

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is one of the top 10 causes of death and the main cause of a single infectious agent (above HIV / AIDS) in the world in 2017 around 319 (95% CI: 290–349) per 100 000 population per year. Tuberculosis' infection is caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* bacillus which is treated with anti-tuberculosis drugs (OAT). The many types of anti-tuberculosis drugs (OAT) consumed cause high occurrence of unwanted drug interactions that cause discomfort. The high side effects of consuming anti-tuberculosis drugs (OAT) and infection with tuberculosis bacteria have an impact on the low absorption of iron in the intestine. In addition, infectious pulmonary tuberculosis bacteria also absorb iron in the body. This research is an experimental study using the one group pre test posttest control group design. The study was conducted at the Laboratory of Gondangwetan Public Health Center, Pasuruan Regency in December 2018 to May 2019. Hemoglobin levels of patients diagnosed with Tuberculosis and patients who had been treated with anti-tuberculosis drugs (OAT) for 2 months were examined using a hematology analyzer. Data collection techniques are primary techniques. The normally distributed data obtained is processed using the SPSS application with an analysis of the Paired Sample T-test, while the abnormally distributed data is analyzed by the Kruskal Wallis test. In statistical analysis shows p-value is 0.582 with p-value $> \alpha = 0,05$ which can be stated that there is no significant effect between the administration of anti-tuberculosis (OAT) to hemoglobin levels before and after therapy during 2 months for tuberculosis patients at Gondangwetan Health Center, Pasuruan Regency in 2019.

Keyword: OAT, Anti-Tuberculosis Drug, Lung Tuberculosis, Hemoglobin, Hb, Tuberculosis Therapy, Puskesmas