Intisari

Tuberkulosis merupakan penyakit menular yang dapat menyebabkan kematian. Di Asia tenggara khususnya Indonesia, kasus tuberculosis ini menjadi penyebab kematian nomor tiga setelah penyakit jantung dan saluran pernafasan. Salah satu provinsi di Indonesia yaitu Nusa Tenggara Barat khususnya kabupaten Lombok Tengah, prevalensi TB Paru sampai dengan tahun 2005 cukup tinggi mencapai 0,89 % per 100.000 penduduk dan prevalensi TB Paru di Kecamatan Praya adalah 1,4 %. Untuk menanggulangi hal tersebut, perlu dilaksanakannya program DOTS*(Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse Chemotherapy)* yang salah satu diantaranya adalah peranan PMO dalam terapi penderita Tuberkulosis. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kualitas kerja PMO terhadap keberhasilan terapi penderita TB Paru dan menganalisa hubungan kualitas kerja PMO dalam upaya keberhasilan terapi penderita TB Paru.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif analisis dengan pendekatan secara *cross sectional*. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Puskesmas Praya, puskesmas aikmual dan Puskesmas Ganti Kabupaten Lombok Tengah dengan responden sebanyak 71 orang. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji analisis korelasi *Chi-Square*.

Hasil penelitian yang didapat setelah melakukan penilaian kualitas kerja PMO dengan melihat keaktifan PMO dalam mengawasi pengobatan pasien TB hasilnya adalah jumlah PMO yang tidak aktif sebanyak 14 orang (19,7%) yang tidak berhasil sebanyak 13 orang (18,3%) dan yang berhasil sebanyak 1 orang (1,4%) sedangkan PMO yang aktif sebanyak 57 orang dimana yang tidak berhasil sebanyak 9 orang (12,7%) dan yang berhasil sebanyak 48 orang (67,6%). Hal ini dapat dilihat bahwa frekuensi tertinggi keberhasilan terapi yang dilakukan oleh PMO yang aktif mengawasi pengobatan pasien yaitu sejumlah 48 orang (67,6%).

Dengan *uji Pearson chi-square* didapatkan hasil pearson chi-square dengan df 1 sebesar 31,217 (X^2o) dan taraf signifikansi (asymp.sig (2-sides) sebesar 0,000. Untuk analisa korelasi berdasarkan rumus dinyatakan bahwa, pada taraf signifikansi 5%;X^2t = 3,841 yang artinya (X^2o) > (X^2t) menunjukkan adanya korelasi yang signifikan antara keaktifan PMO mengawasi pengobatan pasien TB dengan keberhasilan terapi pasien TB.

Abstract

Tuberculosis is a transmitting disease that can cause death. In South East Asia, particularly Indonesia this tuberculosis case is third death cause following hearth attack and respiratory tract disease. One of province in Indonesia, that is Nusa Tenggara Barat particularly at Middle Lombok, prevalence of Lung TB in 2005 was high enough reaching 0.89% each 100,000 people and prevalence of Lung TB at District Praya was 1.4%. To resolve that, it need to be performed DOTS program (Directly Observed Treatment Shorcourse Program), which one of them is role of Drug-Administrating Observer in therapy of TB patient.

Objective of this research is to know relationship between job quality in Drug-Administrating Observer and success of therapy in Lung TB patient and to analyze relationship between job quality in Drug-Administration Observer in effort to have success of therapy in Lung TB patient.

Method of research used was descriptive analysis with cross-sectional approach. This research was held at Public Health Center including in Praya, Aikmual and Ganti of Central Lombok Regency with respondence 71 peoples. Data analyzed used analysis test of correlation Chi-Square.

Result of research obtained after conducting estimation of job quality in Drug-Administrating Observer by considering activity of them in observing treatment of TB patient, the result indicated that in-active number of Drug-Administrating Observer were 14 people (19.7%), the unsuccessful were 13 people (18.3%) and the successful was 1 person (1.4%), while active Drug-Administrating Observer were 57 people where the unsuccessful were 9 people (12.7%) and the successful were 48 people (67.6%). It can be seen that highest frequency of therapy success done by active Drug-Administrating Observer who monitor treatment of patient was 48 people (67.6%).

By estimating Pearson Chi-Square test, it could be obtained that it had 31.217 (X^2o) with degree of freedom 1 and significant level (asymp.sig 2-sides) of 0.00. for correlation analysis based on formulation, it was estimated that in significant level 5%, value of X^2t was 3.841. It meant that there was significant correlation between activity of Drug-Administrating Observer who monitor treatment of TB patient and success of therapy of TB patient.

Keywords : Lung Tuberculosis, Job Quality of Drug-Administrating Observer, Success of Therapy in TB patient