

EVALUASI PROGRAM PENANGGULANGAN TUBERKULOSIS DAN DETERMINAN KEJADIAN TUBERKULOSIS DI RUMAH TAHANAN NEGARA/ LEMBAGA PEMASYARAKATAN SE EKS KARESIDENAN SURAKARTA

Agung Setiadi*, Reviono*, Ari Natalia Probandari**

* SMF Pulmonologi dan Kedokteran Respirasi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta/ RSUD dr. Moewardi Surakarta

** Program Pasca Sarjana Minat Kedokteran Keluarga Biomedik Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta/ RSUD dr. Moewardi Surakarta

ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan: Lembaga pemasyarakatan (lapas) dan rumah tahanan negara (rutan) merupakan salah satu *reservoir* untuk transmisi *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Insidensi tuberkulosis (TB) di lapas/ rutan adalah 5-70 kali lebih besar dibandingkan di masyarakat umum. Tingginya kasus TB di lapas/ rutan disebabkan oleh kepadatan penghuni, tahanan yang umumnya berasal dari kelompok risiko tinggi terinfeksi TB, penyakit komorbid, perokok dan riwayat kontak dengan pasien TB. Tujuan penelitian adalah mendeskripsikan pelaksanaan program penanggulangan tuberkulosis dan determinan kejadian infeksi TB di rutan/ lapas se-eks karesidenan Surakarta.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan *mixed methods*. Penelitian kualitatif mempunyai tujuan mendeskripsikan program penanggulangan tuberkulosis strategi *Directly Observed Treatment Short-course* (DOTS). Penelitian kuantitatif menggambarkan distribusi data variabel penelitian berupa *passive case finding* dengan promosi aktif, Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan (WBP)/ tahanan dengan klinis TB, Sputum BTA SPS dari WBP/ tahanan, dan determinan kejadian infeksi TB. Penelitian dilakukan di Rutan Kelas I Surakarta, Rutan Kelas IIB Wonogiri, Lapas Kelas IIA Sragen dan Lapas Kelas IIB Klaten. Jumlah subjek penelitian suspek TB adalah 45 orang. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Maret - April 2016.

Hasil: Lapas Kelas IIA Sragen dengan skor 83,8% berdasarkan penilaian daftar tilik penerapan strategi DOTS tata laksana TB, sudah siap untuk melaksanakan strategi tersebut. Determinan kejadian TB pada WBP/ tahanan di rutan/ lapas se-eks karesidenan Surakarta adalah perokok 2,2%, menempati kamar sel yang padat 4,4%, riwayat kontak positif 4,4%, dan komorbid diabetes mellitus 2,2%.

Simpulan: Dari empat rutan/ lapas di-eks karesidenan Surakarta, Lapas Kelas IIA Sragen sudah siap untuk melaksanakan strategi DOTS tata laksana TB. Determinan kejadian TB pada WBP/ tahanan di rutan/ lapas se-eks karesidenan Surakarta adalah perokok, menempati kamar sel yang padat, riwayat kontak positif, dan komorbid diabetes mellitus.

Kata kunci: Lapas/ rutan, Tuberkulosis, DOTS, Sputum BTA

**TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION PROGRAM EVALUATION AND
DETERMINANTS INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN SURAKARTA
STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION/ PRISONS**

Agung Setiadi*, Reviono*, Ari Natalia Probandari**

* Pulmonology and Respiratory Medicine Departement, Medicine Faculty of Sebelas
Maret University/RSUD Dr. Moewardi General Hospital Surakarta

** Program Pasca Sarjana Minat Kedokteran Keluarga Biomedik, Medicine Faculty
of Sebelas Maret University/RSUD Dr. Moewardi General Hospital Surakarta

ABSTRACT

Introduction: State correctional institution/ prison is one reservoir for transmission of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The incidence of TB in state correctional institution/ prison is 5-70 times greater than in the general population. High incidence of TB in state correctional institution/ prison due to the density of residents, prisoners are generally derived from high-risk groups are infected with TB, co-morbid diseases, smokers and history of contact with TB patients. The purpose of research is to describe the implementation of tuberculosis control programs and determinants incidence of TB infection in the crease/ prisons throughout the former Surakarta residency.

Methods: This study was a mixed method. Qualitative research had the objective to describe Tuberculosis control program DOTS strategy. The quantitative research illustrated the distribution of variable data in the form of passive case finding study with active promotion, prisoners with TB symptoms, AFB sputum smear SPS of prisoners, and determinants incidence of TB infection. The study was conducted at the Surakarta State Correctional Institution Class I, Wonogiri State Correctional Institution Class IIB, Sragen Prison Class IIA and Klaten Prisons Class IIB. The nnumber of research subjects was 45 people with suspected TB. The study was conducted in March - April 2016.

Results: Sragen Prison Class IIA with a score of 83.8% based on the assessment checklist implementation of governance TB DOTS strategy was ready to implement it. The determinant incidence of TB among prisoners in state correctional institution/ prisons throughout the former Surakarta 2.2% were smokers, 4.4% occupied solid rooms cell, 4.4% positive contact history, and 2.2% diabetes mellitus comorbid.

Conclusion: Of the four state correctional institution/ prisons in Surakarta, Sragen prisons Class IIA which was ready to implement the DOTS strategy TB governance. The determinant incidence of TB among prisoners in state correctional institution/ prisons throughout Surakarta were smokers, occupied solid rooms cell, positive contact history, and diabetes mellitus comorbid.

Keywords: state correctional institution/ prison, tuberculosis, DOTS, AFB sputum smear

