

HUBUNGAN ANTARA KADAR HbA1c, KADAR MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME, DAN STATUS MEROKOK TERHADAP KESEMBUHAN PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS PARU DEWASA DI RSUP PERSAHABATAN TAHUN 2017

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Abstrak

Insidensi tuberkulosis (TB) semakin meningkat setiap tahunnya, akan tetapi angka kesembuhan di belum mencapai target. *World Health Organization* (WHO) telah mengidentifikasi faktor komorbid sebagai ketidakberhasilan pengobatan TB, diantaranya yaitu Diabetes Mellitus, malnutrisi, dan merokok. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kadar HbA1c, kadar *Mean Corpuscular Volume* (MCV), dan status merokok terhadap kesembuhan pasien TB paru dewasa. Penelitian ini bersifat analitik observasional dengan desain *cross-sectional* yang mengikutsertakan populasi pasien TB dewasa yang telah selesai menjalankan pengobatan kategori I di Poli TB RSUP Persahabatan Jakarta. Data diambil dari rekam medis, kemudian data dianalisis secara bivariat dengan uji *Chi-Square* diperoleh hasil terdapat hubungan antara kadar HbA1c ($p=0,001$), kadar MCV ($p=0,004$), dan status merokok ($p=0,001$) terhadap kesembuhan TB paru dewasa. Dari hasil analisis multivariat secara regresi logistik diperoleh hasil bahwa yang paling berpengaruh terhadap kesembuhan TB adalah status merokok (OR=15,35), dan kadar HbA1c (OR=10,04). Berdasarkan hasil analisis tersebut, didapatkan bahwa kadar HbA1c, kadar MCV, dan status merokok berpengaruh terhadap kesembuhan TB paru, sehingga penting untuk mengendalikan faktor-faktor tersebut.

Kata Kunci : HbA1c, *Mean Corpuscular Volume*, Merokok, Tuberkulosis Paru

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HBA1C LEVEL, MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME LEVEL, AND SMOKING STATUS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS OUTCOME IN PERSAHABATAN CENTRAL GENERAL HOSPITAL 2017

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Abstract

The incidence of tuberculosis (TB) is increasing every year, but the cure rate has not yet reached the target. The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified comorbid diseases as a determinant of TB treatment failure, including diabetes mellitus, malnutrition, and smoking. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between HbA1c levels, levels of Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV), and smoking status on the recovery of adult pulmonary TB patients. This study was analytic observational with a cross-sectional design that included a population of adult TB patients who had finished category I treatment at the TB Polyclinic RSUP Persahabatan. Data was taken from medical records, then be analyzed bivariate by the Chi-Square test. The results showed that there was a relationship between HbA1c levels ($p=0,001$), MCV levels ($p=0,004$), and smoking status ($p=0,001$) on the recovery of adult pulmonary TB. From the results of multivariate analysis by logistic regression, the results showed that the most influential on TB recovery were smoking status (OR = 15,35), and HbA1c levels (OR = 10,04). Based on the results of the analysis, it was found that HbA1c levels, MCV levels, and smoking status had an effect on the recovery of pulmonary TB.

Keywords: HbA1c, *Mean Corpuscular Volume*, Smoking, Pulmonary Tuberculosis