

**Evaluasi Pelaksanaan *Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course (DOTS)* TB
di Rumah Sakit PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Yogyakarta**

Intisari

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Pendahuluan: Penelitian ini membahas tentang pelaksanaan strategi DOTS dalam melaksanakan pelayanan TB di rumah sakit. DOTS merupakan sebuah strategi pengobatan TB dengan pengawasan menelan obat. Program ini berfokus pada penemuan kasus dan penyembuhan pasien. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan rancangan studi kasus, pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik wawancara secara mendalam, observasi dan telaah dokumen. Total jumlah responden pada penelitian ini adalah 9 orang. **Hasil:** Angka capaian indikator keberhasilan pasien TB di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping yang mencapai target hanya angka *default* (0,8%) dan angka gagal (0,3%), sedangkan angka kesembuhan (21,1%), angka konversi (32,7%) dan angka pengobatan lengkap (43,5%) belum mencapai target. Hal ini dikarenakan pelaksanaan komponen strategi DOTS yang belum optimal, dimana komitmen politik tidak adekuat, evaluasi pengobatan dengan pemeriksaan mikroskopis yang tidak berjalan dengan baik, dan tugas rangkap petugas yang mengakibatkan pencatatan tidak lengkap. Ditambah dengan beberapa kendala lain yaitu banyak petugas yang belum pelatihan, belum ada poli khusus pasien TB, dan pengelolaan OAT yang belum sesuai standar. **Kesimpulan:** dari hasil tersebut bahwa pelaksanaan strategi DOTS di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Yogyakarta belum optimal, dibutuhkan komitmen politik yang kuat untuk mengatasi kendala-kendala dalam pelaksanaan strategi DOTS di RS agar dapat meningkatkan cakupan angka keberhasilan. **Kata Kunci :** Tuberkulosis, Strategi DOTS, SDM, Sarana dan Prasarana, Angka Keberhasilan.

The Evaluation of Implementation of Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course (DOTS) for TB in PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital

Yogyakarta

Abstract

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Introduction: This study discussed the implementation of DOTS strategy in implementing TB services in hospitals. DOTS is a TB treatment strategy with drug consumption supervision. The program focuses on case detection and patient treatment. **Method:** this research used qualitative method with case study design, as the data were collected by using in-dept interview, observation and document review. There were 9 respondents in this study. **Results:** The achievement rate of success indicators of TB patients in the targeted PKU Muhaamdiyah Gamping hospital was only on default rate (0,8%) and failure rate (0,3%), while the recovery rate was (21,1%), the conversion rate (32,7%) and the complete treatment rate (43,5%) had not reached the target. This was because the implementation of the DOTS strategy component has not been conducted optimally yet, where political commitment was inadequate, the evaluation of treatment with microscopic examination was not working properly, and the dual task of the officers resulted in incomplete recording. It was coupled with several other obstacles, such as untrained officers, unavailable special polyclinics for TB patients, and unstandardized drug (OAT) management. **Conclusion:** based on the results, it was concluded that the implementation of DOTS strategy in PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital Yogyakarta has not been conducted optimally yet, as it needs strong political commitment to overcome the obstacles in implementing DOTS strategy in Hospital in order to increase the scope of success rate. **Keywords:** Tuberculosis; DOTS Strategy; Human Resources; Infrastructure; Success Rate.