

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA PERUBAHAN PROFIL
HEMATOLOGI DAN STATUS GIZI PADA PENDERITA
TUBERKULOSIS PARU ANAK *PRE* PENGOBATAN DENGAN
POST PENGOBATAN FASE INTENSIF DI RSUP
PERSAHABATAN TAHUN 2017-2018**

Farida Ulfa

Abstrak

Tuberkulosis anak adalah penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan oleh *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* pada anak ≤ 15 tahun. Penyakit TB ditularkan melalui droplet. Kuman yang terhirup masuk ke alveolus dan memicu respon imun yang akan memicu produksi berbagai sitokin. Berbagai sitokin ini menyebabkan perubahan terhadap profil hematologi dan status gizi. Penggunaan OAT menyebabkan perubahan terhadap nilai hematologi dan status gizi. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara perubahan profil hematologi dan status gizi pre pengobatan dengan post pengobatan fase intensif tuberkulosis. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan metode potong lintang pada 62 sampel yang diambil dengan metode *total sampling* di RSUP Persahabatan dengan instrumen penelitian rekam medis. Penelitian dilakukan pada pasien tuberkulosis kasus baru yang memiliki data kadar hemoglobin, eritrosit, leukosit, trombosit dan status gizi pre dan post pengobatan fase intensif pada tahun 2017- 2018 serta tidak menderita penyakit infeksi lain seperti HIV/AIDS, Pneumonia dan pasien TB ekstrapulmonary. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat perubahan kadar hemoglobin, eritrosit, leukosit, trombosit, dan indeks massa tubuh pre pengobatan dengan post pengobatan. Hasil menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara perubahan kadar HB ($p=0,00$), eritrosit ($p=0,030$), leukosit ($p=0,042$), trombosit($p=0,042$) status gizi ($p=0,007$) dengan pengobatan fase intensif, Perubahan nilai leukosit merupakan faktor yang paling berpengaruh (25,157 kali) terhadap kesembuhan pengobatan tuberkulosis paru anak. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengobatan fase intensif tuberkulosis sejalan dengan perbaikan profil hematologi dan status gizi.

Kata Kunci : Tuberkulosis Anak, Profil Hematologi, Status Gizi

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHANGES IN
HEMATOLOGICAL PROFILE AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS
IN LUNG TUBERCULOSIS PEDIATRIC PRE TREATMENT
WITH POST TREATMENT OF INTENSIVE PHASE
TREATMENT IN RSUP PERSAHABATAN IN 2017-2018**

Farida Ulfa

Abstract

Children Tuberculosis is an infection caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in children ≤ 15 years old. Tuberculosis is spread by droplets. Inhaled MTb will enter the alveoli and trigger immune response which will trigger cytokines production. These cytokines cause changes in hematological profile and nutritional status. The use of anti tuberculosis drug can also cause changes. This research was conducted to discover the relation between changes in hematological profile and nutritional status pre and post intensive phase treatment. This study used a cross sectional method conducted in 62 samples in RSUP Persahabatan. Sampling method done by total sampling and medical record was used as instrument. This research was conducted in newly diagnosed TB patients with complete laboratory examination data including hemoglobin, erythrocytes, leukocyte, thrombocyte, and nutritional status pre and post intensive phase treatment carried out in 2017-2018. Exclusion criteria were patients with inflammatory diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, pneumonia and extrapulmonary TB patients. The results showed that the changes level in hemoglobin, erythrocytes, leukocyte, thrombocyte, and nutritional status showed that there was significant correlation between changes in HB ($p=0,00$), erythrocytes($p=0,030$), leukocyte($p=0,042$), thrombocyte($p=0,042$), and nutritional status($p=0,007$) with intensive phase treatment. Changes in leukocyte count marked as the most significant factor (25,157 times) in recovery of pediatric TB treatment. This study shown that intensive phase treatment parallel to improvement of hematological profile and nutritional status.

Keywords : Pediatric Tuberculosis, Hematological Profile, Nutritional Status