

ABSTRAK

Implementasi program penanggulangan Tuberkulosis di Puskesmas Tiku masih menghadapi berbagai kendala meskipun telah mengacu pada Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 67 Tahun 2016, dimana program yang seharusnya dilaksanakan secara terpadu melalui surveilans, pengobatan, promosi kesehatan, dan pengendalian faktor risiko pada kenyataannya belum berjalan optimal, yang ditandai dengan masih digunakannya pencatatan manual secara bersamaan dengan sistem digital, kegiatan edukasi yang belum terstruktur, serta rendahnya kesadaran dan kepatuhan masyarakat dalam melakukan pemeriksaan dan pengobatan, serta masih adanya stigma masyarakat terhadap penderita Tuberkulosis dan keterbatasan ekonomi pasien, sehingga menunjukkan perlunya penguatan implementasi program agar lebih efektif dan berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis implementasi program penanggulangan tuberkulosis di Puskesmas Tiku serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor penghambatnya dengan fokus pada standar dan sasaran kebijakan, sumber daya, komunikasi antar organisasi, serta kondisi sosial dan ekonomi masyarakat, dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif pendekatan deskriptif melalui teknik pengumpulan data berupa wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi program penanggulangan Tuberkulosis telah berjalan, namun belum didukung oleh pemanfaatan sistem yang optimal, ketersediaan sumber daya yang memadai, serta pelaksanaan edukasi yang berkelanjutan, dan dalam praktiknya program masih lebih berfokus pada pengobatan dibandingkan upaya pencegahan, sedangkan faktor penghambat meliputi standar dan sasaran kebijakan yang belum dipahami secara merata, keterbatasan sumber daya manusia, sarana prasarana, dan anggaran, serta komunikasi dan koordinasi antar pelaksana yang belum optimal, dan kondisi sosial ekonomi masyarakat seperti rendahnya pengetahuan tentang Tuberkulosis, adanya stigma terhadap penderita, serta keterbatasan ekonomi pasien dalam menjalani pemeriksaan dan pengobatan secara rutin.

Kata Kunci: Implementasi Program, Penanggulangan Tuberkulosis, Puskesmas, Tuberkulosis (TB).

ABSTRACT

The implementation of the Tuberculosis (TB) control program at Tiku Community Health Center still faces various obstacles even though it has referred to the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 67 of 2016, where the program should be implemented in an integrated manner through surveillance, treatment, health promotion, and risk factor control. However, in reality, the program has not been running optimally, as indicated by the continued use of manual recording together with digital systems, unstructured educational activities, low public awareness and compliance in carrying out examinations and treatment, as well as the stigma toward TB patients and the economic limitations of patients. These conditions indicate the need to strengthen program implementation so that it can be more effective and sustainable. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the tuberculosis control program at Tiku Community Health Center and to identify the inhibiting factors by focusing on policy standards and objectives, resources, communication between organizations, as well as the social and economic conditions of the community, using a qualitative method with a descriptive approach through interviews, observations, and documentation techniques. The results of the study show that the implementation of the Tuberculosis (TB) control program has been carried out, but it has not been supported by the optimal use of systems, adequate resources, and sustainable educational activities, and in practice the program is still more focused on treatment rather than prevention efforts. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factors include policy standards and objectives that are not evenly understood, limitations in human resources, facilities, infrastructure, and budget, communication and coordination among implementers that are not yet optimal, and the social and economic conditions of the community such as low knowledge about TB, stigma toward TB patients, and the economic limitations of patients in carrying out regular examinations and treatment.

Keywords: Program Implementation, Tuberculosis Control, Community Health Center, Tuberculosis (TB).