

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : TB paru merupakan penyakit kronik menular yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* menyebar melalui udara secara langsung dari penderita TB paru kepada orang lain (misalnya dengan batuk dan bersin). Bakteri ini berbentuk batang dan bersifat tahan asam sehingga sering dikenal dengan Basil Tahan Asam (BTA). Indonesia merupakan Negara berkembang dengan jumlah penyakit infeksi TB paru yang tinggi di dunia. Di Indonesia penyebab meningkatnya jumlah penderita TB paru disebabkan karena kegagalan penanggulangannya dan kurangnya tingkat kepatuhan minum obat pasien. Salah satu parameter yang dipakai untuk menetapkan keberhasilan terapi TB paru yakni angka konversi. Berdasarkan Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Provinsi Sumatera Utara pada tahun 2021 jumlah kasus penyakit TB paru di Sumatera Utara sebanyak 17.303 kasus, sedangkan di Kabupaten Tapanuli Selatan ditemukan sebanyak 658 kasus. Kasus TB paru juga terdapat di UPT Puskesmas Sitinjak, Kecamatan Angkola Barat, Kabupaten Tapanuli Selatan pada tahun 2022 dengan berbagai faktor risiko yang dilaporkan dan berbagai kelompok usia serta jenis kelamin yang berbeda.

Tujuan : Mengidentifikasi angka konversi BTA positif pasca pengobatan fase intensif pada penderita Tuberkulosis paru di UPT Puskesmas Sitinjak, Kecamatan Angkola Barat, Kabupaten Tapanuli Selatan.

Metode : Deskriptif Observasi.

Hasil : Angka konversi BTA positif pasca pengobatan fase intensif pada penderita TB paru lebih banyak pada laki-laki dengan BTA (+2) sebanyak 7 orang laki-laki (20%) dan BTA (+3) sebanyak 15 orang (43%). Sedangkan Penderita TB paru lebih banyak dengan kelompok usia 42-49 tahun dengan BTA (+2) sebanyak 6 orang (18%) dan BTA (+3) sebanyak 5 orang (14%).

Kata Kunci : Tuberkulosis paru, angka konversi BTA, pengobatan fase intensif, observasi.

ABSTRACT

Background : *Pulmonary TB is a chronic infectious disease caused by the bacteria *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* spreads through the air directly from people with pulmonary TB to others (for example by coughing and sneezing). This bacterium is rod-shaped and acid-resistant so it is often known as Acid Resistant Bacillus (BTA). Indonesia is a developing country with a high number of pulmonary TB infections in the world. In Indonesia, the cause of the increase in the number of pulmonary TB patients is due to the failure of countermeasures and the lack of adherence to taking patient medication. One of the parameters used to determine the success of pulmonary TB therapy is the conversion rate. Based on the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of North Sumatra Province in 2021, the number of cases of pulmonary TB disease in North Sumatra was 17.303 cases, while in South Tapanuli Regency 658 cases were found. Pulmonary TB cases were also found in UPT Puskesmas Sitinjak, West Angkola District, South Tapanuli Regency in 2022 with various risk factors reported and various age groups and different genders.*

Objective : *Identify the positive BTA conversion rate after intensive phase treatment in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis at UPT Sitinjak Public Health Center, West Angkola Subdistrict, South Tapanuli Distric.*

Method : *Descriptive observation.*

Results : *The rate of positive BTA conversion after intensive phase treatment in patients with pulmonary TB is more in men with BTA (+2) as many as 7 men (20%) and BTA (+3) as many as 15 people (43%). While pulmonary TB patients were more in the age group of 42-49 years with BTA (+2) as many as 6 people (18%) and BTA (+3) as many as 5 people (14%).*

Keywords : *Pulmonary Tuberculosis, BTA conversion rate, intensive phase of treatment, observation.*