ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN ANTARA HASIL TES CEPAT MOLEKULER TUBERKULOSIS DENGAN KADAR HEMOGLOBIN PADA PENDERITA TUBERKULOSIS DI PUSKESMAS SUNGAI RAYA DALAM

Muharni[1], Fath Dwisari[1], Nisa Julia Safarti[1]
[1]Politeknik "Aisyiyah Pontianak
Email: muharni456@gmail.com

Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan oleh Mycobacterium tuberculosis dan masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat. Hasil Tes Cepat Molekuler (TCM) dapat menggambarkan tingkat beban bakteri yang dikategorikan menjadi low, medium, dan high. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara hasil TCM tuberkulosis dengan kadar hemoglobin pada penderita tuberkulosis di Puskesmas Sungai Raya Dalam. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 60 penderita tuberkulosis yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Data hasil TCM diperoleh dari pemeriksaan GeneXpert MTB/RIF, sedangkan kadar hemoglobin diperiksa menggunakan Hematology Analyzer. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-Square dengan tingkat kepercayaan 95%. Distribusi hasil TCM menunjukkan kategori medium sebanyak 22 responden (36,7%), high 20 responden (33,3%), dan low 18 responden (30,0%). Sebanyak 44 responden (73,3%) memiliki kadar hemoglobin tidak normal dan 16 responden (26,7%) memiliki kadar hemoglobin normal. Hasil uji Chi-Square menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara hasil TCM tuberkulosis dengan kadar hemoglobin (p<0,000). Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara hasil Tes Cepat Molekuler (TCM) tuberkulosis dengan kadar hemoglobin pada penderita tuberkulosis. Semakin tinggi kategori hasil TCM, semakin besar kecenderungan terjadinya penurunan kadar hemoglobin.

Kata Kunci: Anemia, *GeneXpert MTB/RIF*, Hemoglobin, Tuberkulosis, Tes Cepat Molekuler (TCM).

PERPUSTAKAAN POLITEKNIK 'AISYIYAH PONTIANAK

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF THE MOLECULAR RAPID TEST OF TUBERCULOSIS AND HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS IN TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS AT THE SUNGAI RAYA DALAM HEALTH CENTER

Muharni[1], Fath Dwisari[1], Nisa Julia Safarti[1]
[1]Politeknik Aisyiyah Pontianak
Email: muharni456@gmail.com

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Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis and is still a public health problem. The results of the Molecular Rapid Test (TCM) can describe the level of bacterial load which is categorized into low, medium, and high. This study aims to determine the relationship between the results of tuberculosis TCM and hemoglobin levels in tuberculosis patients at the Sungai Raya Dalam Health Center. This study uses an analytical observational design with a cross-sectional approach. The research sample amounted to 60 tuberculosis patients who met the inclusion criteria. TCM results data were obtained from GeneXpert MTB/RIF examination, while hemoglobin levels were checked using a Hematology Analyzer. Data analysis was carried out univariate and bivariate using the Chi-Square test with a 95% confidence level. The distribution of TCM results showed the medium category of 22 respondents (36.7%), high 20 respondents (33.3%), and low 18 respondents (30.0%). A total of 44 respondents (73.3%) had abnormal hemoglobin levels and 16 respondents (26.7%) had normal hemoglobin levels. The results of the Chi-Square test showed a significant relationship between tuberculosis TCM results and hemoglobin levels ($p<0.000$). There was a significant relationship between the results of the Molecular Rapid Test (TCM) of tuberculosis and hemoglobin levels in people with tuberculosis. The higher the TCM outcome category, the greater the tendency to decrease hemoglobin levels.

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Keywords: Anemia, *GeneXpert MTB/RIF* ,Hemoglobin, Tuberculosis, Molecular Rapid Test (TCM).

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