

REVIEW ARTICLE

Extrapulmonary Tuberculosis in Indonesia

Audira Budiantari*, Dian Handayani, Damas Andhika, Al Asyary

Study Program of Public Health Science, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. HAMKA, Jakarta, Indonesia

*Correspondence to Audira Budiantari (audira.budiantari@gmail.com)

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Abstract

Tuberculosis is one of contagious disease that is caused by the germ of Mycobacterium class, which is Mycobacterium Tuberculosis. The transmission of the tuberculosis infection would happen if someone breathes the air containing thick saliva of the infected. When sneezes, a patient spreads out the germ into the air in form of sputum splotch. One cough could produce around 3000 sputum splotches. The method used in this research is the method of scientific papers investigation, which are two papers in search. The result of the research shows that the patient of Extrapulmonary TB mostly are in group of productive age with gender characteristics between male and female are both having same risk level.

Keywords: *tuberculosis, extrapulmonary, Indonesia*

Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) is currently the most concerned disease in the world. Three quarter of the TB cases are ranged between ages of 15 to 49 years old. Tuberculosis is a contagious disease caused by the germ of Mycobacterium class, which is Mycobacterium Tuberculosis. The transmission of tuberculosis infection would happen if someone breathes the air containing thick saliva of the infected. When sneezes, a patient spreads out the germ into the air in form of sputum splotch.

One cough could produce around 3000 sputum splotches.

In 2013 WHO report, it is estimated around 8.6 million cases of TB in 2012 alone, in which 1.1 million of them (13%) are the patient of positive HIV. Around 75% of those patients are resides in Africa. In 2012, it is estimated there are 450.000 people suffered TB MDR and 170.000 among those numbers had died. 2012 also recorded the proportion of TB cases in children in all of TB cases globally has reached 6% or 530.000 patients of children

TB per year, or around 8% of total death caused by TB. In 2015, Indonesia potentially reached decreasing number of sickness and death out of TB to half of previous number recorded in 1990. TB's prevalence number in 1990 was 443 per 100,000 population, whereas in 2015 the number was targeted down to 280 per 100,000 population. Based on the prevalence survey of TB in 2013, positive TB smear prevalence per 100.000 15-year-old and above population was recorded at 257.

Evidence elaboration

The research that studied in this article is used as similar theory group, cases and control to reveal the number of extrapulmonary tuberculosis in Indonesia. There are two scientific papers used in this research. The first article is using research design descriptive retrospective, with 110 medical records of inpatients in Internal Disease Ward Period of July 2012 to

August 2013 as the research sample. Data was described in form of tables and pictures.

The second article used descriptive research with cross sectional. The research subject is a patient with diagnosed TB and the research sample was taken from secondary data, which is medical record of *Balai Besar Kesehatan Paru Masyarakat (BBKPM)* [Association of Public's Lung Health] Bandung in 2014 with recorded 295 number of patients.

Study research strategy is relevant with the topic limited from January 2012 until January 2016. Keyword used is extrapulmonary tuberculosis in Indonesia, the scientific papers were reviewed to choose one study consistent with the criteria. As the result of such keyword above, appear 5 articles, among those only two meet the criteria. Articles used as a sample furthermore will be identified and provided as:

Table 1. Evidences elaboration

No.	1
Title	Pola Klinik Tuberkulosis Paru Di RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang Periode Juli-Agustus 2013 (Clinical Pattern of Lung Tuberculosis in Dr. Kariadi Central Hospital of Semarang in July-August 2013)
Researcher, Year	Esther Wahyuningsih, 2014
Design	Descriptive Retrospective
Population and Sample	The sample of this research is adult Lung Tuberculosis (Lung TB) patient whom were treated in Internal Disease Ward of Dr. Kariadi Public Hospital Semarang Period of July- August 2013.

No.	2
Title	Gambaran Karakteristik Tuberkulosis Paru dan Ekstra Paru di BBKPM Bandung Tahun 2014 (Description of Lung Tuberculosis and Extrapulmonary Tuberculosis in BBKPM Bandung in 2014)
Researcher, Year	Fajar Hidayatul Azizi, Usep Abdullah Husin, Tinni Rusmartini, 2014
Design	Descriptive with cross sectional approach
Population and Sample	Medical record of <i>Balai Besar Kesehatan Paru Masyarakat (BBKPM)</i> [Association of Public's Lung Health] Bandung in 2014

Conclusion

Literature review of this research revealed what we had done to the two research papers regarding extrapulmonary tuberculosis in Indonesia is seen from the characteristics of patient's gender, between male and female both are having the same exposure risk of the TB disease. Age characteristics of the diagnosed TB patient, in both lung TB or extrapulmonary TB lays on the population of productive age.

Furthermore, what has to be done is counseling and education of the people regarding the TB as contagious disease in order to enhance their knowledge and understanding of TB. This method could be one of the ways to promote health to decrease the transmission of the TB and the death that caused by the disease.

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Pedoman Diagnosis & Penatalaksanaan Tuberkulosis di Indonesia. (Diagnose & Management Protocol of Tuberculosis in Indonesia)

Pedoman Nasional Pengendalian Tuberkulosis (National Protocol of Tuberculosis Control)

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