

ABSTRACT

**CORRELATION BETWEEN SEX, AGE, NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND
DIABETES MELLITUS WITH THE CLINICAL SYMPTOMS OF MDR
PULMONARY TB IN DR. SOETOMO**

Background: Multi-drug resistance is a condition where drugs rifampicin and isoniazid is not effective in killing bacteria *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Some of the causes of resistance to OAT is the use of a single drug in the treatment of tuberculosis, the use of drugs is inadequate and irregular drug administration. In RSUD Dr. Soetomo, 25% of MDR Pulmonary TB patients do not want to be treated because symptoms are mild, no pain and feel the treatment isn't comparable with the symptoms. This study aims to determine the clinical description of MDR pulmonary TB patients in RSUD Dr. Soetomo, so that people can make the earliest possible prevention against this disease and clinicians more aware of the symptoms of MDR Pulmonary TB.

Methods: The method of this research is a cross-sectional study. Data were collected from medical record data of MDR Pulmonary TB patients from January to December 2015. The data collected are sex, age, height, weight, comorbidities, and symptoms. The data are then linked to the patient's symptoms of MDR pulmonary TB.

Results: The number of MDR pulmonary TB patients who tested positive for as many as 1,293 patients in East Java. Of these were willing to be treated in polyclinic MDR Pulmonary TB. However, the data was successfully obtained for 103 patients, with details of 54 patients still do outpatient and 49 patients who drop out. The results of this study showed that the variables of sex, age, nutritional status and comorbidities

associated with the symptoms of MDR Pulmonary TB each have $p > 0.05$ which means no statistically significant relationship.

Conclusions: There aren't any relation between sex, age, nutrition status and comorbidities with symptom of MDR pulmonary TB.

Keywords: multidrug resistance, sex, age, height, weight, comorbidities.