

## COLLABORATION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS DISEASE IN INMATES AT CLASS IIA ABEPURA CORRECTIONS INSTITUTION



Check for updates

<sup>1\*</sup>Faldy Itaar, <sup>2</sup>Iman Santoso

<sup>1,2</sup>Program Studi Teknik Kemasyarakatan, Politeknik Ilmu Pemasyarakatan – Indonesia

### e-mail:

<sup>1\*</sup>itaarfaldy@gmail.com (corresponding author)

<sup>2</sup>imsato1979@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*This study aims to analyze the collaboration of health services in preventing tuberculosis (TB) in Class IIA Abepura Prison. Qualitative methods are used to identify and evaluate health service practices based on the Levey Loomba framework, which includes promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative services. The results of the study indicate that effective communication, respect, appropriate decision-making, and constructive feedback play an important role in the success of health service collaboration. However, there are obstacles in terms of health awareness of inmates and hygiene conditions that affect the effectiveness of TB prevention. Recommendations include increasing health socialization and improving sanitation conditions in prisons. This study is expected to provide insight into improving health services for inmates in correctional institutions.*

**Keywords:** Collaboration; Health Services; Tuberculosis



©2025 Copyright : Authors

Published by : Program Studi Manajemen, Universitas Nusa Cendana, Kupang – Indonesia

This is an open access article under license :

CC BY (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

## INTRODUCTION

Corrections are one of the subsystems in the Indonesian criminal justice system that plays an important role in handling prisoners, juveniles, and correctional inmates. In accordance with Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, correctional institutions play a role in the entire judicial process, from pre-judication, adjudication, to post-judication. In the adjudication process, correctional institutions have the primary responsibility to provide guidance and care for prisoners. The essence of corrections is to restore the lives, livelihoods, and livelihoods of prisoners, detainees, and juveniles, where life is related to spiritual and moral relationships, life is related to social relationships, and livelihood is related to earning a living.

The only suffering experienced by prisoners in the correctional system is the loss of freedom of movement. Therefore, their rights as citizens and human rights must still be guaranteed and fulfilled by the state. Correctional institutions, as entities that carry out the function of guidance, can be likened to a small isolated country, where prisoners still have rights and obligations that must be fulfilled in accordance with applicable legal provisions (Wira et al., 2023).

In correctional institutions, there is a system of rewards and punishments that is applied to regulate the behavior of prisoners. In supporting these development activities, various facilities are provided to meet the needs of prisoners, including residential blocks, prayer rooms, and rehabilitation programs. However, data shows that the number of prisoners in Indonesia has reached 181,886 people, with a correctional institution capacity that can only accommodate 128,656 people, resulting in an overcapacity of up to 77%. This condition causes various problems, including prisoner escapes and obstacles in the development process.

One of the health problems that emerges in the context of correctional institutions is tuberculosis (TB). TB is an infectious disease that can attack the lungs and is a major cause of death worldwide, including Indonesia. The spread of this disease in correctional institutions can be triggered by overcrowded conditions and inadequate health facilities. In accordance with Law No. 22 of 2022, prisoners have the right to receive proper health services. Therefore, serious attention to health management, especially in the prevention and treatment of TB, is an urgent need to create better conditions for correctional inmates.

Tuberculosis is one of the leading causes of global death. This disease is caused by the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex bacteria which generally attacks the lungs, although other organs can be affected in one third of cases. Transmission generally occurs through sputum droplets produced by individuals with contagious pulmonary tuberculosis (Afiah, 2022). *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* is the cause of pulmonary tuberculosis, an infectious disease. These bacteria, which are aerobic like *mycobacterium tuberculosis*, can thrive primarily in the lungs or other organs with high oxygen levels. The cell membranes of these microbes contain large amounts of fat, giving the bacteria resistance to acidity but making them vulnerable to ultraviolet light. As a result, most transmission of these microbes occurs at night (Widodo 2020).

In an effort to prevent the spread of Tuberculosis (TB) in Class II A Abepura Penitentiary, collaboration between various parties is very important. Decree of the Director General of Correctional Services No. PAS-32.PK.01.07.01 of 2016 emphasizes that TB screening needs to be carried out routinely to identify symptoms and prevent the spread of this disease in the prisoner environment. Clear and standardized procedures are also stipulated in the Decree of the Director General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: Pas 36.Ot.02.02 of 2020,

which regulates the types of health services, including for cases of TB and drug-resistant TB.

Yumna et al., (2024) explained about the spread of Tuberculosis (TB) in Correctional Institutions, it can be stated that Tuberculosis spreads rapidly in Correctional Institutions. These factors involve the limited isolation room, which is a special room for Tuberculosis cases, as well as delays in handling infectious TB cases due to the inmates' awareness of the condition of being infected with tuberculosis being late. From the problems above, the author argues that there must be collaboration in the implementation of tuberculosis prevention in correctional inmates, so that the success in preventing tuberculosis occurs due to collaboration from various parties in which there is the role of Health Service officers by always providing education on TB prevention steps and in addition monitoring and reporting identified TB cases in the city or province where the prison is located and also conducting screening and diagnostic tests to detect TB in vulnerable populations, including inmates in prisons.

The importance of this collaboration does not only involve correctional institutions and the Health Service, but also other institutions such as local governments and the community. Referring to Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, there is an emphasis on cross-sector collaboration to make correctional programs a success. The community also has an active role, where they can provide program proposals, assist in implementation, and be involved in mentoring former prisoners.

This study focuses on the collaboration between Class II A Abepura Penitentiary and the Jayapura City Health Office, as well as the implementation of steps that have been taken to prevent the spread of TB. By studying the implementation of this collaboration, it is expected to identify the success factors and challenges faced in TB prevention efforts. Through this study, the author wants to contribute ideas to improve the health service system in correctional institutions, especially in the context of handling infectious diseases such as Tuberculosis. Thus, the purpose of this study is to explore and analyze existing collaborations and their impact on TB prevention among inmates, which is expected to produce useful recommendations for the development of health policies in correctional institutions.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Yahya, (2023) reviews community service activities in Jetis-Kawiran Hamlet, Rambeanak Village, Mungkid District, Magelang, which aims to socialize efforts to prevent Tuberculosis (TB). Involvement in this activity involved the health center and KKN-T UAA Rambeanak Village students. The approach used includes presentation methods, discussions, question and answer sessions, and door-to-door visits. The main focus of this activity is to increase public understanding of TB and the importance of its prevention. Meanwhile, this document also includes data related to TB cases in Indonesia, prevention efforts that have been implemented, and the importance of a holistic approach involving cooperation between the health sector, the community, and the government in order to prevent TB.

Fairuza (2017) reviews tuberculosis (TB) in its entirety, involving statistical data on TB cases in Indonesia and Kudus Regency, risk factors for transmission, etiology, manifestation of signs and symptoms, spread of TB, prevention efforts, medical treatment, and strategies for implementing effective coughing. Moreover, this paper also includes the results of health education activities at SMAN 2 Kudus, including increasing student understanding of TB and its prevention efforts, as well as initiatives to form adolescents who care about health. Methods applied In health education activities at

SMAN 2 Kudus, there are methods of delivering information through lectures, Q&A discussions, and demonstrations. The stages of implementing this education include steps such as obtaining permission from the Principal of SMAN 2 Kudus, coordinating, and confirming with the Head of UKS at SMAN 2 Kudus. Delivery of health education materials to grade X students by providing information and explanations related to TB disease and how to prevent it. In addition, counseling also involves activities such as reviewing materials, discussions, question and answer sessions, final evaluations, and distributing leaflets and brochures regarding TB and its prevention efforts.

Mustiasih et al., (2022) discusses the implementation of a collaborative governance system as a measure to prevent the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis in West Java, Indonesia, with a focus on the efforts made by the Sidawangi Provincial Lung Hospital. This study aims to analyze the collaborative process in tuberculosis prevention, provide strategic recommendations to improve governance effectiveness, and contribute to academic understanding of public policy governance. The research method used is a qualitative approach with a descriptive method, and the research findings indicate that collaborative governance in tuberculosis prevention in West Java has not reached an optimal level. Therefore, this study highlights the need for private sector and community involvement, increased frequency of meetings between stakeholders, and a more effective leadership role. This journal also emphasizes the importance of engagement based on principles, shared motivation, and capacity to act together in collaborative governance, with a particular emphasis on shared values, trust, understanding, and commitment among stakeholders.

## **METHOD**

This research was conducted by applying a qualitative approach. Qualitative methods, as explained by Lawrence in (Humaniora 2004), approach data as if it were something that has inherent significance. According to Creswell (2009), qualitative methods are research approaches that begin with assumptions and the application of theoretical frameworks that form an analysis of research problems related to the meaning given by individuals or groups to a social or human issue.

Researchers who study these problems use a qualitative approach in their research, which involves the formation of a number of different patterns and themes, research locations, and inductive analysis of data obtained from data collection in a natural environment that is sensitive to the community.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Collaboration of Health Services in Preventing Tuberculosis in Class IIA Abepura Prison Inmates**

Collaboration is a pattern of relationships between individuals or organizations that have the intention to participate actively or agree to take joint action. Collaboration in this study is the cooperation that has been carried out between the Papua Provincial Health Office and the Class IIA Abepura Penitentiary to achieve a common goal, namely the tuberculosis prevention program for inmates by conducting screening. In data analysis, the author uses the collaborative care theory.

#### **1) Communication**

Communication has a significant effect on the collaboration carried out. This is related to problem solving carried out with the aim of ensuring that communication can run effectively and can be accepted by all members. The significant effect of communication variables on officer performance is related to

the role of indicators that form the variable, namely: Level of confidence to initiate communication, training related to communication, good implementation of instructions, ability to provide advice appropriately, and readiness to accept criticism well. Based on the results of the author's analysis, it can be seen that communication in Class IIA Abepura Prison between officers and inmates can be said to be effective.

Based on the interview results, it can be seen that TB prevention therapy is recommended for patients who are at high risk. Especially if there are inmates who are positive for TB and are undergoing treatment at the Class IIA Abepura Prison. However, related to TPT, it cannot be implemented because there is a plan in April to conduct a re-screening to find out TB and TPT sufferers.

Based on the interview results, it can be seen that there is a lack of understanding of inmates regarding TB disease. Many inmates do not understand that TB disease can occur in anyone and is a contagious disease. TB transmission is very easy, it can even be transmitted only through breathing. Therefore, Class IIA Abepura Prison carries out preventive treatment for inmates who have contracted TB. Moreover, if we look at the current conditions, it has excessive capacity, causing very easy transmission to other inmates.

Based on the interview results, it can be seen that there are inmates who have understood about TB and how it is transmitted. This can be common knowledge for inmates. However, officers should still provide socialization about TB and its prevention.

## 2) Respect and Trust

Respect and trust are things that can be expressed through communication and can be felt in the actions taken. This can be through verbal and non-verbal communication. Respect itself is an attitude that shows a sense of caring or appreciation for others. This can also be interpreted in the form of a willingness to listen, understand, and respect others. While trust is a belief in something, both in personal and professional relationships. Based on the results of the author's analysis, it can be seen that officers at the Class IIA Abepura Prison are very respectful of the health of inmates, especially regarding tuberculosis.

## 3) Decision Making

The decision-making process is an effective collaboration that is crucial in order to comprehensively integrate the perspectives and health concerns of inmates. This is used as a consideration for decision-making. Consideration of internal and external factors in formulating a policy is needed in the decision-making process. Internal factors involve the resources needed by the company to make optimal decisions, while external factors include the situation and conditions of the environment outside the organization that have the potential to influence the decision-making process. Based on the results of the author's analysis, it can be seen that the decision-making carried out by Class IIA Abepura Prison officers is in accordance with the situation and conditions in the Prison environment and is needed by inmates.

## 4) Giving and Receiving Feedback

The existence of feedback or responses is influenced by a person's perspective accompanied by interaction patterns and beliefs in themselves. Giving feedback



means providing constructive information to someone in order to understand their performance and behavior. While receiving feedback means providing a response to what has been received. It is important to see opportunities to gain other people's perspectives in order to know our performance. Based on the results of the author's analysis, it can be seen that officers and inmates can receive and provide feedback well between the two.

#### 5) Conflict Management

Each individual is required to understand the perception and recognize the expertise of each individual and can identify their potential and be responsible for the behavior they do. Conflict occurs because of the existence of certain groups that have inconsistencies with our principles so that it can cause conflict. Conflict management can also be a marker of organizational success, because it includes comprehensive performance, including financial performance, human aspects, work methods, and creating a conducive environment. Conflict management in Class IIA Abepura Prison can be said to have been running well according to existing needs.

### **Health Services Based on Levey Loomba**

Health services according to Levey Loomba are efforts made by an organization to maintain and improve health, prevent and cure diseases and restore individuals and groups. In this case, basic health service standards are divided into the following four parts:

#### 1) Promotional Services

Promotive health services are related to health service system initiatives that seek to improve the health of inmates. This action effort was carried out at Class IIA Abepura Prison by providing socialization to inmates regarding TB disease, how to prevent it and how to treat it.

Promotive health services are related to health service system initiatives that seek to improve the health of inmates. This action effort was carried out at Class IIA Abepura Prison by providing socialization to inmates regarding TB disease, how to prevent it and how to treat it. This is considered important for inmates because there are still many inmates who do not care about their health. This promotive health service is actually very easy to do, just by providing socialization about health including infectious diseases such as TB. So that inmates know and can carry out a healthy lifestyle so that inmates are protected from disease.

#### 2) Preventive Services

Preventive services are services that prioritize activities that are preventive in nature from a health problem. Abepura Class IIA Prison seeks to overcome this by providing a polyclinic equipped with health facilities. In addition, it is also equipped with medicines and competent medical personnel.

Preventive services are services that prioritize activities that are preventive in nature from a health problem. Abepura Class IIA Prison seeks to overcome this by providing a polyclinic equipped with health facilities. In addition, it is also equipped with medicines and competent medical personnel.

Preventive health services are currently being carried out at the Abepura Class IIA Prison to reduce and prevent the spread of TB by screening all inmates

at the Abepura Class IIA Prison. If the results are positive, the inmates will be immediately transferred to an isolation room. This method has so far been very helpful in reducing the number of inmates with TB at the Abepura Class IIA Prison.

### 3) Curative Services

Curative services are health services that prioritize treatment. In Class IIA Abepura Prison, curative actions are carried out by implementing health services by providing treatment to inmates and have collaborated with the Health Service.

Curative services are health services that prioritize treatment. Curative health services provided by Class IIA Abepura Prison currently provide routine medication every morning to prisoners with TB. In the supervision of drug administration, this is what requires extra supervision because inmates who are given TB medication must take it regularly to speed up healing. Curative health services can also be in the form of providing food or additional nutritional intake for inmates with TB because inmates with TB need more nutritional intake to help their healing process.

### 4) Rehabilitative Services

Rehabilitative services are health services that prioritize patient recovery. This is done by Abepura Class IIA Prison with follow-up care, such as monitoring inmates who need more attention. This type of service is a form of health recovery for inmates who have TB.

Rehabilitative services are health services that prioritize patient recovery. Rehabilitative health services are to return patients back to society and be useful to society. So if the inmates are physically healthy, the inmates can return to normal activities. This means that inmates can return to doing and sharpening their skills in prison, so that when they have finished serving their sentence and return to society, inmates can be useful to society.

The following five dimensions are used to measure the success of health services, namely:

- 1) Input is the provision of all inputs required in health services. This can be in the form of potential inmates, health workers, health facilities and infrastructure, and others. The input of health services carried out by Class IIA Abepura Prison officers can be said to be effective and in accordance with existing SOPs. There is socialization that provides information that inmates are asked to drink TPT 2 times a week for 3 months and are supervised by officers. In this supervision, the clinic is assisted by scheduled cadres so that it can be more effective in handling it.
- 2) The process is an action that functions as a change in input to produce the expected results for the services provided. The health service process carried out by medical personnel at Class IIA Abepura Prison has been running effectively and providing good service to inmates. The existing principles must be adhered to by all inmates in maintaining their health. Patients are also given the right to submit criticisms and suggestions regarding health services at Class IIA Abepura Prison.
- 3) Output is a health service that can be accessed by all levels of inmates who have met the standards of quality, effectiveness, and efficiency can help patients to recover. The output of health services at Class IIA Abepura Prison can be said to be in accordance with the expected goals. As long as there are obstacles, health

workers always communicate with the Health Service through TB Cadres who are competent in their fields.

- 4) Impact is a consequence or risk resulting from health services that have been provided for a relatively long period of time. This is related to the impact on inmates to always be healthy and reduce the risk of contracting disease outbreaks. The impact that can arise from the presence of viruses that can enter from outside the prison environment. The existence of opportunities in the implementation of TPT needs to be analyzed first because of contact with patients for a long period of time. Moreover, now after the end of the Covid-19 pandemic, visitors who come do not use PPE at all, even do not use masks. Of course, this can carry viruses from visitors to inmates.
- 5) Feedback is feedback on the health services provided. This has an interrelated relationship and affects the quality of services provided. Class IIA Abepura Prison officers have provided maximum health services to inmates and inmates with an active response to undergo the treatment process. The treatment given when the inmate has completed his sentence means that he will definitely recover. This means that the inmate undergoes complete treatment based on the results of the initial screening. Meanwhile, if the inmate has been released and is undergoing treatment, he will be transferred to the nearest health center.

### **Factors Inhibiting Collaboration of Health Services in Preventing Tuberculosis in Inmates at Class IIA Abepura Prison**

In the implementation of collaborative health services in preventing TB disease in inmates at Class IIA Abepura Prison, officers experienced obstacles in its implementation. This is due to the lack of awareness of inmates. This is evidenced by the statement of the resource person MM as an inmate, namely:

*"If you say, the facilities of the correctional institution are very adequate but are constrained by the awareness of the inmates. The awareness of the inmates themselves is a factor that has a significant influence on the collaboration of health services used in preventing the transmission of disease"*

Based on the interview results, it can be seen that inmates lack awareness regarding the importance of maintaining health in efforts to prevent the transmission of TB and the dangers of TB.

AP, as a resident, also stated that there were obstacles experienced in implementing collaborative health services, namely:

*"As for my place, it's decent, but in my opinion some places in several blocks are lacking in terms of cleanliness or sanitation, maybe they need to be improved or maintained. Cleanliness also needs to be reviewed at all times because it also affects comfort and health."*

Based on the results of the interview, it can be seen that several blocks have dirty conditions and a lack of inmates to maintain cleanliness.

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

Based on the results of research conducted by the author regarding collaboration of health services in preventing TB in inmates at Class IIA Abepura Prison are: Collaboration of health services carried out in an effort to prevent TB disease in inmates at Class IIA



Abepura Prison went well. This can be seen from the suitability between the theory used and the actual situation at Class IIA Abepura Prison.

The theory used is collaborative care. This theory assesses the health services provided with five dimensions : communication, respect and trust, decision making, giving and receiving feedback and conflict management. While the standard of health services is assessed with four parts : promotive services, preventive services, curative services, and rehabilitative services. Related to the five dimensions used in measuring the success of health services : input, process, output, impact, and feedback. Based on this assessment, it can be seen that the health services at Class IIA Abepura Prison are in accordance with the applicable SOP standards and can run effectively.

Although the collaboration of health services carried out in efforts to prevent TB has been running well, officers have experienced obstacles in its implementation. These obstacles are lack of awareness among inmates and the blocks with dirty and uncomfortable conditions.

Based on the results of the research conducted by the author, the following are suggestions in efforts to address obstacles in collaboration in health services aimed at preventing TB in inmates at Class IIA Abepura Prison, namely:

- a. Conducting socialization related to the importance of maintaining health in efforts to prevent TB and building motivation for inmates. This can also be done by approaching inmates to find out what special treatment is needed.
- b. Providing specific policies related to maintaining environmental cleanliness in Class IIA Abepura Prison and providing firmness to implement the policy. If there are inmates who still do not have awareness regarding the importance of maintaining cleanliness, sanctions will be given.

## REFERENCES

- Abdullah Y. DP Wijaya, Khoirul, A.(2023). Socialization Of Tb Disease Prevention In Jetis Kawiran Hall, Rembeanak Village, Mungkid District, Mangelang. *Journal of Collaborative Service and Innovation of IPTEKS*, 1, 593–599.
- Afiah, ASN, Soesanti, S., & Husen, AH (2022). Prevention of Tuberculosis (TB) Disease Through Information and Education Efforts for the Community in the Gambesi Health Center Work Area. *Abdidas Journal*, 3(1), 98–102. <https://doi.org/10.31004/abdidas.v3i1.522>
- Creswell, J. W. 2009. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches*. SAGE Publications. Vol. 53.
- Fairuza, M. (2017). *Collaboration between Stakeholders in Inclusive Development in the Tourism Sector (Case Study of Pulau Merah Tourism in Banyuwangi Regency)*. [www.kabarbanyuwangi.com](http://www.kabarbanyuwangi.com)
- Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 47 of 2016 concerning Health Service Facilities.
- Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections.
- Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health
- Mustiasih, T., Sakit, R., Provinsi, PS, & Barat, J. (2022). Collaborative Governance in Preventing the Spread of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the West Java Provincial Lung Hospital. *Journal of Community Service*, 1, 876–882. <https://journal.mediapublikasi.id/index.php/amma>
- Wira, T., Simanjuntak, D., Sebastian, I., Politeknik, I., & Pemasarakatan, I. (2023). *Implementation Of Health Service Policy For Tuberculosis Prisoners In Class Ii A*

Langkat Narcotics Correctional Institution. In Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Undiksha (Vol. 11, Issue 3).

<https://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index.php/JJPP>

Yumna, Z., Noviana, V., & Putra Pradana, A. (2024). The Role of Class II B Meulaboh Prison Officers Towards (Vol. 1, Issue 1).

<https://jurnal.fanshurinstitute.org/index.php/wathan>

Widodo. 2020. "Literature Review: Application Of Effective Cough And Chest Physiotherapy To Overcome Ineffective Airways Clearance In Clients With