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**FAKTOR – FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN
KEBERHASILAN ANGKA KONVERSI PASIEN TB PARU PENGobatan
FASE INTENSIF DI PUSKESMAS SE-KOTA METRO**

xvi + 48 halaman, 6 tabel, 4 gambar, 14 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan penyakit menular yang masih menjadi masalah kesehatan global, termasuk di Indonesia. Keberhasilan pengobatan fase intensif ditandai dengan konversi hasil pemeriksaan dahak dari BTA positif menjadi negatif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan keberhasilan angka konversi pasien TB paru pada fase intensif di Puskesmas se-Kota Metro. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross sectional dengan pendekatan observasional analitik. Sampel sebanyak 41 pasien TB paru yang menjalani pengobatan intensif Maret–Mei 2025. Data dikumpulkan melalui pemeriksaan mikroskopis sputum dan kuesioner, dianalisis menggunakan uji chi-square.

Hasil univariat menunjukkan sebagian besar responden berusia dewasa, berjenis kelamin laki-laki, memiliki kepatuhan minum obat, pengetahuan, peran PMO, peran petugas kesehatan, dan motivasi yang baik. Keberhasilan konversi tercapai pada 87,8% responden. Hasil uji bivariat menunjukkan ada hubungan signifikan antara kepatuhan minum obat ($p=0,009$), pengetahuan ($p=0,043$), dan peran PMO ($p=0,028$) dengan keberhasilan angka konversi. Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan pada usia, jenis kelamin, peran petugas kesehatan, dan motivasi.

Kesimpulannya, kepatuhan, pengetahuan, dan peran PMO merupakan faktor penting dalam keberhasilan angka konversi. Edukasi dan pengawasan pengobatan perlu ditingkatkan untuk mencapai hasil optimal.

Kata Kunci: Tuberkulosis, konversi, fase intensif, faktor konversi
Daftar Bacaan: 37 (2007-2024)

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***DETERMINANTS OF SPUTUM CONVERSION SUCCESS AMONG
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS DURING THE INTENSIVE
TREATMENT PHASE IN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS ACROSS METRO
CITY***

xvi + 48 pages, 6 tables, 4 images, 14 attachments

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a global health issue, particularly in Indonesia. Success in the intensive treatment phase is indicated by sputum smear conversion from acid-fast bacilli (AFB) positive to negative. This study aimed to analyze factors associated with successful sputum conversion in pulmonary TB patients during the intensive phase at public health centers in Metro City. An observational analytic approach with a cross-sectional design was used, involving 41 patients treated from March to May 2025. Data were collected via sputum smear microscopy and structured questionnaires, and analyzed using chi-square tests.

Univariate analysis showed most respondents were adults, male, had good medication adherence, adequate knowledge, strong PMO support, good health worker involvement, and high motivation. Sputum conversion success was achieved in 87.8% of respondents. Bivariate analysis revealed significant associations between medication adherence ($p=0.009$), knowledge ($p=0.043$), and PMO support ($p=0.028$) with conversion success. No significant associations were found for age, gender, health worker role, or motivation.

In conclusion, medication adherence, knowledge, and PMO support are key determinants of successful sputum conversion. Efforts to improve patient education and treatment supervision are essential to increase treatment success in TB programs.

*Keywords: Tuberculosis, conversion, intensive phase, conversion factors
References: 37 (2007–2024).*