

Improving participation of private physician in order to increase case detection rate of child tuberculosis with active monitoring method

ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis in children (Child TB) was still a serious health problem in Indonesia and had not received much attention compare than adult tuberculosis. Lack of coordination between governmental departments and low attention from the stakeholders made child TB elimination, especially in children, made the incidence had increased from year to year. In addition, some report say that many private physician (PP) as the spearhead in the discovery of new cases of TB in children had low skill and knowledge in child TB. There were many TB government officers who have not been able to maximize their function as facilitating agents for TB elimination programs in rural health care. Hence, we conduct a study to improve and maximize existing systems to increase the coverage of child TB by PP.

Methods and materials: The method used is a quasi-experimental study using a two-month scheduled intervention and monitoring method to PPs in two small cities in south Kalimantan, Banjarbaru and Martapura. Interventions were given to PPs in Banjarbaru while others were in Martapura treated as controls. Post-intervention analyzes were performed pre and post-intervention using STATA statistics.

Results: The study produced data on the increase in the number of TB findings of children by PP in the intervention areas compared to control areas.

Conclusion: The scheduled tutorials and scheduled monitoring given to DPMs increase the TB TB finding rate. This result is expected to be used as a basis for policy making by the stakeholder so that the elimination program can run well for the achievement of a 2030 TB-free Indonesia.