Abstract

In Indonesia, tuberculosis is the number three cause of death after cardiovascular diseases and respiratory diseases. In year 1994, the government of Indonesia in collaboration with WHO held a DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse), namely the direct supervision of short-term swallow the medicine every day by the observer treatment. This study discusses the factors affecting the recovery rate of tuberculosis patients who follow DOTS program at Ibnu Sina Hospital Gresik using survival analysis proportional hazard model. Known that the most of patients are woman, do not smoke, last educational junior high school with average family income of Rp. 1.500.000 until Rp. 2.500.000. Most patients have a good home lighting, good sanitation and the state of the house is clean. The data time of Tuberculosis survival following the lognormal distribution and known factors that affect patient survival are the age factor, lighting, sanitation, housing condition. The value of odd ratio concluded that patients older one year of age are at risk for recovery of 1.0027 times than patients younger one year of age, patients who have good lighting house heal 1.0872 times the risk of patients who are not good in home lighting, the patients which has good home sanitation have recovered 1.0910 times the risk than patients which has bad sanitation at their home and patients who has clean home have recovered from the tuberculosis risk of 1.0406 times from the patients that has dirty home.

Key Words: Proportional Hazard lognormal Regression, Tuberculosis, Time Survival, Recovery Rate