
English Summary

THE CLINICAL VALUE OF ELISA MACKO TEST IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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This clinical study was carried out on 59 new cases (aged 15 years) of bacteriologically confirmed (positive acid fast bacilli) pulmonary tuberculosis (35 of which showed positive sputum culture and PAP-TB test while the remaining 24 showed only positive PAP-TB test), 34 healthy paramedical personnel in the tuberculosis ward and 36 patients with other non-TB diseases attending the TB Centre in Malang or other treatment centres.

The aim of the study was to assess the clinical value of the macro ELISA method for TB in pulmonary tuberculosis.

The concentration of specific IgG against *M. tuberculosis* of the sera of the above mentioned patients and paramedical personnel was determined by the macro and the micro ELISA method of Karjito using the cytoplasm of ultrasonicated *M. tuberculosis var bovis BCG* as the antigen.

The result obtained in this study have shown that the macro ELISA test for TB had a significantly ($p < 0,005$) higher degree of diagnostic sensitivity (84,75%), an almost equal degree ($p > 0,05$) of specificity (83,33%) and significantly

($p < 0,005$) higher degree of diagnostic efficiency (84,21%) than the respective characteristics of the micro ELISA test for TB (sensitivity 59,32%, specificity 86,21% and efficiency 69,7%). The positive predictive value of the macro ELISA test for TB (89,28%) did not differ significantly from the positive predictive value of micro ELISA test for TB (87,5%) but the negative predictive value of the macro ELISA test for TB (76,9%) was obviously higher than the ones (56,36%) of the micro ELISA test for TB.

Based on the results of data analysis and the discussion in this study, it can be concluded that the macro ELISA test for TB is a reliable test for the diagnosis of pulmonary TB. However, in patients with leprosy of the L type and patients with positive rheumatoid factor, the results of the test should be interpreted carefully.

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PATTERN OF PAYMENT OF HOSPITAL BILLS IN RSUD PAMEKASAN

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Payment of hospital bills are generally taken care of by a Government Insurance Agency, a private insurance company, the company where the patient is employed or by the patient himself if he is not covered by health insurance.

A survey at the General Hospital (RSUD) Pamekasan showed that the majority (903 out of 1098 patients - 82,24%) of the patients paid their own bills. This group (self-paying group) is considered to be a financially high risk group in causing bad debt. Hospital bills for the rest of the patients were paid by the Government Insurance (18 patients - 17,03%) and by their employers (8 patients - 0,72%).

No explanation could be proposed as to the higher average of hospitalization period of patients under government insurance (7,17 days) compared to patients paying for themselves (4,33 days) and those paid for by their employers (4,1 days).

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