

**ABSTRACT****DEVELOPMENT OF PREDICTIVE INDEX OF DEFAULT OF TREATMENT AT MULTIBACILLARY LEPROSY PATIENTS IN DISTRICT SAMPANG EAST JAVA PROVINCE**

Default relating to the regularity of treatment in the patients taking the drugs. If the leprosy patients taking medication irregularly, then the leprosy bacteria can become resistant or immune to MDT, so the symptoms persist and even worsen. The purpose of this study was to determine the indicators and develop a predictive index formula default incidence of leprosy treatment. This is a case control design. The sample size in this study is 62 respondents. The sampling technique in this study used simple random sampling technique. Data collection techniques done with interviews with the questionnaire. The results showed that a candidate indicator variables ( $p < 0.25$ ) is income ( $p$  value = 0.013), access to health care ( $p$  value = 0.022), the role of health workers ( $p$  value = 0.032), knowledge ( $p$  value = 0.001), and family support ( $p$  value = 0.023), perception of the disease ( $p$  value = 0.098), leprosy reactions ( $p$  value = 0.198). Of the seven variables as indicators of default of treatment of leprosy patients: the role of health workers, family support, knowledge, income, and leprosy reactions. The predictive index of default of treatment at multibacillary leprosy patients are  $(-1666 + 1451 * \text{Revenues (low)} + 1989 * \text{Role of Health Personnel (less instrumental)} + 1.338 * \text{Knowledge (less)} + 1543 * \text{Support Family (unfavorable)})$ . This index is expected to be considered and utilized as a measuring tool in helping health workers, especially in health centers for screening in patients with leprosy who are undergoing treatment, so early can know where the potential patients defaulting treatment.

Keywords: index, default of treatment, multibacillary, leprosy