INTISARI

Latar belakang : *Multidrugs-Resistant Tuberculosis* (MDR TB) adalah tuberkulosis yang disebabkan oleh *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* yang resisten terhadap obat, setidaknya Isoniazid dan Rifampicin. MDR TB mempengaruhi upaya pemberantasan kasus tuberkulosis di dunia. Pada tahun 2014, 153 negara telah melaporkan kasus MDR TB. Resistensi terhadap obat dapat dikarenakan ketidakdisiplinan pada pengobatan TB sebelumnya, seperti kambuh, gagal, dan putus obat.

Tujuan : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara riwayat pengobatan Tuberkulosis dengan insidensi *Multidrugs-Resistant Tuberculosis* (MDR TB).

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan studi *cross sectional* pada pasien Tuberkulosis di Rumah Sakit Paru dr. Ario Wirawan Salatiga yang diperiksa dengan pemeriksaan *Gene Xpert* MTB/RIF dan mendapatkan terapi Obat Anti Tuberkulosis (OAT) dengan catatan rekam medis lengkap mengenai riwayat pengobatan Tuberkulosisnya. Sampel sebanyak 88 orang pasien Tuberkulosis diperoleh dengan metode *purposive sampling* melalui penelusuran rekam medis pasien.

Hasil : Delapan puluh delapan pasien yang didiagnosis TB menunjukkan 43 (48,8%) berusia 26-45 tahun, 50 (56,8%) adalah laki-laki. Riwayat pengobatan obat TB sebelumnya adalah 38 (43,2%) kambuh, 13 (14,8%) gagal, 11 (12,5%) pasien putus obat dan 26 (29,5%) pasien TB baru. Hasil pemeriksaan *Gene Xpert* adalah 53 (60,2%) TB Rifampicin resisten dan 35 (39,7%) TB Rifampicin sensitif. Hasil tabulasi silang menunjukkan subjek penelitian didominasi oleh 25 (28.4%) orang dengan kategori riwayat pengobatan kambuh dan status RIF Resisten. Uji *Chi-Square* didapatkan nilai *P=0.001 (P<0.05)*. Uji *Spearman* didapatkan nilai *P=0.033 (P<0.05),* nilai *r=0.228* dengan arah korelasi positif (+).

Kesimpulan : Dapat disimpulkan bahwa riwayat pengobatan Tuberkulosis berhubungan dengan insidensi *Multidrugs-Resistant Tuberculosis* (MDR TB).

Kata kunci : MDR TB, riwayat pengobatan, tuberkulosis.

ABSTRACT

Background *: Multidrugs-Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR TB) is tuberculosis caused by drugs resistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis, at least Isoniazid and Rifampicin. MDR TB affects an efforts to tuberculosis cases eradication in the world. In 2014, 153 countries had reported MDR TB cases. Drug resistance can be due to indisciplined previous TB treatment, such as relapse, failure, and drop out.*

Purpose *: The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between Tuberculosis treatment history with the incidence of Multidrugs-Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR TB).*

Methods *: This research uses cross sectional studies in tuberculosis patients at dr. Ario Wirawan Hospital of Lung Salatiga examined by Gene Xpert MTB/RIF examination and obtaining Anti-tuberculosis medication therapy with a complete medical record about his tuberculosis treatment history. Samples of 88 tuberculosis patients were obtained by purposive sampling methods and data tracing through the patient's medical record.*

Results *: Eighty-eight patients diagnosed with TB showed 43 (48.8%) aged 26-45 years, 50 (56.8%) are men. History of previous drug treatment TB was 38 (43.2%) relapse, 13 (14.8%) failed, 11 (12.5%) patients end the drug and 26 (29.5%) new TB patients. Gene Xpert's examination results were 53 (60.2%) TB Rifampicin resistant and 35 (39.7%) TB Rifampicin sensitive. Cross-tabulation results show the subject of research dominated by 25 (28.4%) people with a history category of relapse treatment and RIF resistant status. The Chi-Square test obtained a value of $P = 0.001$ $(P < 0.05)$. Spearman test obtained the value of $P = 0.033$ $(P < 0.05)$, Value of $R = 0.228$ with the direction of correlation is positive (+).*

Conclusion *: It can be concluded that the history of tuberculosis treatment is associated with Multidrugs-Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR TB) incidence.*

Keywords*: MDR TB, treatment history, tuberculosis.*