

**KORELASI HASIL PEMERIKSAAN SPUTUM BASIL TAHAN
ASAM (BTA) DENGAN GAMBARAN LUAS LESI
RADIOLOGI TUBERKULOSIS PARU DIRUMAH SAKIT
FATMAWATI TAHUN 2018-2019**

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Abstrak

Tuberkulosis adalah suatu penyakit infeksi yang mengenai paru-paru. Secara global pada tahun 2017 ada 10 juta orang menderita penyakit tuberkulosis dan 1,3 juta diantaranya meninggal dunia. Diagnosis tuberkulosis dapat ditegakkan berdasarkan gejala utama pasien disertai dengan ditemukannya kuman mycobakterium tuberculosis pada pemeriksaan bakteriologis, namun tidak semua pasien dapat ditemukan kuman tersebut sehingga perlu dilakukan pemeriksaan penunjang lainnya seperti pemeriksaan radiologi yaitu pemeriksaan foto rontgen thorak. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan hasil pemeriksaan sputum basil tahan asam (BTA) dengan gambaran luas lesi radiologi pada pasien tuberkulosis paru di RSUP Fatmawati. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian cross sectional dan pengambilan sampel dengan metode consecutive sampling. Penelitian menggunakan data sekunder dari catatan rekam medis pasien tuberkulosis di RSUP Fatmawati tahun 2018-2019 sebanyak 40 sampel. Analisa data penelitian menggunakan uji korelasi *spearman*. Setelah dilakukan olah data pada SPSS didapatkan nilai r sebesar 0,674. Maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat adanya hubungan antara hasil pemeriksaan basil tahan asam (BTA) dengan gambaran luas lesi radiologi pada pasien tuberkulosis paru di RSUP Fatmawati periode tahun 2018-2018.

Kata kunci : Tuberkulosis, Basil Tahan Asam, Foto Rontgen Thorak

**CORRELATION BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF THE
EXAMINATION OF ACID-RESISTANT BACILLUS SPUTUM
(BTA) WITH EXTENT OF AREA OF RADIOLOGY
THORACIC LESIONS IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
PATIENTS IN FATMAWATI GENERAL HOSPITAL DURING
THE YEAR 2018-2019**

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Abstract

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that often affects the lungs and has become the highest of the ten causes of death worldwide. There were 10 million people suffering from tuberculosis in 2017 around the world and 1.3 million of them died due to the disease. This event was then designated as a global emergency by WHO. The diagnosis of tuberculosis can be determined based on the patient's main symptoms accompanied by the discovery of mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria during a bacteriological examination. However, the bacteria are not always found in all patient which means other examinations are required to be conducted, such as radiological examination. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the results of the examination of acid-resistant bacillus sputum (BTA) with extent of area of radiology thoracic lesions in pulmonary tuberculosis patients in Fatmawati General Hospital. This study used a cross-sectional study design by using a consecutive sampling method. Additionally, the study also used up to 40 samples taken from secondary data of medical records of tuberculosis patients in Fatmawati General Hospital during the year 2018-2019. The analysis of the research data is using the Spearman correlation test. After processing the data on SPSS, the value of r is 0.674. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the results of acid-resistant bacilli (BTA) examination extent of area radiology thoracic lesion in pulmonary tuberculosis patients in Fatmawati General Hospital in 2018-2019.

Keyword : Tuberculosis, Acid-Resistant Bacillus Sputum, Thoracic radiology