

INTISARI

Latar belakang : Tuberkulosis adalah penyakit infeksi menular yang disebabkan oleh *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Penyakit tuberkulosis masih menjadi masalah kesehatan di dunia. Berdasarkan data Badan kesehatan Dunia, World Health Organization (WHO) pada tahun 2007 menyatakan jumlah penderita tuberkulosis di Indonesia sekitar 528.000 atau berada di posisi ketiga di dunia setelah China dan India. Kemudian pada tahun 2009, *World Health Organization* (WHO) melaporkan peringkat Indonesia turun menjadi posisi kelima dengan jumlah penderita sebanyak 429.000. Farmakoterapi pengobatan tuberkulosis terdiri atas obat lini pertama dan obat lini kedua. Termasuk dalam obat lini pertama adalah Isoniazid, Rifampisin, Pirazinamid, Etambutol, dan Streptomisin. Obat lini kedua adalah kapreomisin, Etionamid, Sikloserin, Kanamisin, dan Asam Paraaminosalisilat.

Desain penelitian : Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian observasional dengan desain penelitian studi kohort. Pengamatan dilakukan pada penderita Tuberkulosis yang mendapatkan terapi OAT selama 2 bulan terhadap kadar hemoglobin sebelum dan sesudah pengobatan. Subyek penelitian adalah pasien TB paru kasus baru berusia ≥ 16 tahun. Bahan pemeriksaan berupa sampel darah vena mediana cubiti untuk mengukur kadar hemoglobin.

Hasil : Subyek penelitian berjumlah 19 orang. Pemeriksaan kadar hemoglobin dilakukan sebelum dan sesudah pemberian OAT fase awal. Hasil analisis data perubahan kadar hemoglobin menunjukkan bahwa nilai signifikansi $p = 0,037 < 0,05$. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan kadar hemoglobin sebelum dan sesudah pemberian OAT fase awal.

Kesimpulan : Pada penelitian ini didapatkan hasil bahwa terdapat perbedaan kadar hemoglobin sebelum dan sesudah pemberian obat anti tuberkulosis fase awal.

ABSTRACT

Background : Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that caused by *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*. Tuberculosis still become health problem in world. According World Health Organization (WHO) on 2007, total patient tuberculosis in Indonesia are 528.000 or third position after China and India. Then on 2009, WHO said that there was decreasing total number tuberculosis become 429.000. This study aimed to determine the level of hemoglobin in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis before and after administration of the initial phase OAT.

Farmacotherapy in tuberculosis use first line drug and second line drug. Including of first line drugs are Isoniazid, Rifampisin, Pirazinamid, Etambutol, dan Streptomisin. Second line drugs are kapreomisin, Etionamid, Sikloserin, Kanamisin, dan Asam Paraaminosalisilat.

Research Design: This study used observational cohort study research design. Observations were carried out in patients with tuberculosis who received therapy for 2 months OAT against hemoglobing before and after treatment. Subjects were new cases of pulmonary TB patients aged ≥ 16 years. Materials such examination median cubital vein blood samples to measure level of hemoglobin.

Results: The research subjects are 19 people. Examination of hemoglobin performed before and after administration of the initial phase OAT. The results of data analysis showed that changes in the level of hemoglobin's significance value $p = 0.037 < 0.05$. This suggests that there are differences in the level of hemoglobin before and after administration of the initial phase OAT .

Conclusion: This study showed that there are differences in the level of hemoglobin before and after administration of the initial phase of anti-tuberculosis drugs.