

ABSTRAK

Glesdi Landari Tnunay

GAMBARAN KADAR HEMOGLOBIN, LEUKOSIT, DAN TROMBOSIT
PADA PENDERITA TB PARU DENGAN PEMBERIAN OBAT ANTI
TUBERKULOSIS (OAT)

xv + 57 Halaman + 5 Tabel + 10 Lampiran

Infeksi *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* pada paru-paru menyebabkan tuberkulosis paru, yang ditandai dengan pembentukan granuloma, fibrosis, dan kavitas paru. Efek samping dari Obat Anti Tuberkulosis (OAT) diantaranya penurunan kadar hemoglobin atau anemia penurunan dan peningkatan jumlah leukosit dan trombosit. Menganalisis gambaran kadar hemoglobin, leukosit, dan trombosit pada pasien TB paru yang mengkonsumsi Obat Anti Tuberkulosis (OAT) pada bulan ketiga berdasarkan karakteristik responden meliputi usia, dan jenis kelamin hasil pemeriksaan hemoglobin, leukosit, dan trombosit.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan metode purposive sampling. Populasi penelitian adalah 60 pasien TB paru, dan sampel ditentukan menggunakan rumus Slovin, menghasilkan 37 sampel. Data dianalisis menggunakan distribusi frekuensi, meliputi usia, jenis kelamin, serta hasil tes hemoglobin, leukosit, dan trombosit. Hasilnya, 29,73% responden (11 orang) berusia 19-30 tahun lebih rentan terinfeksi TB, dan 62,16% (23 orang) adalah perempuan lebih dominan dibanding laki-laki, Dari hasil kadar hemoglobin sebanyak 22 responden (59,46%) dari total 37 responden cenderung menurun karena efek samping obat (OAT), pemeriksaan jumlah leukosit dengan hasil tertinggi 25 responden (67,57%) dari total 37 responden mengalami peningkatan signifikan setelah pengobatan, Jumlah trombosit dengan hasil 30 responden (81,08%) memiliki hasil normal, namun pemberian OAT dapat mempengaruhi jumlah trombosit, dengan sebagian pasien mengalami trombositopenia dengan 4 responden (10,81%) dengan penurunan jumlah trombosit sebagai efek samping dari terapi. Juga mengalami peningkatan sebanyak 3 responden (8,11%).

Kesimpulan, berdasarkan data hasil penelitian yang diperoleh dan pembahasan yang telah diuraikan, maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa Responden dengan usia 19-30 tahun (29,73%) sebanyak 11 orang lebih rentang terinfeksi. Responden dengan jenis kelamin perempuan sebanyak 23 orang (62,16%) lebih dominan dibanding laki-laki. Dari hasil kadar hemoglobin sebanyak 22 responden (59,46%) cenderung menurun. Hasil pemeriksaan jumlah leukosit sebanyak 25 responden (67,57%) mengalami peningkatan signifikan selama pengobatan. Jumlah trombosit yang menurun sebanyak 4 responden (10,81%) dan sebanyak 3 responden (8,11%) mengalami peningkatan.

Kata kunci : Tuberkulosis, Hemoglobin, Leukosit, Trombosit.

Daftar Bacaan : 4 buku + jurnal (2020-2024)

ABSTRACT

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DESCRIPTION OF HEMOGLOBIN, LEUKOCYTE, AND PLATELET LEVELS IN PULMONARY TB PATIENTS GIVEN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DRUGS

xv + 57 Pages + 5 Tables + 10 Appendices

Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection in the lungs causes pulmonary tuberculosis, characterized by the formation of granulomas, fibrosis, and pulmonary cavitation. Pulmonary TB is caused by the transmission of acid-fast bacilli Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Side effects of Anti-Tuberculosis Drugs include decreased hemoglobin levels or anemia, decreased and increased numbers of leukocytes and platelets. This study aims to analyze the description of hemoglobin, leukocyte, and platelet levels in pulmonary TB patients who consume Anti-Tuberculosis Drugs in the third month based on respondent characteristics including age, and gender of hemoglobin, leukocyte, and platelet examination results.

This study used an analytical observational design with a purposive sampling method. The study population was 60 pulmonary TB patients, and the sample was determined using the Slovin formula, resulting in 37 samples. The data were analyzed using a frequency distribution, including age, gender, and hemoglobin, leukocyte, and platelet test results. The results showed that 29.73% of respondents (11 people) aged 19-30 years were more susceptible to TB infection, and 62.16% (23 people) were women more dominant than men, From the results of hemoglobin levels of 22 respondents (59.46%) of the total 37 respondents tended to decrease due to side effects of drugs (ATD), examination of the number of leukocytes with the highest results of 25 respondents (67.57%) of the total 37 respondents experienced a significant increase after treatment, The number of platelets with the results of 30 respondents (81.08%) had normal results, but the administration of ATD can affect the number of platelets, with some patients experiencing thrombocytopenia with 4 respondents (10.81%) with a decrease in the number of platelets as a side effect of therapy. Also experienced an increase of 3 respondents (8.11%).

In conclusion, based on the research data obtained and the discussion that has been described, it can be concluded that respondents aged 19-30 years (29.73%) as many as 11 people are more susceptible to infection. Respondents with female gender as many as 23 people (62.16%) are more dominant than men. From the results of the hemoglobin level of 22 respondents (59.46%) tended to decrease. The results of the examination of the number of leukocytes as many as 25 respondents (67.57%) experienced a significant increase during treatment. The number of platelets decreased as many as 4 respondents (10.81%) and as many as 3 respondents (8.11%) experienced an increase.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Hemoglobin, Leukocytes, Platelets.

Reading List: 4 books + journals (2020-2024)

