

**HUBUNGAN JUMLAH CD4+ DAN JUMLAH TOTAL
LIMFOSIT DENGAN GAMBARAN KARAKTERISTIK LESI
RADIOLOGI TORAKS PASIEN TB-HIV DI RSUD KOTA
BEKASI PERIODE OKTOBER 2016-MEI 2017**

Alfiah

ABSTRAK

Saat ini Tuberculosis (TB) dan *Human Immunodeficiency Virus* (HIV) merupakan masalah kesehatan global. TB merupakan infeksi oportunistik yang sering terjadi pada penderita HIV/AIDS di dunia. Sarana tes CD4+ tidak tersedia luas di Indonesia, dan biaya tesnya mahal menjadi alasan jumlah total limfosit sebagai marker CD4+. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan jumlah CD4+ dan jumlah total limfosit dengan gambaran karakteristik lesi radiologi toraks pasien TB-HIV di RSUD Kota Bekasi. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah *cross sectional*. Hasil distribusi menunjukkan TB-HIV lebih banyak terjadi pada laki-laki, usia produktif 25-34 tahun, riwayat pendidikan SMA, sudah bekerja, sudah menikah, dan risiko penularan heteroseksual. Dominasi dengan nilai CD4 ≤ 200 sel/ mm^3 didapatkan 30 (73.2%) lesi radiologi atipikal, dan 11 (73.2%) lesi radiologi tipikal. Dominasi dengan jumlah total limfosit ≤ 1200 sel/ mm^3 didapatkan 31 (75.6%) lesi radiologi atipikal dan 10 (24.4%) lesi radiologi tipikal. Dengan uji *Fisher's exact*, didapatkan *p value* untuk uji *Fisher's exact* $p < 0.05$ yaitu sebesar 0.024 dan 0,040 menyatakan H0 ditolak. Kesimpulannya terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara jumlah CD4+ dan jumlah total limfosit dengan gambaran radiologi lesi TB-HIV.

Kata Kunci : CD4+, Radiologi, TB-HIV, TLC.

**CORRELATION OF CD4+ COUNT AND TOTAL
LYMPHOCYTE COUNT TO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF
THORAX RADIOGRAPHIC LESIONS OF TB-HIV PATIENTS
IN BEKASI GENERAL HOSPITAL PERIOD
OCTOBER 2016-MARCH 2017**

Alfiah

ABSTRACT

HIV / AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB), is currently a global health problem. TB is a frequent opportunistic infection in people with HIV / AIDS in the world. The decline in CD4 + is proportional to the lower TLC. The CD4 + testing tool is not widely available in Indonesia, and the expensive test costs are the reason for TLC as a CD4+ marker. This research aimed to analyze the correlation of CD4+ count and total lymphocyte count with the characteristic of thorax radiographic lesion of TB-HIV patients in Bekasi general hospital. The research design used is a cross sectional. Distribution results show more TB-HIV occurs in men, 25-34 years of productive age, high school education history, already working, are married, and the risk of heterosexual transmission. The predominance of the CD4+ cell value of ≤ 200 cells/ mm^3 was found in 30 (73.2%) of atypical radiology lesions, and 11 (73.2%) of typical radiological lesions. Dominance with total lymphocyte count value of ≤ 1200 cells / mm^3 was found 31 (75.6%) of atypical radiology lesions and 10 (24.4%) of typical radiology lesions. With Fisher exact, obtained p value for Fisher's exact test $p < 0.05$ that is equal to 0,024 and 0,040 stated H_0 is rejected. In conclusion there was a significant association between CD4+ count and total lymphocyte count values with radiology features of TB-HIV lesions.

Keyword : *CD4+, Radiology, TB-HIV, TLC*