

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan masalah kesehatan utama di Indonesia dan dunia. Kasus TB di Provinsi Jambi tahun 2022 sebanyak 5.308 kasus. Angka keberhasilan pengobatan TB di kota Jambi masih rendah (81,52%), sehingga diperlukan evaluasi rasionalitas penggunaan OAT. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai kesesuaian pemberian OAT di Puskesmas Simpang Kawat dan Puskesmas Rawasari dengan standar.

Metode: Penelitian observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* menggunakan data sekunder secara retrospektif dari 141 data rekam medis pasien TB melalui teknik *purposive sampling*. Analisis dilakukan secara univariat dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel.

Hasil: Mayoritas pasien adalah laki-laki (66%), usia 40-59 tahun (42,5%), menikah (78,9%), bekerja (51%), non DM-HIV (73,1%), tidak merokok (61,7%), IMT normal (49,6%) dan durasi pengobatan ≥ 6 bulan (78%). Evaluasi ketepatan diagnosis, indikasi, obat, dosis, cara pemberian, interval waktu pemberian, pasien, informasi obat dan *dispensing* masing-masing 100%. Kepatuhan pasien sebesar 90,1%. Ketepatan lama pemberian 82,3%, serta ketepatan *follow-up* 51,1%.

Kesimpulan: Karakteristik pasien TB di Puskesmas Simpang Kawat dan Puskesmas Rawasari Periode 2023-2024 mayoritas merupakan laki-laki, usia 40-59 tahun, menikah, bekerja, non DM-HIV, tidak merokok, IMT normal dan durasi pengobatan ≥ 6 bulan. Sebagian besar indikator rasionalitas penggunaan obat telah sesuai standar, namun pada indikator tepat *follow-up* perlu ditingkatkan.

Kata Kunci: Rasionalitas, Karakteristik, Tuberkulosis, Puskesmas.

ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) is a major health problem in Indonesia and the world. There were 5,308 TB cases in Jambi Province in 2022. The success rate of TB treatment in Jambi City is still low (81.52%), so an evaluation of the rationality of OAT use is needed. This study aims to assess the suitability of OAT provision at Simpang Kawat Health Center and Rawasari Public Health Center with standards.

Methods: Observational study with a cross-sectional approach using retrospective secondary data from 141 TB patient medical records through purposive sampling techniques. The analysis was carried out univariately and presented in tabular form.

Results: The majority of patients were male (66%), aged 40-59 years (42.5%), married (78.9%), employed (51%), non-DM-HIV (73.1%), non-smokers (61.7%), normal BMI (49.6%) and duration of treatment ≥ 6 months (78%). Evaluation of the accuracy of diagnosis, indication, drug, dosage, method of administration, interval of administration, patient, drug information and dispensing were each 100%. Patient compliance was 90.1%. Accuracy of duration of administration was 82.3%, and accuracy of follow-up was 51.1%.

Conclusion: The characteristics of TB patients at Simpang Kawat Health Center and Rawasari Public Health Center for the 2023-2024 period were mostly male, aged 40-59 years, married, working, non-DM-HIV, non-smokers, normal BMI and duration of treatment ≥ 6 months. Most of the indicators of rationality of drug use have met the standards, but the indicator of appropriate follow-up needs to be improved.

Keywords: Rationality, Characteristics, Tuberculosis, Public Health Center.