

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis adalah penyakit infeksi menular yang disebabkan oleh *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* penyakit Tuberkulosis masih menjadi masalah kesehatan di dunia. Berdasarkan data Badan Kesehatan Dunia, *World Health Organization* (WHO) pada tahun 2014 menyatakan jumlah penderita Tuberkulosis di Indonesia sebesar 10% dari seluruh penderita Tuberkulosis di dunia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kadar Hemoglobin pada penderita Tuberkulosis Paru sebelum dan sesudah dua bulan mengonsumsi obat anti Tuberkulosis. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *Deskriptif*. Bahan pemeriksaan berupa sampel darah vena medianan cubiti yang dihomogenkan dengan antikoagulasi EDTA (*Ethylendiamine Tetraacetic Acid*) untuk mengukur kadar Hemoglobin. Populasi diambil dari seluruh pasien rawat jalan yang diagnose sebagai penderita Tuberkulosis Paru yang menjalani pengobatan 2 bulan sebanyak 138 orang. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 20 orang, pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *incidental*. Hasil pemeriksaan dari 20 sampel didapatkan hasil sebelum pengobatan terdapat 9 orang (45%) dengan kadar Hemoglobin menurun dan 11 orang (55%) dengan kadar Hemoglobin normal. Dari hasil pemeriksaan Hemoglobin pada 20 pasien penderita Tuberkulosis Paru, setelah dibandingkan kadar Hemoglobin sebelum pengobatan dan sesudah pengobatan terdapat 15 orang (75%) mengalami peningkatan kadar Hemoglobin dan 5 orang (25%) mengalami penurunan kadar Hemoglobin. Penurunan Kadar Hemoglobin pada pasien tersebut dikarenakan pasien tersebut mengalami batuk darah dan tidak mengonsumsi Obat Anti Tuberkulosis dengan sempurna. Pada penderita Tuberkulosis Paru perlu pemeriksaan kadar Hemoglobin secara berkala baik sebelum, saat, dan sesudah pemberian terapi Obat Anti Tuberkulosis dengan atau tanpa indikasi.

Kata Kunci: Tuberkulosis, Hemoglobin, Obat Anti Tuberkulosis, Fase Awal



ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is a contagious infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is still a health problem in the world. Based on data from the world health Organization (WHO) in 2014, the number of Tuberculosis sufferers in Indonesia is 10% of all Tuberculosis sufferers in the world. This study aims to determine the levels of hemoglobin in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis before treatment and after treatment of the 2nd month. This research uses Descriptive method. The examination material is awem median cubiti blood sample which is homogenize with EDTA (Ethylendiamine Tetraacetic Acid) anticoagulant to measure hemoglobin level. The population was taken from all outpatient who werw diagnose as Pulmonary Tuberculosis patients who received 2 month treatment for 138 people. The sampel of the study amounted to 20 people, the sampling was done by incidental technigue. Results of examination of 20samples obtained result before treatment there were 9 people (45%) with decreased hemoglobin levels and 11 people (55%) with normal hemoglobin level. From the results of hemoglobin level 15 people (75%) had elevated Hemoglobin level and 5 people (25%) had decreased hemoglobin level. The decrease in hemoglobin levels in these patients is due to the patient having counghing up blood and not consuming the Anti Tuberculosis Medication perfectly. In patient with pulmonary Tuberculosis with or withot indication, for more effective treatment. Provide counseling on how to take Anti Tuberculosis Drugs, time to take. Anti Tuberculosis Drugs and nutritious foods for patients with pulmonary Tuberculosis. For patients with pulmonary Tuberculosis should consume the Anti Tuberculosis medicine perfectly and nutrition food.

Keyword: Tubeculosis, Hemoglobin, Anti Tuberculosis Medication, Initial phease.

