CONTACT INVESTIGATION OF TUBERCULOSIS CASE FINDINGS ON CHILDREN WITH INDEX CASES

Erni Ritaı

Faculty of Nursing Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Jl.Cempaka Putih Tengah I/I, Central of Jakarta, Indonesia

Tria Astika Endah Permatasari²

Faculty of Medicine and Health, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Jl.Cempaka Putih Tengah 27, Central of Jakarta, Indonesia, 10510

Ika Kurniaty3

3Chemical of Engineering Faculty, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Jl.Cempaka Putih Tengah 27, Central of Jakarta, Indonesia, 10510

Giri Widagdo4

Faculty of Nursing Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Jl.Cempaka Putih Tengah I/I, Central of Jakarta, Indonesia

ıerni_dika@yahoo.co.id, <u>2tria.astika@umj.ac.id;astika.tria@gmail.com</u>, <u>3ika.kurniaty@ftumj.ac.id, giriwae@gmail.com</u>

Abstract

Background: The contact investigation of Tuberculosis (TB) case finding constitutes a new government's policy of year 2016 in Indonesia. The Objective of research is to get description of Contact Investigation in TB case findings on children at Public Health Center in Central Jakarta, Indonesia.

Methods: The cohort research design was conducted on pulmonary TB patients of 34 children (ages < 14 years) who have household contact as well as close contact with pulmonary TB positive patients at Public Health Center in Central Jakarta during May-August 2018.

Results: from 34 respondents, as many as 73.5% (24 children) lived one household with adult pulmonary TB patients. Children with TB positive was diagnosed from Clinical Symptom are 5,9% that is higher than national Indicator (3-5%).

Conclusion: A government's policy is needed to implement the contact Investigation of Tuberculosis Case Findings on Children with Index Cases and used as a model for health workers.

Children, Contact Investigation, Tuberculosis, Index cases

Keywords:

Conference tracks: Health and Pharmacy

1. Introduction

Tuberculosis is one of essential health problems in the world including in Indonesia. Indonesia includes in 5 countries with most TB cases in the word. Indonesia ranks second with the country which has highest on TB prevalence (Health Ministry of Indonesia, 2016). TB in children occurs between 0 - 14 years of age. TB is one of death causes and pain occurring to children. In developing countries, number of children less than 15 years of age is 40-50% of total general population and there are around 500.000 children in the world who suffer tuberculosis every year. Tuberculosis (TB) cases in 2015 reached 10,4 million increasing from previous year only 9,6 million. While the biggest finding of TB was India numbering to 2,8 million cases, then Indonesia numbering to 1.02 million cases and China numbering to 918 thousands cases (WHO, 2015).