

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPUR
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Hubungan Pemberian Obat Anti Tuberkulosis (OAT) Dengan Kadar Ureum dan Kreatinin pada Penderita TB Paru

xvi + 37 halaman, 5 gambar, 2 tabel, dan 5 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis adalah suatu penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang masih menjadi tantangan global. Obat anti tuberkulosis (OAT) seperti rifampisin dan streptomisin dapat bersifat nefrotoksik atau destruktif terhadap sel-sel pada ginjal. Untuk menilai fungsi ginjal digunakan pemeriksaan kadar ureum dan kreatinin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pemberian obat anti tuberkulosis (OAT) dengan kadar ureum dan kreatinin pada penderita TB paru. Bidang penelitian adalah di bidang Kimia Klinik. Jenis penelitian ini adalah Studi pustaka. Berdasarkan hasil studi pustaka yang dilakukan pada 15 jurnal didapatkan hasil sebanyak 10 artikel (67%) menyatakan ada hubungan pemberian obat anti tuberkulosis dengan kadar ureum pada penderita tuberkulosis paru dan sebanyak 5 artikel (33%) menyatakan tidak ada hubungan pemberian obat anti tuberkulosis dengan kadar ureum pada penderita tuberkulosis paru. Sedangkan sebanyak 10 artikel (67%) menyatakan ada hubungan pemberian obat anti tuberkulosis dengan kadar kreatinin pada penderita tuberkulosis paru dan sebanyak 5 artikel (33%) menyatakan tidak ada hubungan pemberian obat anti tuberkulosis dengan kadar kreatinin pada penderita tuberkulosis paru.

Kata Kunci : Obat Anti Tuberkulosis (OAT), Ureum, Kreatinin.

Daftar bacaan : 47 (1996-2021)

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The Relationship of Anti Tuberculosis Drugs (OAT) with Urea and Creatinine Levels In Patients with Pulmonary TB

xvi + 37 pages, 5 images, 2 tables, and 5 attachments

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Tuberculosis (TB) is a public health problem that is still a global challenge. Anti-tuberculosis drugs (OATs) such as rifampin and streptomycin can be nephrotoxic or destructive to cells in the kidneys. To assess kidney function used examination of urea and creatinine levels. This study aims to determine the relationship between the administration of anti-tuberculosis drugs (OAT) with levels of urea and creatinine in patients with pulmonary TB. The field of research is in the field of Clinical Chemistry. This type of research is literature study. Based on the results of a literature study conducted in 15 journals, 10 articles (67%) stated that there was a relationship between the administration of anti-tuberculosis drugs and urea levels in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis and as many as 5 articles (33%) stated that there was no relationship between the administration of anti-tuberculosis drugs and levels of urea in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. While as many as 10 articles (67%) stated that there was a relationship between the administration of anti-tuberculosis drugs and creatinine levels in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis and as many as 5 articles (33%) stated that there was no relationship between the administration of anti-tuberculosis drugs and creatinine levels in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis.

Keywords : Anti Tuberculosis Drugs (OAT), Urea, Creatinine.
Reading list : 47 (1996-2021)