ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis still be one of infectious diseases causing human death in the word. Today number of tuberculosis patient still the highest. High level of tuberculosis prevalence is affected by the low level of recovery number. Early identification and good treatment based on the result of sputum identification are the strategy use to control tuberculosis widespread . So that why, microscopic observation to identify acid fast bacilli (AFB) is the fundamental stage to determine recovery treatment. Positivity level of AFB in early identification is necessary to determine infectious graded. Attention for individual characteristic also necessary to determine adequate treatment for patient and family in order to prevent failed treatment of OAT category 1 in tuberculosis patient. The objectives of the study were to identify correlation between individual characteristic, positivity level of BTA in early identification and failed treatment of OAT category 1.

This study used case control method with quantitative approach. Forty two samples were taken from secondary data. Case group is 21 samples who have failed treatment and control group is 21 successful treatment. Samples were selected by simple random sampling. Individual characteristic factor including age, gender, work status, history of BCG, hometown and positivity level of AFB in early identification.

The chi square correlation showed that individual characteristic consist of patient's age more than 40 years old (p=0,029;OR=5,2) and high positive sputum smear in early identification (p=0,045;OR=5,4) have correlated and risk factor to failed treatment of OAT category 1.

The conclusion is patient's age more than 40 years old and high positive sputum smear in early identification correlated to failed treatment OAT category 1.

Keyword : Failed treatment, individual characteristic, positivity level of AFB in early identification.