

## ABSTRAK

### GAMBARAN KARAKTERISTIK PENDERITA TB-HIV DI KABUPATEN BANYUMAS TAHUN 2020-2023

*Sukma Anastasia Amelia<sup>1</sup>, Sri Nurlaela<sup>2</sup>, Devi Octaviana<sup>3</sup>*

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<sup>1</sup>Mahasiswa Jurusan Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Jenderal Soedirman.

<sup>2,3</sup>Dosen Jurusan Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Jenderal Soedirman.

**Latar Belakang:** Tuberkulosis (TB) dan Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) merupakan dua penyakit infeksi menular yang saling memperburuk kondisi pasien bila terjadi secara bersamaan (koinfeksi). Koinfeksi TB-HIV menyebabkan peningkatan morbiditas dan mortalitas, serta menimbulkan tantangan dalam aspek diagnosis dan pengobatan. Kabupaten Banyumas merupakan salah satu wilayah dengan peningkatan kasus TB dan HIV selama empat tahun terakhir, yang berdampak pada meningkatnya angka TB-HIV.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Data sekunder diambil dari SITB Dinas Kesehatan Banyumas untuk tahun 2020–2023. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan total sampling, dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 167 penderita TB-HIV. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas penderita TB-HIV adalah laki-laki (76%) dengan usia rata-rata pada kelompok usia produktif (15–64 tahun). Pekerjaan terbanyak adalah sopir/buruh, dan sebagian besar penderita berdomisili di wilayah Kabupaten Banyumas. Lokasi penemuan kasus terbanyak adalah di rumah sakit, dan sebagian besar pasien memiliki riwayat pengobatan baru. Mayoritas penderita terdiagnosis TB secara klinis, dengan klasifikasi TB paru dan hasil akhir pengobatan menunjukkan sebagian besar pasien dinyatakan sembuh atau pengobatan lengkap. Sebagian kecil penderita juga memiliki penyakit penyerta berupa diabetes melitus.

**Kesimpulan:** Karakteristik penderita TB-HIV di Kabupaten Banyumas didominasi oleh kelompok usia produktif, jenis kelamin laki-laki, dan pekerjaan informal. Hasil ini menjadi dasar penting untuk perumusan strategi pengendalian TB-HIV berbasis karakteristik lokal dan pendekatan lintas sektor.

**Kata kunci :** Tuberkulosis, HIV, TB-HIV, Karakteristik, Banyumas

## ABSTRACT

### CHARACTERISTICS OF TB-HIV PATIENTS IN BANYUMAS REGENCY FROM 2020-2023

*Sukma Anastasia Amelia<sup>1</sup>, Sri Nurlaela<sup>2</sup>, Devi Octaviana<sup>3</sup>*

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<sup>1</sup>Department of Public Health of Jenderal Soedirman University

<sup>2,3</sup> Department of Public Health of Jenderal Soedirman University

**Background:** Tuberculosis (TB) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) are two communicable infectious diseases that can worsen a patient's condition when they occur simultaneously (co-infection). TB-HIV co-infection increases morbidity and mortality and poses significant challenges in both diagnosis and treatment. Banyumas Regency is one of the regions that has experienced a rise in TB and HIV cases over the past four years, which has contributed to a growing number of TB-HIV cases

**Methods:** This study used a quantitative descriptive design with a case study approach. Secondary data were obtained from the Banyumas District Health Office's Tuberculosis Information System (SITB) for the period 2020–2023. The sampling technique employed was total sampling, with a total of 167 TB-HIV patients. Data were analyzed univariately.

**Results:** The results showed that the majority of TB-HIV patients were male (76%), with most belonging to the productive age group (15–64 years). The most common occupations were drivers and laborers, and most patients resided within Banyumas Regency. Most cases were detected at hospitals, and the majority of patients were newly diagnosed. TB diagnosis was mostly clinical, with pulmonary TB as the predominant classification. Treatment outcomes indicated that most patients were either cured or had completed treatment. A small proportion of patients had comorbidities, particularly diabetes mellitus.

**Conclusion:** The characteristics of TB-HIV patients in Banyumas Regency are predominantly male, of productive age, and engaged in informal employment. These findings provide an important basis for formulating TB-HIV control strategies tailored to local characteristics and supported by cross-sectoral approaches.

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis, HIV, TB-HIV, Characteristics, Banyumas