

## ABSTRAK

Kholisoh Tri Febriana

KORELASI JUMLAH LEUKOSIT DAN TROMBOSIT PADA PENDERITA TUBERKULOSIS TERHADAP FASE PENGOBATAN INTENSIF DAN FASE LANJUTAN

1x + 83 halaman + 9 Tabel + 9 Lampiran

Tuberkulosis (TB) ialah gangguan kesehatan yang dipicu oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* yang menyerang paru-paru. Upaya untuk menilai kondisi pasien TB ialah melalui pemeriksaan jumlah leukosit dan trombosit dalam darah. Tujuan penelitian ini guna menganalisis korelasi antara jumlah leukosit dan trombosit pada penderita TB yang menjalani fase intensif dan lanjutan.

Penelitian ini memakai desain observasi analitik dengan *cros-sectionall*. Penelitian memakai 30 sampel penderita TB yang diambil *non-probability sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui pemeriksaan darah lengkap memakai alat hematologi guna menentukan jumlah leukosit dan trombosit.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan pada uji normalitas didapatkan hasil sig 0,000 < 0,05, artinya data tidak berdistribusi normal. Uji korelasi *Spearman* didapatkan tidak ada hubungan antara jumlah leukosit fase intensif dengan jumlah leukosit fase lanjutan (sig 0,679 > 0,025), jumlah trombosit fase intensif dengan fase lanjutan (sig 0,079 > 0,025), dan jumlah leukosit fase lanjutan dengan trombosit fase lanjutan (sig 0,286 > 0,025). Namun, terdapat korelasi antara jumlah leukosit fase intensif dan trombosit fase intensif (sig 0,000 < 0,025).

Kata kunci : Tuberkulosis, Leukosit, Trombosit, Obat Anti Tuberkulosis, Fase Intensif, Fase Lanjutan

Daftar bacaan : 19 buku (2018-2024)

## **ABSTRACT**

Kholisoh Tri Febriana

*CORRELATION OF LEUKOCYTE AND PLATELET COUNTS IN TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS TOWARDS INTENSIVE PHASE AND CONTINUATION PHASE*

*1x + 83 Pages + 9 Tables + 9 Appendices*

*Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by the bacteria *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which generally attacks the lungs. One way to assess the condition of TB patients is by examining the number of leukocytes and platelets in the blood. This study aims to analyze the correlation between the number of leukocytes and platelets in TB patients undergoing the intensive phase and the continuation phase of treatment.*

*This study used an analytical observational design with a cross-sectional approach. The study sample consisted of 30 TB patients taken by non-probability sampling. Data were collected through complete blood tests using hematology tools to determine the number of leukocytes and platelets.*

*The results of the analysis showed that the normality test obtained a sig result of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , which means that the data was not normally distributed. Spearman correlation test showed no significant relationship between the number of intensive phase leukocytes and the number of advanced phase leukocytes (sig  $0.679 > 0.025$ ), the number of intensive phase platelets with the advanced phase (sig  $0.079 > 0.025$ ), and the number of advanced phase leukocytes with advanced phase platelets (sig  $0.286 > 0.025$ ). However, there was a significant correlation between the number of intensive phase leukocytes and intensive phase platelets (sig  $0.000 < 0.025$ ).*

*Keyword : Tuberculosis, Leukocytes, Platelets, Anti-Tuberculosis Drugs, Intensive Phase, Continuation Phase*

*References : 19 book (2018-2024)*