

ABSTRACT**IMPLEMENTATION OF TUBERCULOSIS SCORE SYSTEM AT SECOND LEVEL HEALTHCARE FACILITY IN SURABAYA, JANUARY 2016 - APRIL 2017**

Patricia Chikita Oktaviani Citro, Ni Made Mertaniasih, Pudji Lestari

Introduction: Tuberculosis (TB) is a major health problem worldwide caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and has infected nearly one-third of the world's population making it a Global Health Emergency. The incidence of tuberculosis in children is high. Diagnosing childhood tuberculosis using a score system is important, considering the difficulty of taking sputum sample in children caused by the limited amount of germs (paucibacillary). The purpose of this study is to know the implementation of child tuberculosis score system at second level healthcare facility, Surabaya in January 2016 until April 2017.

Methods: This study used descriptive design and observational method. Samples were taken from the total population with the inclusion criteria of children aged 0-14 years diagnosed with tuberculosis in RSUD Dr. Soewandhi Surabaya. These inclusion criteria were seen from the medical records. Samples were taken using total sampling technique during the period of January 2016 until March 2017. The data collected were subjects identity, scoring system, diagnosis, and investigation. The observed data were displayed in tabular form and analyzed descriptively.

Results: A total of 61 samples were included in this study. From the data, we found that the largest proportion of tuberculosis subjects were aged 5-14 years old (73.8%) with the most diagnosis being extra tuberculosis (TB lymphadenitis). Overall the implementation of the scoring system had been applied, but there were limitations in one of the diagnostic instruments (tuberculin test) which might have interfere with the scoring of the score system.

Conclusion: Health workers are expected to be more judicious in diagnosing tuberculosis in children using the score system.

Keyword: tuberculosis, children, scoring system