

## SUMMARY

### PENGEMBANGAN INDIKATOR PREDIKTIF KETERATURAN BEROBAT PADA PENDERITA KUSTA DAN HUBUNGAN DENGAN HASIL PEMERIKSAAN BAKTERIOLOGI DI KABUPATEN SAMPANG

Leprosy is a health problem in Indonesia, which result in a very complex. The problem is not only of medical terms, but extends to social, economic, cultural and national health. Impact of leprosy cause unrest so great that a very deep, not only patients themselves but also on their families and communities.

Leprosy is not only the problems caused by the bacteria *Mycobacterium leprae*, but also influenced by many factors such as level of education, knowledge, family support, the role of health workers and affects distance service as well as patients seeking healing affect the regularity of treatment in patients with leprosy. Treatment of leprosy patients who regularly seek treatment immediately declared RFT (Release From Treatment) without having to perform laboratory testing program.

Based on these two studies were conducted with the aim of developing indicators of regularity of medication in patients with leprosy and the relationship with the results of bacteriological examination in the District of Sampang. This study is an analytic epidemiologic studies observasional with research sites in the District of Sampang, precisely at 21 health centers working area by using a case-control design that aims to analyze the influence of the variables of education, knowledge, family support, the role of health workers and health care of distance regularity of medication in patients leprosy and analyze the regularity of the relationship with the medical treatment of lepers in the District of Sampang bacteriological examination.

The results of this study the distribution of the respondents ever be obtained based on the level of elementary education (51.04%), lack of knowledge (55.21%), lack of family support (60.42%), the role of good health workers (84.38%), health care coverage easy (82.29%).

Based on the results of statistical tests with binary logistic regression showed there are four candidate variables ( $\alpha = 0.25$ ) for a multivariate regression analysis including the variables of knowledge ( $p = 0.008$ ), family support ( $p = 0.000$ ), the role of health workers ( $p = 0.005$ ), and health care coverage ( $p = 0.003$ ) while the level of education ( $p = 0.464$ ) were not included as candidate variables. After multivariate logistic regression outcome variable of family support ( $p = 0.000$ ) showed no effect of family support to the regularity of medication in patients with leprosy. Variable levels of education, knowledge, the role of health workers and the distance to services there is no influence on the regularity of medication in patients with leprosy in the district of Sampang. Model of the regularity of medication in patients with leprosy in the district of Sampang, the most influential variables found significant family support is a factor produced by the logistic function

$$P(\text{treatment not regularity}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(-2,115 - 2.666 (\text{family support}))}}$$

$$P(\text{treatment regularity}) = 1 - P(\text{treatment not regularity})$$

The probability of regularity of medication in patients with leprosy if there is full support from immediate family both emotionally and information: Emotional expressions of empathy, caring, attention, no family members to avoid people, always reminding to take medication by 89,24%.

Based on the chi square test of the relationship of medication in order leprosy patients with the results of bacteriological examination ( $p = 0.000$ ) in the District Sampang 2012. Relative Risk in this study amounted to 3.69 ( $2.33 < RR < 5.87$ ) means that the regularity of treatment in patients with leprosy at 3.69 times the risk of having acquired a negative bacteriological test result than those who did not regularly seek treatment.

The need for family involvement as (*Drinking Drugs Controller*) to achieve successful treatment of leprosy. Provision of counseling to family members to always be a motivator in leprosy patients treated on a regular basis in order to take medication regularly and completely.

Review the regularity of medication in patients with leprosy who immediately declared RFT (*Release From Treatment*) with bacteriological examination.

**ABSTRACT**

**PENGEMBANGAN INDIKATOR PREDIKTIF  
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Treatment program based on data obtained from lepers District Health Sampang known cure rate RFT (*Release From Treatment*) which occurred in the District Sampang decreased. Cure rate of leprosy patients in 2011 reached 91.7% of type PB 95% below target, and type of MB reached 83.4% below the target of 90%. Prevalence Rate in Sampang district in 2011 increased by 7.58% above the target set by WHO for less 1/10.000 population. Regular treatment of leprosy treatment expressed RTF without having laboratory tests performed by the program. Several factors affect the regularity of medication in patients with leprosy, among others: patient characteristics, knowledge, family support, the role of health workers and service range. The general objective of this study was to develop indicators of the regularity of leprosy treatment and relationship with results of bacteriological examination in the District of Sampang. Design of the study was case control, with the dependent variable and the regularity of leprosy treatment independent variable education level, knowledge, family support, the role of health workers, and health care coverage, the analysis used binary and multivariate logistic regression, whereas the relationship between regularity of medication in patients with leprosy with the results of bacteriological examination using Chi Square analysis. Based on the results of multivariate logistic regression variables of family support ( $p = 0.000$ ) showed the most influential variable on the regularity of medication in patients with leprosy. Level of education, knowledge, role of health workers and health care coverage, after multivariate logistic regression test no influence on the regularity of medication in patients with leprosy in the district of Sampang. Model of the regularity of medication in patients with leprosy in the District of Sampang, the most influential variables found significant family support is a factor produced by the logistic  $P(\text{treatment regularity}) = 1 - P(\text{treatment not regularity})$ . Based on the result chi square test of the relationship of medication in order leprosy patients with the results of bacteriological tests ( $p = 0.000$ ) in the District Sampang 2012. Indicator of the regularity of treatment in patients with leprosy was a very influential family support, so the need for family involvement as (*Drinking Drugs Controller*) for the successful treatment of leprosy. Provision of counseling to family members has always been a motivator for patients to seek treatment on a regular basis and take medication regularly to complete. Review the regularity of medication in patients with leprosy who immediately declared RFT (*Release From Treatment*) with bacteriological examination performed.

**Keywords:** Leprosy, regularity of treatment, family support, bacteriological examination (BTA).