

Hubungan Diabetes Melitus Dengan Risiko Kematian Pada Pasien TB-SO di Kabupaten Bogor Tahun 2022 - 2023

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Abstrak

Di Kabupaten Bogor tahun 2022 estimasi kasus TBC adalah 17.684. angka kematian TBC diestimasikan 2.367 kasus setara dengan 1 sampai 2 orang dari 100 penderita TBC meninggal. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk melihat bagaimana gambaran karakteristik pasien TB-SO, menghitung probabilitas survival kumulatif penderita TB-SO yang distratifikasi berdasarkan status DM, menganalisis hubungan DM dengan risiko kematian selama masa pengobatan pada penderita TB-SO setelah dikontrol variabel kovariat (demografi, klasifikasi TBC, dan riwayat pengobatan DM). analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis deskriptif, survival dengan menggunakan Kaplan Meier, dan multivariat menggunakan cox regression. Dari 35.660 pasien terdaftar pada SITB Kabupaten Bogor dari bulan Januari 2022 sampai 31 Oktober 2022 populasi eligible 14.422 memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eklusi yang analisis. Gambaran demografi penderita TB-SO tahun 2022 sampai 2023 umur < 45 tahun (60,84%), jenis kelamin laki laki (55,12%) Distribusi pasien TB-SO dengan DM pada usia

Bogor Regency in 2022 the estimated TB cases will be 17,684. The TB death rate is estimated at 2,367 cases, equivalent to 1 to 2 people out of 100 TB sufferers dying. The aim of this study is to see how the characteristics of TB-SO patients are described, calculate the cumulative survival probability of TB-SO sufferers stratified by DM status, analyze the relationship between DM and the risk of death during the treatment period in TB-SO sufferers after controlling for covariate variables (demographics, TB classification , and history of DM treatment). The analysis used in this research is descriptive analysis, survival using Kaplan Meier, and multivariate using Cox regression. Of the 35,660 patients registered at the Bogor Regency SITB from January 2022 to October 31 2022, the eligible population of 14,422 met the inclusion and exclusion criteria for analysis. TB-SO sufferers from 2022 to 2023 were 38 (3.3%) TB-SO patients with DM who died, 75 (3.7%) aged < 60 years, 193 (2.4%) men, 123 (2, 2%) were working, 24 (2.9%) were classified as extra pulmonary TB, 25 (11.9%) were HIV positive and 5 (3.8%) were receiving DM treatment with insulin. The mortality rate for TB-SO sufferers is 3.8 per 1000 person-months with a cumulative survival of 97.52%. The mortality rate for TB-SO patients with DM is higher compared to TB-SO without DM, namely 5.8 per 1000 person-months. Meanwhile, in TB-SO sufferers without DM, it was 3.7 per 1000 person-months with a survival probability of 97.73%. Bivariate test results found that TB-SO patients with positive DM had an HR value of 1.2 (95% CI 0.87-1.83). Multivariate analysis results in the final model of TB-SO patients with DM had a risk of 1.2 (95%CI 0.87-1.83) times greater risk of death compared to TB-SO without DM, and there was no evidence of confounding that influenced the relationship. DM on the risk of death in TB-SO patients.