

ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, spreads when a person with TB expels bacterial particles into the air when coughing. This disease is one of the top ten causes of death worldwide. WHO recommends strategies Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) as a strategy in TB control in the world. Kenali Besar Health Center, one of the health centers with pulmonary TB cases is still very high. Strategies DOTS has been applied in Kenali Besar Health Center. This study aims to determine the evaluation of the Tuberculosis Control Program with the DOTS Strategy at the Puskesmas Kenali Besar, Jambi City.

Method: The type of research used is qualitative research using descriptive methods with a case study research design, there were 9 informants in this research. The data were collected by conducting an indepth interviews. Data analysis was presented descriptively in narrative form.

Results: The implementation of the DOTS strategy at the Kenali Besar Health Center has been going well. The input component is that the existing health human resources are sufficient, receive training from the Department of Health, and adequate facilities and infrastructure.

Conclusion: The Tuberculosis control program with the DOTS strategy at the Kenali Besar Health Center has been running optimally, Health human resources are sufficient, Facilities and infrastructure are classified as good. However, the high incidence and low case finding are caused by other factors outside the input component.

Keyword: Tuberculosis Control, DOTS, Input Component

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis merupakan penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, menyebar ketika seseorang penderita TB mengeluarkan partikel bakteri ke udara saat batuk. Penyakit ini merupakan satu dari sepuluh penyebab kematian teratas di seluruh dunia. WHO merekomendasikan strategi *Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS)* sebagai strategi dalam pengendalian TB di dunia. Puskesmas Kenali Besar salah satu puskesmas dengan kasus TB Paru masih sangat tinggi. Strategi DOTS telah diterapkan di Puskesmas Kenali Besar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui evaluasi Program Pengendalian Tuberkulosis dengan Strategi DOTS di Puskesmas Kenali Besar Kota Jambi.

Metode: Jenis penelitian yang digunakan yaitu penelitian kualitatif menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan desain penelitian studi kasus, jumlah informan berjumlah 9 orang. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara mendalam. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif dan disajikan dalam bentuk narasi.

Hasil Penelitian: Penerapan strategi DOTS di Puskesmas Kenali Besar sudah berjalan dengan baik. Komponen input yaitu SDM kesehatan yang ada sudah tercukupi, mendapatkan pelatihan dari Dinas Kesehatan, serta Sarana dan Prasarana yang memadai.

Kesimpulan: Program pengendalian Tuberkulosis dengan strategi DOTS di Puskesmas Kenali Besar sudah berjalan optimal, SDM kesehatan sudah mencukupi, Sarana dan Prasarana tergolong baik. Namun masih tingginya angka kejadian serta rendahnya penemuan kasus disebabkan oleh faktor-faktor lain diluar komponen input.

Kata Kunci: Pengendalian Tuberkulosis, DOTS, Komponen Input