

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis merupakan penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Beberapa jenis OAT diberikan untuk pengobatan pasien TB, seperti Rifampisin (R), Pirazinamid (Z), Isozianid (INH) berpotensi menyebabkan hepatoksis yang dimetabolisme di hati menimbulkan efek samping pada gangguan fungsi hati. Reaksi hepatotoksik yang meningkat dapat ditandai dengan pemeriksaan fungsi hati yang diawali dengan pemeriksaan bilirubin total. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran kadar Bilirubin Total pada pasien Tuberkulosis Paru dengan terapi OAT di RSKD Duren Sawit Tahun 2023.

Penelitian ini menggunakan 105 sample data pasien Tuberkulosis Paru berdasarkan data rekam medis. Dari hasil penelitian, didapatkan kadar Bilirubin Total abnormal sebanyak 13 orang (12,38%). Jika dilihat dari karakteristik usia dan jenis kelamin, usia 10-19 tahun yang memiliki kadar Bilirubin Total abnormal berjumlah 1 orang (0,96%), usia 19-44 tahun berjumlah 7 orang (6,66%), usia 45-59 berjumlah 2 orang (1,9%) dan usia >60 tahun berjumlah 3 orang (2,86%). Berdasarkan jenis kelamin diperoleh kadar Bilirubin Total abnormal laki-laki sebanyak 7 orang (6,66%) dan perempuan 6 orang (5,71%). Berdasarkan lama pengobatan kategori fase intensif (≤ 2 bulan) didapatkan kadar Bilirubin Total abnormal sebanyak 5 orang (4,76%) dan fase lanjutan (>2 bulan) sebanyak 8 orang (7,62%).

Kadar Bilirubin Total abnormal didapatkan sebanyak 13 orang (12,38%), hal ini menunjukkan masih didapatkan kadar Bilirubin Total yang meningkat pada pasien tuberkulosis paru yang mendapat terapi obat anti tuberkulosis.

Kata kunci : Bilirubin Total, Tuberkulosis, OAT
Kepustakaan : 33
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ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Several types of OAT are given for the treatment of TB patients, such as Rifampicin (R), Pirazinamide (Z), Isozanyide (INH) have the potential to cause hepatotoxins metabolized in the liver to cause side effects in liver function disorders. An elevated hepatotoxic reaction can be characterized by an examination of liver function that begins with a total bilirubin examination. The purpose of this study is to find out the overview of Total Bilirubin levels in Pulmonary Tuberculosis patients with OAT therapy at Duren Sawit Hospital in 2023.

This study used 105 samples of Pulmonary Tuberculosis patients based on medical record data. From the results of the study, abnormal total bilirubin levels were obtained for 13 people (12.38%). When viewed from the characteristics of age and gender, the age of 10-19 years who had abnormal total bilirubin levels amounted to 1 person (0.96%), the age of 19-44 years amounted to 7 people (6.66%), the age of 45-59 amounted to 2 people (1.9%) and the age of >60 years amounted to 3 people (2.86%). Based on gender, abnormal total bilirubin levels were obtained in 7 men (6.66%) and 6 women (5.71%). Based on the duration of treatment in the intensive phase category (≤ 2 months), abnormal total bilirubin levels were obtained in 5 people (4.76%) and in the advanced phase (> 2 months) as many as 8 people (7.62%).

Abnormal total bilirubin levels were obtained in 13 people (12.38%), this shows that increased total bilirubin levels are still obtained in pulmonary tuberculosis patients who receive anti-tuberculosis drug therapy.

Keywords : Total Bilirubin, Tuberculosis, OAT
Literature : 33
Years : 2014-2022