

Abstrak

DETERMINAN KEBERHASILAN PENGobatan ALL-ORAL REGIMEN BERBASIS BEDAQUILINE PADA PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS RESISTEN OBAT DI KABUPATEN BANYUMAS (ANALISIS DATA TAHUN 2020-2023)

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Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis Resistan Obat (TBC RO) merupakan tantangan utama dalam pengendalian TBC di Indonesia. Sejak diterapkannya *all-oral regimen* berbasis *Bedaquiline*, diharapkan angka keberhasilan pengobatan meningkat. Namun, keberhasilan pengobatan masih dipengaruhi oleh berbagai determinan baik dari aspek klinis maupun akses terhadap layanan kesehatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis determinan yang mempengaruhi keberhasilan pengobatan *All-Oral Regimen* berbasis *Bedaquiline* pada Pasien Tuberkulosis Resisten Obat di Kabupaten Banyumas.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi *cross-sectional* menggunakan data sekunder terhadap 224 pasien TBC RO dari data sekunder yang telah memiliki hasil akhir pengobatan dalam data kohort Sistem Informasi Tuberkulosis di Kabupaten Banyumas. Variabel dependen adalah keberhasilan pengobatan. Variabel independen meliputi usia, jenis kelamin, domisili, status pekerjaan, riwayat pengobatan sebelumnya, status DM, status HIV, pola resistensi, hasil pemeriksaan sputum awal, efek samping obat, interval inisiasi pengobatan, indeks massa tubuh dan jarak ke fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan regresi logistik dengan SPSS.

Hasil: Determinan yang berhubungan signifikan dengan keberhasilan pengobatan meliputi usia 0-65 tahun ($p = 0,027$; aPOR = 5,014), jarak ke fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan ≤ 5 KM ($p = 0,037$; aPOR = 4,698), tidak adanya efek samping obat ($p = 0,000$; aPOR = 0,28), hasil pemeriksaan sputum awal negatif ($p = 0,002$; aPOR = 2,612), interval inisiasi pengobatan ≤ 7 hari ($p = 0,034$; aPOR = 2,315) dan IMT normal ($p = 0,010$; aPOR = 2,261). Usia di bawah 65 tahun dan jarak ke fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan menjadi prediktor kuat keberhasilan pengobatan, sementara tidak adanya efek samping obat dan interval inisiasi pengobatan ≤ 7 hari sebagai faktor protektif yang menurunkan peluang kegagalan pengobatan.

Kesimpulan: Intervensi yang berfokus pada peningkatan kepatuhan pengobatan, aksesibilitas layanan kesehatan, manajemen efek samping obat, pemeriksaan evaluasi sputum secara rutin, percepatan inisiasi pengobatan dan optimalisasi status gizi sangat penting untuk meningkatkan keberhasilan pengobatan TBC RO di Kabupaten Banyumas.

Kata Kunci: TBC RO, keberhasilan pengobatan, *all-oral regimen*

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Abstract

DETERMINANTS OF SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OUTCOMES AMONG DRUG-RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS TREATED WITH BEDAQUILINE-BASED ALL-ORAL REGIMEN:

A STUDY FROM BANYUMAS DISTRICT, INDONESIA (2020-2023)

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Background: Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis (DR-TB) remains a major challenge in TB control efforts in Indonesia. The implementation of an all-oral regimen based on Bedaquiline is expected to improve treatment success rates; however, treatment outcomes are still influenced by various clinical and healthcare access factors. This study aims to analyze the determinants influencing the treatment success of all-oral regimens based on Bedaquiline among DR-TB patients in Banyumas.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study using secondary data from 224 DR-TB patients who completed treatment recorded in the Tuberculosis Information System (SITB) in Banyumas District between 2020 and 2023. The dependent variable was treatment success, while independent variables included age, sex, domicile, employment status, history of TB treatment, diabetes mellitus status, HIV status, resistance pattern, initial sputum examination results, drug side effects, treatment initiation interval, body mass index (BMI), and distance to healthcare facilities. Data were analyzed using logistic regression with SPSS software.

Results: Six variables were significantly associated with treatment success: age ≤ 65 years ($p = 0,027$; $aPOR = 5,014$), distance to healthcare facility ≤ 5 KM ($p = 0,037$; $aPOR = 4,698$), absence of drug side effects ($p = 0,000$; $aPOR = 0,28$), negative initial sputum results ($p = 0,002$; $aPOR = 2,612$), treatment initiation ≤ 7 days ($p = 0,034$; $aPOR = 2,315$), and normal BMI ($p = 0,010$; $aPOR = 2,261$). Productive age and proximity to healthcare facilities were strong predictors of treatment success, while absence of side effects and early treatment initiation (≤ 7 days) served as protective factors against treatment failure.

Conclusion: Interventions focusing on improving healthcare access, managing drug side effects, expediting treatment initiation, routine sputum monitoring, and nutritional support are essential to enhance treatment success among DR-TB patients in Banyumas.

Keywords: Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis, treatment success, bedaquiline-based all-oral regimen.

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