INTISARI

Pamella Lesawengen. NIM 3212082. Identifikasi Jamur *Aspergillus* sp. Pada Sputum Pasien Penderita Tuberculosis.

Tuberkulosis (TB) paru adalah penyakit radang parenkim paru karena infeksi *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Tuberkulosis adalah salah satu dari 10 penyebab utama kematian secara global dan penyebab utama kematian dari satu agen infeksius. Tingginya frekuensi tuberkulosis paru di Indonesia merupakan salah satu penyebab tingginya infeksi jamur paru di Indonesia. Paru – paru merupakan salah satu organ pernapasan yang dapat menjadi target infeksi oleh jamur. Gejala umum mikosis paru sama dengan infeksi mikroba lainnya, antara lain batuk-batuk, batuk darah, banyak dahak, sesak napas, demam, nyeri dada dan bisa juga tanpa gejala. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran hasil pemeriksaan jamur pada sputum pasien penderita tuberculosis dan mengidentifikasi jamur *Aspergillus sp.* pada sputum pasien penderita tuberculosis serta presentase ditemukannya jamur yang dilakukan isolasi dan identifikasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian deskriptif dengan total 20 sampel. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dapat diketahui bahwa terdapat 20% BTA scanty, 25% BTA +1, 5% BTA +2, 50% BTA 3+. Sebanyak 55% terdapat jamur *Aspergillus sp.* dan 45% terdapat pertumbuhan hifa dan spora jamur.

Kata kunci : tuberculosis, sputum, *Aspergillus* sp.

ABSTRACT

Pamella Lesawengen. NIM 3212082. Identification *Aspergillus* sp. In The Sputum Of Tuberculosis Patients.

Pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) is an inflammatory disease of the lung parenchyma caused by infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is one of the top 10 causes of death globally and the leading cause of death from infectious agents. The high frequency of pulmonary tuberculosis in Indonesia is one of the causes of high pulmonary fungal infections in Indonesia. Lungs are one of the respiratory organs that can become targets for fungal infections. The general symptoms of pulmonary mycoses are the same as other microbial infections, including coughing, coughing up blood, a lot of phlegm, shortness of breath, fever, chest pain and can also be asymptomatic. The purpose of this study was to describe the results of fungal examinations in the sputum of patients with tuberculosis and to identify the fungus *Aspergillus* sp. in the sputum of patients with tuberculosis and the percentage of fungi found which were isolated and identified. This study uses a descriptive type of research with a total of 20 samples. Based on the research results, it can be seen that there are 20% AFB scanty, 25% BTA +1, 5% BTA +2, 50% BTA 3+. As much as 55% contained the fungus *Aspergillus* sp. and 45% there was growth of fungal hyphae and spores.

Keywords : tuberculosis, sputum, *Aspergillus sp.*