INTISARI

Yuliasih Andriani. NIM 3212105. Perbedaan Kadar Hemoglobin pada Penderita Tuberkulosis Sebelum Pengobatan, Sesudah Pengobatan Fase Intensif dan Akhir Pengobatan di Fasyankes Kecamatan Pracimantoro

Tuberkulosis (TBC) disebabkan oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium Tuberkulosis* dan paling sering menyerang paru-paru. Penyakit ini merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan masyarakat di seluruh dunia, khususnya di negara-negara yang beriklim tropis dan subtropis serta memiliki curah hujan yang tinggi. Pengobatan tuberkulosis adalah dengan obat anti tuberkulosis (OAT) meliputi *isoniazid, rifampisin, etambutanol, strep-tomiasin, dan pirazinamid* dapat di terima dalam terapi, namun mempunyai efek yang potensial diantaranya terhadap efek samping reaksi hematologi yaitu salah satunya adalah hemoglobin. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui Perbedaan Kadar Hemoglobin pada penderita tuberkulosis sebelum pengobatan dan sesudah pengobatan fase intensif dan akhir pengobatan dengan pemberian OAT di Fasyankes Kecamatan Pracimantoro. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik dengan pendekatan observasional rancangan *cross sectional*, menggunakan subjek penelitian sebanyak 30 responden tuberkulosis yang menjalani terapi obat anti tuberkulosis di Puskesmas Pracimantoro 1. Data dikumpulkan dengan melakukan pemeriksaan Hb dengan Hematology Analyzer Sysmex Poch 100i. Hasil penelitian menunjukan analisis ANOVA di peroleh nilai *sign* 0,044 < (0,05). Berdasarkan hipotesis yang telah ditulis hasilnya adalah H_0 ditolak dan Ha diterima. Kesimpulannya adalah terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara kadar hemoglobin pada penderita tuberkulosis sebelum pengobatan, sesudah pengobatan fase intensif dan akhir pengobatan di Puskesmas Pracimantoro.

Kata kunci: *Tuberkulosis, OAT, Hemoglobin*

ABSTRACT

Yuliasih Andriani. NIM 3212105. *Hemoglobin Level Difference On Tuberculosis Patients Before Treatment, After The Intensive Phase Of Treatment And The Post Treatment at Health Service Facility Of Pracimantoro District*

Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium tuberculosis and most commonly attacks the lungs. This disease is a public health problem throughout the world, especially in countries with tropical and subtropical climates and has high rainfall. Treatment of tuberculosis is with anti-tuberculosis drugs (OAT) including isoniazid, rifampicin, ethambutanol, strep-thomacin, and pyrazinamide which are acceptable in therapy, but have potential effects including side effects of hematological reactions, one of which is hemoglobin. The purpose of this study was to determine the difference in hemoglobin levels in patients with tuberculosis before treatment and after treatment in the intensive and final phases of treatment with OAT administration in the health facilities of Pracimantoro District. This research is an analytical study with an observational approach with a cross sectional design, using research subjects as many as 30 tuberculosis respondents who underwent anti-tuberculosis drug therapy at Pracimantoro Health Center 1. Data were collected by examining Hb with Hematology Analyzer Sysmex Poch 100i. The results showed that the ANOVA analysis obtained a sign value of 0.044 < (0.05). Based on the hypothesis that has been written, the results are H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. The conclusion is that there is a significant difference between hemoglobin levels in tuberculosis patients before treatment, after the intensive phase of treatment and at the end of treatment at Pracimantoro Health Center.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, OAT, Hemoglobin