FAKTOR RISIKO YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KECACATAN LEPRA DI RSK DR. SITANALA TANGERANG TAHUN 2018

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Abstrak

Penyakit lepra sampai saat ini masih dapat ditemukan di Indonesia yang memiliki angka prevalensi terbanyak ketiga didunia. Selain itu, angka kecacatan lepra di Indonesia masih belum mencapai target yang dikeluarkan oleh WHO. Beberapa faktor yang diduga dapat meningkatkan risiko kecacatan lepra adalah jenis pekerjaan, indeks massa tubuh, tipe lepra, luka lepra, dan lama sakit. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan antara faktor-faktor risiko cacat lepra dengan kecacatan lepra pada pasien Poliklinik Lepra RSK Dr. Sitanala Tangerang. Penelitian ini bersifat *analitik observasional* menggunakan desain kasus-kontrol. Sampel berjumlah 100 pasien lepra, 50 tanpa cacat lepra dan 50 lainnya memiliki cacat lepra. Data dianalisis dengan uji *Chi-Square*, uji alternatif *Fisher's Exact Test,* dan uji regresi logistik ganda. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan dokumen rekam medis. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah terdapat hubungan antara jenis pekerjaan (p=0,003, OR=5,412, CI=1,660-17,646), tipe lepra (p = 0,027), luka lepra (p = 0,000, OR=13,5, CI=2,930-62,209), dan lama sakit (p = 0,000, OR=10,630, CI=4,146-27,252) dengan kecacatan lepra, dan tidak terdapat hubungan antara IMT (p = 0,510) dengan kecacatan lepra pada pasien Poliklinik Lepra RSK Dr. Sitanala Tangerang. Lama sakit adalah variabel yang paling berhubungan diantara variabel lain dengan nilai OR 11,613 (CI= 4,089-32,985).

RISK FACTORS THAT ARE RELATED TO LEPROSY DISABILITY IN RSK DR. SITANALA TANGERANG YEAR 2018

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Abstract

Leprosy disease still can be found today in Indonesia which has the third highest prevalence rates in the world. Besides that, the leprosy disability rate in Indonesia still has not yet reached the target that was issued by World Health Organization. Several factors that are suspected can increase the risk of leprosy disability are type of work, body mass index, leprosy type, leprosy wound, and duration of illness. The aim of this study is to identify the correlation between leprosy disability risk factors to leprosy disability on patients of Leprosy Clinic in RSK Dr. Sitanala Tangerang. This study was an observational analytical study with case-control design. The samples of this study were 100 leprosy patients, 50 were patients without leprosy disability, and other 50 were patients with leprosy disability. The data was analyzed by using *Chi-Square* test, *Fisher's Exact Test* which is the alternative test, and double logistic regression test. The instrument of this study was medical record documents. The results of this study are there is a correlation between type of work (p = 0,003, OR=5,412, CI=1,660-17,646), leprosy type (p = 0,027), leprosy wound (p = 0,000, OR=13,5, CI=2,930-62,209), and duration of illness (p = 0,000, OR=10,630, CI=4,146-27,252) to leprosy disability, and there is no correlation between BMI (p = 0,510) to leprosy disability on patients of Leprosy Clinic in RSK Dr. Sitanala Tangerang. The duration of illness is the most related variable among other variables with the OR value of 11,613 (CI= 4,089-32,985).

Kata kunci: Leprosy disability, type of work, leprosy type, leprosy wound, duration of illness