

# HUBUNGAN KO-INFEKSI TB-HIV TERHADAP HASIL PEMERIKSAAN SPUTUM BTA DI RSUD KOTA BEKASI TAHUN 2015

**Kamila Hanifa Khairunnisa**

## **Abstrak**

Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan infeksi oportunistik terbanyak dan penyebab kematian utama pada pasien *Human Immunodeficiency Virus* (HIV). Tahun 2014 diperkirakan 9,6 juta orang terjangkit TB di dunia (1,1-1,3 juta diantaranya dengan infeksi HIV), dengan rata-rata 133 kasus per 100.000 populasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan ko-Infeksi TB-HIV terhadap hasil pemeriksaan sputum BTA di RSUD Kota Bekasi tahun 2015. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik dengan desain penelitian studi *cross sectional*. Pemilihan sampel berdasarkan data rekam medis, kemudian dianalisa secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi Square*. Sejumlah 71 pasien yang terdiri dari 40 pasien ko-infeksi TB-HIV negatif (56,3%) dan 31 pasien ko-infeksi TB-HIV positif (43,7%), 48 laki-laki (67,6%) dan 23 perempuan (32,4%), mayoritas pada kelompok usia 18-35 tahun (69%) and sputum BTA negatif (96,8%) pada pasien Ko-Infeksi TB-HIV positif dan sputum BTA positif (70%) pada pasien Ko-Infeksi TB-HIV negatif. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan Ko-Infeksi TB-HIV dengan sputum BTA di RSUD Kota Bekasi tahun 2015 ( $p= 0,001$ )

**Kata Kunci :** Tuberkulosis Paru, Ko-Infeksi TB-HIV, Sputum BTA

# **CORRELATION BETWEEN CO-INFECTION TB-HIV WITH THE RESULTS OF ACID-FAST BACILLI SMEAR IN RSUD KOTA BEKASI ON 2015**

**Kamila Hanifa Khairunnisa**

## **Abstract**

*Tuberculosis (TB) is the most common opportunistic infection and cause of death in Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) patients. In 2014 it was estimated that 9,6 million people were infected by TB worldwide (1,1-1,3 million of them with an HIV infection), with an average of 133 cases per 100.000 individuals. This study was aimed to determine the correlation between co-infection TB-HIV with the results of acid-fast bacilli (AFB) smear in RSUD Kota Bekasi. This study was an analytical study with a cross sectional design. Samples were obtained by reviewing their medical records, which were analyzed univariately and bivariately by Chi Square. There were a total of 71 patients consisting of 40 negative co-infection TB-HIV patients (56,3%) and 31 positive co-infection TB-HIV patients (43,7), 48 males (67,6%) and 23 females (32,4%), a majority of which were in the 18-35 years old range (69%), negative AFB sputum (96,8%) in positive co-infection TB-HIV group, and a positive AFB sputum (70%) findings in negative co-infection TB-HIV. The results showed a correlation between co-infection TB-HIV with the AFB sputum smear test ( $p= 0,001$ ) in RSUD Kota Bekasi on 2015.*

**Key words :** Lung tuberculosis, co-infection TB-HIV, acid-fast bacilli sputum