

EVALUASI SISTEM SURVEILANS TUBERKULOSIS BERDASARKAN
KOMPONEN DAN ATRIBUT SISTEM SURVEILANS DI BP4 SURABAYA

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SURVEILLANCE; TUBERCULOSIS

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ABSTRAK

BP4 Surabaya sebagai UPT Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Timur telah melaksanakan program Pemberantas-an TBC Paru dengan strategi DOTS sejak tahun 2003. Berdasarkan data laporan hasil evaluasi program TB strategi *DOTS* maka masalah yang dialami dalam pelaksanaan berdasarkan indikator program yaitu angka konversi , angka kesembuhan dan angka kasus *drop out* masih dibawah standard. Salah satu upaya yang dilakukan oleh otoritas kesehatan yaitu dengan melakukan surveilans tuberkulosis. Agar suatu surveilans epidemiologi dapat berjalan dengan baik maka perlu dilakukan evaluasi.

Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif dan bentuk pelaksanaannya menggunakan penelitian evaluasi dengan teknik wawancara, observasi dan telaah dokumen kepada petugas pelaksana surveilans tuberkulosis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran pelaksanaan sistem surveilans TB di BP4 Surabaya yaitu pengumpulan data, pencatatan, pelaporan, kompilasi, analisis, interpretasi, desiminasi informasi, informasi epidemiologi serta penilaian berdasarkan atribut surveilans yaitu kesederhanaan, fleksibilitas, akseptabilitas, sensitivitas, nilai prediktif positif, kerepresentatifan, ketepatan waktu, kualitas data, stabilitas dan juga dilihat dari kelemahannya.

Hasil penelitian terhadap sistem surveilans TBC paru dengan menggunakan strategi DOTS adalah data bersumber dari pasien langsung , form pencatatan dan pelaporan yang dikumpulkan yaitu TB 01, 02, 04, 05, 06, 09, 10 ,12 dan form pencatan pelaporan yang dilaporkan yaitu TB 03, 07, 08, 11 , data dikompilasi dan dianalisis berdasarkan variabel orang dan waktu , disajikan dalam bentuk tabel. Berdasarkan atribut surveilans TB, maka alur pelaporannya tidak rumit, fleksibel karena pernah terjadi perubahan dalam sistem, datanya dimanfaatkan oleh orang-orang didalam dan diluar sistem, tidak diperoleh perhitungan sensitifitas , nilai prediktif positif 68,12%, kerepresentatifan mencakup orang dan waktu, ketepatan waktu 75% .Stabilitasnya mempunyai komponen pendukung yang baik

Kesimpulan pada penelitian ini bahwa hambatan yang ada di sistem surveilans yaitu pada ketepatan waktu , kualitas datanya dan pada beberapa angka indikator keberhasilan program tuberculosis, oleh karena itu upaya peningkatan kinerja dalam pelaksanaan surveilans epidemiologi tuberculosis harus ditingkatkan.

Kata Kunci : Evaluasi, Sistem, Surveilans, Tuberkulosis

ABSTRACT

Surabaya Lung Clinic Technical Service Unit of Dinas kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Timur has done Lung TBC Eradication through DOTS strategy since 2003. Based on TB program evaluation report of DOTS strategy, the problems were conversion rate, recovery rate and drop out cases were still lower than standard. An effort from health authority for those problems was doing tuberculosis surveillance. This surveillance could be done well if there were evaluation.

This was a descriptive study and using evaluation study by interviewing, observation and document analysis to tuberculosis surveillance officers. The objective was to describe tuberculosis surveillance in Surabaya Lung Clinic including collecting data, recording, reporting, compilation, analysis, interpretation, disseminating information, epidemiological information, evaluating them based on surveillance attributes are simplicity, flexibility, acceptability, sensitivity, positif predictive value, representatifan, timeliness, data quality, stability and also their weakness.

The study from Lung TBC surveillance system with DOTS strategy confirmed that data was sourced directly from the patient, submitted recording and reporting forms were TB 01, 02, 04, 05, 06, 09, 10, 12, reported recording and reporting forms were TB 03, 07, 08, 11, data was complied and analyzed based on person and time, and also presented by table. Based on tuberculosis surveillance attributes, the reporting process wasn't complicated, but it was flexible because the system had ever changed, the data used by people inside and outside system, sensitivity assessment wasn't get, positive predictive value was 68,12%, presented by person and time, time accuracy 75%. Its stability had good support components.

The conclusion was the problems in the surveillance system were time accuracy, data quality and some rates of tuberculosis program success indicators. Therefore work improvement effort in the tuberculosis surveillance implementation had to be increased.

Keywords : *evaluation, system, surveillance, tuberculosis*