



UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

**DETERMINAN KETIDAKBERHASILAN PENGOBATAN PADA
PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS : STUDI *SYSTEMATIC
REVIEW* DAN META-ANALISIS**

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xii + 165 Halaman, 10 Tabel, 23 Gambar, 10 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan Penelitian

Pengobatan tuberkulosis yang tidak efektif dapat menyebabkan ketidakberhasilan pengobatan yang berdampak pada berkembangnya resistensi obat dan meluasnya penularan infeksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui determinan yang berhubungan dengan ketidakberhasilan pengobatan pada pasien tuberkulosis.

Metode

Metode penelitian menggunakan *systematic review* dan meta-analisis. Penelusuran artikel melalui *database* PubMed, EBSCO dan Sage dengan waktu publikasi dibatasi sepuluh tahun terakhir. Analisis data menggunakan model statistik *fixed effect model* atau *random effect model* yang diolah melalui *software* RevMan 5.4. Bias publikasi diidentifikasi berdasarkan hasil *funnel plot*.

Hasil

Hasil pemilihan literatur menggunakan pendekatan PRISMA dengan seleksi bertahap berdasarkan judul, abstrak, dan *full-text* didapatkan sebanyak 50 artikel masuk tahap *systematic review* dan 44 diantaranya lanjut ke meta-analisis. Hasil meta-analisis menunjukkan jenis kelamin (*pooled OR*=1,22; 95% CI 1,10-1,36), status HIV (*pooled OR*=2,75; 95% CI 2,32-3,27), dan IMT (*pooled OR*=1,81; 95% CI 1,39-2,34) berhubungan secara statistik dengan ketidakberhasilan pengobatan TB. Sementara itu, tipe TB, status diabetes, dan efek samping obat tidak menunjukkan hasil yang signifikan.

Kesimpulan

Jenis kelamin, status HIV, dan IMT ditemukan sebagai prediktor ketidakberhasilan pengobatan TB. Penyusunan strategi dan metode intervensi sebaiknya mempertimbangkan perbedaan karakteristik pasien berdasarkan jenis kelamin. Diperlukan juga penguatan tatalaksana dan pemantauan berkala pada pasien dengan koinfeksi TB/HIV serta penyusunan praktik standar pengobatan termasuk penilaian gizi dan IMT.

Daftar Pustaka : 116 (2003-2025)

Kata Kunci : Tuberkulosis, Ketidakberhasilan Pengobatan, Jenis Kelamin, Status HIV, IMT

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**DETERMINANT OF UNSUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OUTCOME AMONG
TUBERCULOSIS PATIENT : A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-
ANALYSIS STUDY**

ix + 165 Pages, 10 Tables, 23 Pictures, 10 Appendices

ABSTRACT

Objective

Inadequate tuberculosis treatment can lead to unsuccessful outcomes, potentially contributing to the emergence of drug resistance and the continued transmission of infection. This study aims to identify determinants associated with unsuccessful treatment outcomes among tuberculosis patients.

Methods

This study employed a systematic review and meta-analysis approach. Relevant literature was retrieved from PubMed, EBSCO, and Sage databases, restricted to publications from the last ten years. Analysis data was conducted using fixed effect models or random effect models processed through RevMan 5.4 software. Publication bias was carried out based on funnel plot.

Results

Using the PRISMA approach, 50 articles were identified through title, abstract, and full-text screening, of which 44 were included in the meta-analysis. The meta-analysis results showed that gender (pooled OR=1.22; 95% CI 1.10-1.36), HIV status (pooled OR=2.75; 95% CI 2.32–3.27), and BMI (pooled OR=1.81; 95% CI 1.39–2.34) were statistically associated with unsuccessful treatment outcome. In contrast, TB type, diabetes status, and adverse drug reactions showed no significant associations.

Conclusion

Sex, HIV status, and BMI were identified as predictors of unsuccessful tuberculosis treatment outcome. Therefore, strategies and intervention should consider sex-specific patient characteristics. In addition, strengthened treatment management and regular monitoring for patients with TB/HIV coinfection along with the development of standardized TB treatment practices including nutritional assessment and BMI are required.

References : 116 (2003-2025)
Keywords : Tuberculosis, Unsuccessful Treatment Outcome, Sex, HIV Status, BMI