

## ABSTRAK

### FAKTOR KEBERHASILAN PENGOBATAN PENDERITA KUSTA TIPE MB DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS JENU KABUPATEN TUBAN

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Kusta adalah infeksi kronis yang disebabkan oleh *mycobacterium leprae* yang apabila tidak segera diobati akan menjadi progresif. Pemerintah memiliki target keberhasilan pengobatan yaitu >90%, akan tetapi di beberapa wilayah upaya pemberantasan kusta tipe MB masih berlangsung lambat (Rustam, 2018). Tujuan penelitian ini mengetahui faktor keberhasilan pengobatan penderita kusta tipe MB di wilayah kerja puskesmas Jenu Kabupaten Tuban.

Desain penelitian yang digunakan *deskriptif*, pendekatan waktu *cross sectional*. Populasi adalah seluruh penderita kusta yang berobat di wilayah kerja puskesmas Jenu periode kohort 76 bulan (Januari 2016- April 2022) sebanyak 35 orang, teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *total sampling*. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner dan lembar observasi. Setelah data terkumpul ditabulasi dan di analisis.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan dari 35 penderita kusta tipe MB hampir seluruhnya (82,9%) ditemukan tanpa kecacatan, seluruhnya (100%) langsung melakukan pengobatan, seluruhnya (100%) mendapatkan dukungan keluarga baik, seluruhnya (100%) peran petugas kesehatan baik.

Keberhasilan pengobatan penderita kusta tipe MB memerlukan dukungan dari keluarga dan masyarakat sekitar, keluarga adalah orang terdekat yang dapat mengawasi, mengontrol kondisi penderita. Pengobatan kusta juga memerlukan peran petugas kesehatan karena petugas kesehatan dapat memberikan dorongan kepada penderita, selain itu jika penderita belum mengambil obat maka petugas kesehatan yang datang untuk memberikan obat. Upaya penemuan dan pengobatan dini penderita kusta tipe MB sangatlah penting, untuk itu diperlukan dukungan keluarga dan masyarakat agar tidak terjadi perasaan malu dan segera untuk datang ke pelayanan kesehatan terdekat.

**Kata kunci:** faktor keberhasilan, pengobatan kusta

## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE SUCCESSFUL FACTORS TREATMENT OF MB TYPE LEPROSY IN THE WORKING AREA OF JENU PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, TUBAN REGENCY**

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*Leprosy is a chronic infection caused by Mycobacterium leprae which if not treated immediately will become progressive. The government has a treatment success target of >90%, but in some areas the effort to eradicate leprosy type MB is still slow (Rustam, 2018). The purpose of this study was to determine the success factors for the treatment of MB type leprosy in the working area of the Jenu Public Health Center, Tuban Regency.*

*The research design used was descriptive, cross sectional time approach. The population is all patients with leprosy who seek treatment in the working area of the Jenu Public Health Center for a cohort period of 76 months (January 2016-April 2022) as many as 35 people, the sampling technique used is total sampling. Research instruments in the form of questionnaires and observation sheets*

*The results of the study were obtained from 35 patients with MB type leprosy almost entirely (82.9%) were found without disability, all (100%) immediately received treatment, all (100%) received good family support, all (100%) the role of health workers was good.*

*The success of treatment for leprosy type MB requires support from the family and the surrounding community, the family is the closest person who can supervise and control the patient's condition. Treatment of leprosy also requires the role of health workers because health workers can provide encouragement to patients, in addition, if the patient has not taken the medicine, the health worker will come to give the medicine. Efforts to find and treat patients with MB type leprosy are very important, for this reason, family and community support are needed so that there is no feeling of shame and immediately comes to the nearest health service.*

**Keywords:** *success factors, treatment*