

## **ABSTRAK**

Tuberkulosis merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan karena infeksi *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* pada saluran pernafasan. Kadar gula darah yang tinggi memperburuk Tuberkulosis aktif sehingga dapat meningkatkan risiko sepsis pada penderita diabetes. Diabetes melitus berkaitan erat dengan kadar HbA1c karena digunakan sebagai salah satu parameter untuk mengontrol penyakit Diabetes melitus. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran kadar HbA1c pada pasien Tuberkulosis diRSKD Duren Sawit Tahun 2023.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif analis data sekunder dengan 70 sample data pasien Tuberkulosis berdasarkan hasil data rekam medis. Dari hasil penelitian jika dilihat dari persentase usia, usia < 45 tahun berjumlah 17 pasien (22,72%) dengan nilai rata -rata 10,15% ,kontrol baik sebanyak 3 pasien (4,28%), kontrol sedang sebanyak 4 pasien (5,71%), kontrol buruk 10 pasien (14,28%), usia >45 berjumlah 53 orang (75,72%), dengan nilai rata-rata 10,3% control baik 6 pasien (8,58%),control sedang 6 pasien (8,58%) kontrol buruk 41 pasien (58,57%) . Berdasarkan jenis kelamin, laki – laki 45 orang (57,14%) dengan nilai rata- rata 10,35% control baik 5 pasien (7,14%), control sedang 7 pasien (10%), control buruk 33 pasien (47,14%), dan perempuan 25 orang (42,86%) dengan nilai rata-rata 9,9%, control baik 4 pasien (5,72%), kontrol sedang 7 pasien (10%), control buruk 18 pasien (25,72%).

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah Kadar HbA1c kontrol baik sebanyak 9 pasien (12,85%), kontrol sedang sebanyak 10 pasien (14,30%), kontrol buruk sebanyak 51 pasien (71,85%) dengan kadar nilai rata-rata 10,3%, hal ini menunjukan masih didapatkan kadar HbA1c belum terkontrol pada pasien Tuberkulosis.

Kata kunci : HbA1c, Tuberkulosis, Diabetes melitus

Kepustakaan : 30

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## **ABSTRAC**

*Tuberculosis is a disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection in the respiratory tract. High blood sugar levels worsen active Tuberculosis so that it can increase the risk of sepsis in people with diabetes. Diabetes mellitus is closely related to HbA1c levels because it is used as one of the parameters to control Diabetes mellitus. The purpose of this study was to determine the description of HbA1c levels in Tuberculosis patients at Duren Sawit Hospital in 2023.*

*This study uses a descriptive method of secondary data analysis with 70 samples of Tuberculosis patient data based on the results of medical record data. From the research results, if viewed from the percentage of age, the age <45 years was 17 patients (22.72%) with an average value of 10.15%, good control was 3 patients (4.28%), moderate control was 4 patients (5.71%), poor control was 10 patients (14.28%), age >45 was 53 people (75.72%), with an average value of 10.3% good control was 6 patients (8.58%), moderate control was 6 patients (8.58%), poor control was 41 patients (58.57%). Based on gender, 45 men (57.14%) with an average value of 10.35% good control 5 patients (7.14%), moderate control 7 patients (10%), poor control 33 patients (47.14%), and 25 women (42.86%) with an average value of 9.9%, good control 4 patients (5.72%), moderate control 7 patients (10%), poor control 18 patients (25.72%).*

*The conclusion of this study is that HbA1c levels of good control are 9 patients (12.85%), moderate control is 10 patients (14.30%), poor control is 51 patients (71.85%) with an average value of 10.3%, this shows that HbA1c levels are still not controlled in Tuberculosis patients*

*Keywords : HbA1c, Tuberculosis, Diabetes mellitus*

*Bibliography : 30*

*Year : 2013-2023*