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Description risk factors of drop out among Multi Drug Resistant of Tuberculosis (MDR TB) Patients in Jakarta Province in 2011-2015

The prevalence of drop out among multi drug resistance (MDR) of Tuberculosis in Indonesia increases every year, especially in Jakarta Province. The trend of drop out Tuberculosis MDR increases since 2011 until 2015 and always more than 10% in every year. This research aims to analyze description of Tuberculosis MDR patients in Jakarta Province in 2011-2015 based on age, sex, HIV status, treatment period, adherence, history of TB treatment, and number resistance drug. The design study is an observational cross sectional quantitative study. The source of data was from cohort registration electronic TB Manager. There are 516 patients age 15 to 64 years old, which are from six urban area in Jakarta. Drop out patient is Tuberculosis MDR patients who did not come for treatment and did not take the medication for 2 months consecutively or more before the completion of the treatment. The crude prevalence of drop out among Tuberculosis MDR reaches 44.6%. The highest proportion of DO among tuberculosis MDR patients is patients with age more than 64 years (63,6%), male (47,3%), patients with HIV negative status (44,9%), in the first treatment period of month 0-8 (99,4%), non adherence patient (61,2%), never or ever got drug less than 1 month (61,2%), and patients with less than 2 drug's resistance (45,7%). Therefore, it is necessary efforts that can decrease drop out cases among tuberculosis MDR patients. This study expected to be a reference for Jakarta Province Health Office in improvement of tuberculosis program.

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