

REVIEW ARTICLE

FACTORS RELATED TO THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

Background: Many tuberculosis sufferers experience recurrent events due to incomplete treatment processes. It is often found that tuberculosis sufferers re-enter the hospital because the condition is getting worse. Thus, factors related to the successfulness of the treatment of tuberculosis warrant identification.

Objectives: This review was to summarize and identify the current literature related to the successful treatment of tuberculosis and its factors.

Design: A Whittemore and Knafelz integrative review was used.

Data Sources: Data sources included four electronic databases: EBSCO, PubMed, Science Direct and Google Scholar to search literature published between 2002 and 2017.

Review methods: A systematic process was carried out to extract and analyze the data of all included studies.

Results: A total of 146 articles were deemed appropriate for the topic, but only 28 articles were included based on inclusion criteria. It was found that a wide range of factors related to the successful treatment of tuberculosis, including predisposing factors (socioeconomic, knowledge, psychological stress, and availability to access health service), reinforcing factor (family support and social stigma), and enabling factor (physician and nurse support).

Conclusion: Family support, socioeconomic, physician and nurse support, availability to access health services, social stigma, psychological stress, and knowledge were significant factors of the successful treatment of tuberculosis. For future research, the interventions to promote the program for decreasing the occurrence of the recurrent tuberculosis in the community need to consider these factors for the successful treatment of tuberculosis and collaborates with tuberculosis patients, family and health service for development of appropriate intervention.

KEYWORDS

tuberculosis; successful treatment; precede-proceed model; literature review

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INTRODUCTION

Tuberculosis is one of the most perceived health problems in the global community, despite the implementation of DOTS treatment strategies in many countries since 1995 ([Perhimpunan Dokter Paru Indonesia, 2006](#)). The incidence rate in Indonesia in accordance with national strategies for tuberculosis treatment 2010-2014 is expected to decrease from 235 per 100,000 population to 224 per 100,000 population ([Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2014](#)). Government of the Republic of Indonesia has a prime target for tuberculosis control in 2015-2019, which is a reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis faster than just about 1-

2% per year to 3-4% per year and reducing the mortality rate of 4-5% per year. It is expected that by 2020 Indonesia could reach the target of a 20% reduction in the incidence and mortality rate of 25% of the incidence rate in 2015 ([Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2014](#)).

Many tuberculosis sufferers experience recurrent events due to incomplete treatment processes. It is often found that tuberculosis sufferers reenter the hospital because the condition is getting worse. Tuberculosis sufferers who experienced this recurring