13,60 95% CI : 3,24-56,94) dan adanya efek samping obat (OR=18,18 95% CI : 3,55-92,99) mempunyai hubungan signifikan terhadap kejadian TB MDR di Kota Padang. Faktor yang paling dominan terhadap terjadinya TB MDR Kota Padang yaitu kepatuhan konsumsi obat, lama pengobatan dan adanya efek samping obat.

Kesimpulan

Kepatuhan konsumsi obat, lama pengobatan dan adanya efek samping obat mempunyai hubungan terhadap kejadian TB MDR di kota Padang. Diharapkan kepada Dinas Kesehatan Kota Padang untuk dapat meningkatkan kerjasama dengan Puskesmas dalam memberikan penyuluhan terkait kepatuhan konsumsi OAT, upaya penemuan kasus TB MDR, dan tatalaksana efek samping obat ringan sampai berat sehingga dapat meminimalisir meningkatnya kejadian TB MDR di Kota Padang.

Daftar Pustaka : 64 (1986 – 2018)

Kata Kunci : Efek Samping Obat, Kepatuhan Konsumsi Obat, Lama Pengobatan, TB MDR

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**ASSOCIATION DRUG COMSUMPTION ADHERENCE TO THE
INCIDENCE *MULTI-DRUG RESISTANCE TUBERCULOSIS* (MDR-TB) IN
PADANG CITY.**

xi + 76 pages, 20 tables, 3 figures, 10 appendices

ABSTRACT

Objective

Indonesia was 10th highest burden of MDR TB globally. MDR TB cases in Padang increase in 2016-2017. This study aims to determine the relationship of drug consumption adherence, patient attitudes to treatment, duration of treatment, the presence of supervisors taking medication, drug side effects on the incidence of MDR TB in Padang City.

Methods

We use case control study design. The population were TB case patients who positive and control who negative resistance by test. Comparison case:control = 27:27. Data were analyzed by univariate, bivariate, multivariate with chi-square and logistic regression.

Results

Drug consumption adherence (OR = 25,0 95% CI : 4.8 –129.8), duration of treatment (OR = 13.60 95% CI : 3.24-56,94) and drug side effects (OR = 18,18 95% CI : 3.55 92,99) were significantly related with the incidence of MDR TB in Padang. The multivariate analysis showed that the most dominant compliance with drug consumption adherence, duration of treatment and drug side effects were associated with the incidence of MDR TB in Padang.

Conclusion

Drug consumption adherence, duration of treatment and drug side effects were associated with the incidence of MDR TB in Padang city. Expected to the Padang City Health Office can can improve collaboration with Puskesmas in providing counseling regarding adherence to the consumption of anti-tuberculosis drugs in TB patients, efforts to find MDR TB cases, and management of mild to severe side effects so as to minimize the incidence of MDR TB in Padang City.

References : 64 (1986 – 2018)

Keywords : Drug Consumption Adherence, Drug Side Effects, Duration of Treatment, TB MDR.