

**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL “VETERAN” JAKARTA**

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PREVALENSI DAN KARAKTERISTIK PASIEN *MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS* DENGAN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2 DI RSUP PERSAHABATAN PERIODE JANUARI 2024 – JULI 2025

ABSTRAK

Tujuan : Tuberkulosis hingga saat ini tetap menjadi isu kesehatan berskala global, dengan Indonesia berada pada posisi kedua sebagai negara dengan kasus terbanyak. Tantangan pengendalian tuberkulosis di Indonesia adalah tingginya kasus diabetes melitus tipe 2, yang diketahui dapat meningkatkan risiko infeksi, relaps, dan resistensi tuberkulosis. Meskipun demikian, penelitian tentang pasien *multidrug-resistant tuberculosis* dengan diabetes melitus tipe 2 (MDR-TB DM2) di Indonesia masih terbatas. Padahal informasi tersebut penting untuk perencanaan terapi dan kebijakan pengendalian. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menggambarkan prevalensi dan karakteristik MDR-TB DM2. **Metode :** Penelitian dekriptif *cross-sectional* ini melibatkan seluruh pasien MDR-TB DM2 yang sesuai kriteria penelitian melalui total sampling. **Hasil :** Prevalensi MDR-TB DM2 (39,6%). Mayoritas laki-laki (58,5%), pra-lansia (45,3%), pendidikan menengah (75,5%), pekerja informal (49,1%), berstatus kawin (77,4%), IMT normal (39,6%), riwayat merokok (52,8%), dan riwayat pengobatan tuberkulosis sebelumnya (62,3%). Gambaran radiologi tersering berupa konsolidasi dan fibrosis (20,1%). HbA1c tidak terkontrol (69,8%). Resistensi terbanyak terhadap rifampisin dan isoniazid (62,3%). Paduan pengobatan terbanyak adalah BPaLM (52,8%) dan (41,5%) masih dalam pengobatan. **Kesimpulan :** MDR-TB DM2 memiliki prevalensi yang cukup tinggi, didominasi laki-laki, usia pra-lansia dengan karakteristik sosiodemografis tertentu. Mayoritas memiliki IMT normal, riwayat merokok, dan pengobatan tuberkulosis sebelumnya, gambaran radiologi konsolidasi dan fibrosis, HbA1c tidak terkontrol, resisten isoniazid dan rifampisin, paduan BPaLM, dan masih menjalani pengobatan.

Daftar Pustaka : 78 (2016-2025)

Kata Kunci : MDR-TB, diabetes melitus tipe 2, prevalensi, karakteristik pasien

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Undergraduate Thesis, January 2026

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**PREVALENCE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITH
MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS AND TYPE 2
DIABETES MELLITUS AT PERSAHABATAN GENERAL HOSPITAL
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 2024 – JULY 2025**

ABSTRACT

Objective: Tuberculosis remains a major global health issue, with Indonesia ranking second among countries with the highest number of cases. Tuberculosis control in Indonesia faces substantial challenges due to the high prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus, which is known to increase the risk of infection, relapse, and resistance. However, research on MDR-TB T2DM in Indonesia is still limited. In fact, this information is important for therapeutic planning and control policies. This study was conducted to describe the prevalence and characteristics of MDR-TB T2DM. **Method:** This cross-sectional *descriptive study* involved all MDR-TB T2DM who fulfilled the study criteria through total sampling. **Results:** Prevalence of MDR-TB T2DM (39,6%). The majority were men (58.5%), pre-elderly (45,3%), secondary education (75.5%), informal workers (49.1%), married status (77.4%), normal BMI (39.6%), smoking history (52.8%), and previous tuberculosis treatment history (62,3%). The most frequent radiological images were in the form of consolidation and fibrosis (20,1%). HbA1c were uncontrolled (69.8%). The most resistance to rifampicin and isoniazid (62.3%). The most treatment combinations were BPaLM (52.8%) and (41.5%) still under treatment. **Conclusion:** MDR-TB T2DM has a fairly high prevalence, dominated by men, pre-elderly age with certain sociodemographic characteristics. The majority had normal BMI, a history of smoking, and previous tuberculosis treatment, consolidated radiological picture and fibrosis, uncontrolled HbA1c, isoniazid and rifampicin resistance, BPaLM alloy, and were still undergoing treatment.

Reference : 78 (2016-2025)

Keywords: MDR-TB, type 2 diabetes mellitus, prevalence, patient characteristics