

QUALITY OF LIFE, QUALITY OF CARE, AND PATIENT SAFETY

RISK FACTORS RELATED TO LEPROSY DISABILITY ; A CASE CONTROL RESTROSPECTIVE STUDY AT ONE LEPROSY HOSPITAL IN INDONESIA

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Introduction : According to WHO in 2015, Indonesia is listed as a third rank in the world after India and Brazil for its Leprosy-affected populations. Of the new cases 6,7% presented with visible deformities.

Objective : To find out the risk factors related to the Leprosy disability at one Leprosy hospital in Indonesia.

Materials and Methods : This study was a retrospective observational analytical with case control design. Samples of this study were 100 leprosy patients, 50 patients without leprosy disability and 50 patients with leprosy disability. Data was analyzed using Chi-Square test, Fisher's Exact Test and double logistic regression test. Instrument of this study was medical record documents.

Results : There is a statistically significant correlation between type of work ($p = 0,003$), leprosy type ($p = 0,027$), leprosy wound ($p = 0,000$), and duration of illness ($p = 0,000$) to leprosy disability. There is no correlation between BMI ($p = 0,510$) and leprosy disability. The duration of illness is the most related variable among other variables with the OR value of 11,613 (95%, CI:4,089-32,985).

Conclusions : Duration of illness is the most significant risk factor correlated with leprosy disability, while other risk factors such as type of work, leprosy type, and leprosy wound also correlated with leprosy disability in the future.