

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Indonesia adalah negara ketiga dengan jumlah pasien Tuberkulosis terbanyak didunia, setelah negara India dan China. Salah satu antibiotik yang digunakan dalam pengobatan TB dapat menyebabkan hiperglikemia, khususnya isoniazid. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberi gambaran kadar glukosa darah, dan mengetahui hubungan antara lama pengobatan dengan kadar glukosa darah pada pasien tuberkulosis yang mengkonsumsi Obat Anti Tuberkulosis (OAT) di RSPAD Gatot Soebroto.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif, dengan jumlah sampel 65 pasien tuberkulosis paru yang sedang mengkonsumsi OAT. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kadar glukosa darah tinggi sebanyak 40%. Berdasarkan usia, hasil pemeriksaan kadar glukosa darah tinggi, terdapat 57,7% usia resiko tinggi dan terdapat 28,2% resiko rendah. Berdasarkan jenis kelamin, hasil pemeriksaan glukosa darah tinggi, terdapat 43,2% laki-laki dan terdapat 35,7% perempuan. Berdasarkan lama pengobatan, hasil pemeriksaan kadar glukosa darah tinggi, terdapat 26,5% pada fase awal dan terdapat 54,8% fase lanjutan. Pada uji *Chi Square* didapat *p value* yaitu 0,038, yang menunjukkan ada hubungan signifikan antara kadar glukosa darah dengan lama pengobatan pada pasien TBC yang mengkonsumsi OAT.

Terdapat hubungan positif antara lama pengobatan dengan kadar glukosa darah, disarankan bagi pasien TBC melakukan pemeriksaan kadar glukosa darah rutin untuk memantau kadar glukosa darah agar tetap normal.

Kata Kunci : Tuberkulosis, OAT, Kadar glukosa darah
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ABSTRACT

*Tuberculosis is a disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Indonesia is the third country with the highest number of tuberculosis patients in the world, after India and China. One of the antibiotics used in the treatment of TB can cause hyperglycemia, particularly isoniazid. This study aims to provide an overview of blood glucose levels and to determine the relationship between the duration of treatment and blood glucose levels in tuberculosis patients consuming Anti-Tuberculosis Drugs (ATDs) at RSPAD Gatot Soebroto.*

This study uses a descriptive method, with a sample size of 65 pulmonary tuberculosis patients currently consuming ATDs. The results indicate that 40% of the patients had high blood glucose levels. Based on age, the examination results show that 57.7% of high glucose levels were in the high-risk age group, while 28.2% were in the low-risk age group. Based on gender, 43.2% of males and 35.7% of females had high blood glucose levels. Based on the duration of treatment, high blood glucose levels were found in 26.5% during the initial phase and 54.8% during the advanced phase. A Chi-Square test yielded a p-value of 0.038, indicating a significant relationship between blood glucose levels and the duration of treatment in TB patients consuming ATDs.

There is a positive relationship between the duration of treatment and blood glucose levels. It is recommended that TB patients undergo routine blood glucose level tests to monitor and maintain normal glucose levels.

Keyword : Tuberculosis, Anti-Tuberculosis Drugs (ATDs), Blood Glucose Levels
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