

ABSTRAK

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KORELASI KADAR HEMOGLOBIN (Hb) DAN INDEKS ERITROSIT PADA
PENDERITA TUBERKULOSIS (TB) TERHADAP FASE INTENSIF DAN
FASE LANJUTAN

1x + 72 Halaman + 16 Tabel + 10 Lampiran

Tuberkulosis (TB) ialah gangguan kesehatan yang dipicu oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* menular melalui udara apabila seorang batuk dan percikan ludah yang mengandung bakteri. Pengobatan tuberkulosis perlu waktu cukup lama sekitar 6 sampai 9 bulan. Pengobatan menjadi dua yaitu fase intensif dan fase lanjutan. Obat anti tuberkulosis (OAT) obat yang dipakai mengobati infeksi tuberkulosis, obat membuat efek samping, termasuk efek samping hematologi. Tujuan penelitian ini guna mengetahui korelasi kadar hemoglobin dan indeks eritrosit pada penderita tuberkulosis terhadap fase intensif dan fase lanjutan.

Jenis penelitian ialah observasional analitik memakai desain *Cross-sectional* untuk mengukur kadar hemoglobin dan indeks eritrosit pada 2 fase pengobatan yang diukur dalam waktu bersamaan, dengan total 30 sampel yaitu 15 sampel fase intensif dan 15 sampel fase lanjutan.

Hasil penelitian ini penderita tuberkulosis berjenis kelamin laki-laki 63% dan perempuan 37%. Penderita rentan umur 16-50 tahun mendapatkan 73%, dan > 50 tahun mendapatkan 27%. Hasil uji normalitas kadar hemoglobin dan indeks eritrosit pada penderita tuberkulosis fase intensif dan fase lanjutan menunjukkan nilai *p-value* kadar hemoglobin 0.024, MCV 0.001, MCH 0.001, MCHC 0.001 < 0.05 bahwa data tersebut berdistribusi tidak normal. Hasil uji korelasi *Spearman* kadar Hemoglobin dan indeks eritrosit pada fase intensif dan lanjutan tidak ada korelasi.

Kata Kunci : Tuberkulosis, Fase intensif, Fase Lanjutan, Hemoglobin, Indeks Eritrosit

Daftar bacaan : 19 buku (2018-2024)

ABSTRACT

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CORRELATION OF HEMOGLOBIN (Hb) LEVELS AND ERYTHROCYTE INDICES IN TUBERCULOSIS (TB) PATIENTS WITH THE INTENSIVE PHASE AND ADVANCED PHASE

1x + 72 Pages + 16 Tables + 10 Appendices

Tuberculosis (TB) is a health problem caused by the Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacterium, which spreads through the air when an infected person coughs or releases saliva droplets containing the bacteria. TB treatment requires a relatively long duration, typically between 6 to 9 months, and is divided into two phases: the intensive phase and the continuation phase. Anti-tuberculosis drugs (OAT) are used to treat the infection but may cause side effects, including hematological effects. The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between hemoglobin levels and erythrocyte indices in tuberculosis patients during the intensive and continuation phases of treatment.

The design used in this study is Cross-sectional, which is to measure hemoglobin levels and erythrocyte index in 2 treatment phases measured at the same time, with a total of 30 samples, namely 15 intensive phase samples and 15 advanced phase samples.

The results of this study were 63% male and 37% female tuberculosis patients. Vulnerable people aged 16-50 years get 73%, and > 50 years get 27%. The normality test of hemoglobin level and erythrocyte index with intensive phase and advanced phase tuberculosis showed that the p-value of hemoglobin levels was 0.024, MCV 0.001, MCH 0.001, MCHC 0.001 < 0.05 that the data was abnormally distributed. The Spearman correlation test of Hemoglobin levels and erythrocyte index the intensive and advanced phases were not correlated.

Keywords : Tuberculosis, Intensive phase, Advanced phase, Hemoglobin, Erythrocyte index

References : 19 books (2018-2024)