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ANALISIS IMPLEMENTASI KEBIJAKAN
PENANGGULANGAN TUBERKULOSIS RESISTAN OBAT
(TB RO) BERBASIS PERAN SERTA MASYARAKAT ATAU
COMMUNITY ROLE-BASED DI KOTA PADANG
TAHUN 2024-2025

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Diajukan Sebagai Pemenuhan Syarat untuk
Mendapatkan Gelar Sarjana Kesehatan
Masyarakat

FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
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**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
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RESISTAN OBAT (TB RO) BERBASIS PERAN SERTA MASYARAKAT ATAU
COMMUNITY ROLE-BASED DI KOTA PADANG TAHUN 2024-2025**

X + 120 halaman, 21 tabel, 8 gambar, 12 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan

Penanggulangan TB RO di Indonesia masih menghadapi tantangan serius, khususnya terkait rendahnya keberhasilan pengobatan dan kurangnya keterlibatan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis implementasi kebijakan penanggulangan TB RO berbasis peran serta masyarakat (*community role-based*) di Kota Padang Tahun 2024-2025, serta mengidentifikasi hambatan dan faktor pendukung pelaksanaannya.

Metode

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Informan dipilih melalui teknik purposive dan snowball sampling, terdiri dari petugas Dinas Kesehatan, tenaga kesehatan puskesmas, komunitas STPI–Penabulu, dan pasien TB RO (total 14 informan). Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan telaah dokumen. Data dianalisis secara tematik menggunakan pendekatan analisis konten.

Hasil

Implementasi kebijakan menunjukkan keterlibatan aktif dari berbagai aktor, termasuk komunitas dan pasien. Komunitas berperan strategis meningkatkan kepatuhan pengobatan, memberikan edukasi, dan mendampingi pasien secara psikososial. Hambatan utama yang diidentifikasi meliputi belum optimalnya koordinasi lintas sektor, pelatihan kader yang belum merata, serta ketergantungan pada pendanaan hibah. Sementara itu, faktor pendukung meliputi struktur kelembagaan yang responsif, komitmen petugas kesehatan, serta dukungan dari regulasi nasional.

Kesimpulan

Implementasi kebijakan penanggulangan TB RO berbasis komunitas di Kota Padang berjalan cukup efektif dan selaras dengan arah kebijakan nasional. Namun, diperlukan penguatan peran komunitas secara formal, peningkatan kapasitas SDM, edukasi berbasis lokal, serta dukungan lintas sektor dan pendanaan jangka panjang guna menjamin keberlanjutan program.

Daftar Pustaka : 55 (1980-2024)

Kata Kunci : implementasi kebijakan, Kota Padang, peran serta masyarakat, TB RO

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**ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DRUG-RESISTANT
TUBERCULOSIS (DR-TB) CONTROL POLICY BASED ON COMMUNITY
INVOLVEMENT IN PADANG CITY, 2024-2025**

X + 120 pages, 21 tables, 8 figures, 12 appendices

ABSTRACT

Objective

Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis (DR-TB) remains a serious public health challenge in Indonesia, particularly due to low treatment success rates and limited community engagement. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the community role-based DR-TB control policy in Padang City in 2024-2025, as well as to identify its supporting and inhibiting factors.

Method

This research employed a qualitative method with a case study approach. Informants were selected using purposive and snowball sampling techniques, consisting of officers from the Padang City Health Office, health workers at public health centers (puskesmas), the STPI–Penabulu community, and DR-TB patients (14 informants in total). Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and document reviews, and analyzed thematically using content analysis.

Results

The implementation of the policy showed active involvement from various actors, including communities and patients. The community played a strategic role in supporting treatment adherence, providing patient education, and offering psychosocial assistance. Identified obstacles included suboptimal cross-sectoral coordination, uneven training for community cadres, and dependency on external donor funding. Meanwhile, supporting factors included a responsive institutional structure, strong commitment from health personnel, and national-level policy support.

Conclusion

The implementation of the community-based DR-TB control policy in Padang City has been fairly effective and aligns with national strategies. However, it requires further strengthening of formal community involvement, capacity building of human resources, locally tailored health education, and sustainable funding through cross-sectoral collaboration to ensure program continuity.

References : 55 (1980–2024)

Keywords : policy implementation, Padang City, community involvement, DR-TB