

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan permasalahan kesehatan di dunia yang menjadi penyebab utama kedua kematian dari penyakit menular di seluruh dunia. Penyakit ini menular secara langsung melalui droplet orang yang telah terinfeksi bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Indonesia berada pada peringkat ke-2 di dunia setelah India karena penemuan dan pelaporan kasus TB meningkat tajam sejak tahun 2017. Jawa Timur berada pada peringkat ke-2 sebagai provinsi yang memiliki jumlah kasus tertinggi. Kota Surabaya pada tahun 2020, ditemukan kasus TB positif sebanyak 4.151 kasus. Puskesmas Tanah Kali Kedinding pada tahun 2020, ditemukan kasus TB positif sebanyak 98 kasus. Sejak tahun 2000 strategi DOTS (*Directly Observed Treatment Short Course*) dilakukan secara nasional di seluruh fasilitas kesehatan terutama puskesmas. Waktu pengobatan TB yang cukup lama berdampak pada risiko kegagalan pengobatan. Sebelum pengobatan TB dilakukan perlu diketahui hasil pemeriksaan glukosa, SGOT, SGPT dan Kreatinin untuk mengetahui kondisi penderita yang berhubungan dengan efek samping pengobatan kedepannya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran klinis penderita TB Paru. Rancangan penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif dengan 100 sampel penderita TB di Puskesmas Tanah Kali Kedinding berdasarkan karakteristik jenis kelamin, usia, pemeriksaan BTA dan pemeriksaan sampel serum. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan gambaran penderita TB Paru sebagian besar berjenis kelamin laki – laki sebanyak 55 orang, pada rentang usia produktif 15 – 59 tahun sebanyak 77 orang, hasil BTA 1+ sebanyak 43 orang, hasil glukosa sewaktu tinggi sebanyak 49 orang, hasil SGOT normal sebanyak 69 orang, hasil SGPT normal sebanyak 80 orang dan hasil Kreatinin normal sebanyak 74 orang.

Kata Kunci : Gambaran klinis, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, Tuberkulosis paru

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) is a global health problem which lead to the second leading cause of death from infectious diseases worldwide. This disease is transmitted directly through droplets of people who had been infected with Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Indonesia was ranked 2nd in the world after India because the discovery and reports of TB cases has increased sharply since 2017. East Java is ranked 2nd as the province with the highest number of cases. In the city of Surabaya in 2020, 4,151 positive TB cases were found. Puskesmas Tanah Kali Kedinding in 2020, 98 positive TB cases were found. Since 2000 the DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course) strategy has been implemented nationally in all health facilities, especially puskesmas. TB treatment time is long enough to have an impact on the risk of treatment failure. Before TB treatment is carried out, it is necessary to know the results of glucose, SGOT, SGPT and Creatinine tests to determine the patient's condition related to side effects of future treatment. This study aims to determine the clinical picture of patients with pulmonary TB. The design of this study used a descriptive analysis method with 100 samples of TB patients at the Puskesmas Tanah Kali Kedinding based on the characteristics of gender, age, smear examination and examination of serum samples. The results of data analysis showed that most of the patients with pulmonary TB were male as many as 55 people, in the productive age range of 15 – 59 years as many as 77 people, the results of BTA 1+ are 43 people, Glucose results when high as many as 49 people, normal SGOT results as many as 69 people, normal SGPT results as many as 80 people and normal creatinine results as many as 74 people.

Keywords : *Clinical picture, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Pulmonary tuberculosis,*