

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGKARANG  
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**Hubungan Hasil Pemeriksaan Mikroskopis TB Dengan Profil Hematologi  
Pada Penderita Tuberkulosis Paru Di Puskesmas Panjang Kota Bandar  
Lampung**

xiii+ 39 halaman, 9 tabel, 9 gambar, dan 14 lampiran

**ABSTRAK**

Tuberkulosis adalah suatu penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Infeksi tuberkulosis paru menyebabkan perubahan profil hematologi. Tujuan penelitian mengetahui hubungan hasil pemeriksaan mikroskopis TB dengan profil hematologi pada penderita tuberkulosis paru. Jenis penelitian analitik dengan rancangan *cross sectional* dan menggunakan uji *One-Way Anova*. Penelitian dilakukan di Puskesmas Panjang Kota Bandar Lampung pada bulan Maret sampai Juni 2022. Sampel pada penelitian 32 pasien tuberkulosis paru BTA positif. Hasil penelitian didapatkan pasien terbanyak yaitu laki-laki 18 pasien (56,30%), penderita terbanyak berusia 45-54 tahun sebanyak 9 penderita (28,10%), berdasarkan hasil mikroskopis TB terbanyak yaitu BTA 1+ sebanyak 13 (40,60%), berdasarkan nilai hemoglobin, hematokrit, eritrosit, MCV, MCH, MCHC, trombosit, leukosit, limfosit, mid, dan granulosit pada nilai normal sebanyak 15 pasien (46,9%), 13 pasien (40,6%), 18 pasien (56,3%), 26 pasien (81,3%), 22 pasien (68,8%), 27 pasien (84,4%), 28 pasien (87,5%), 17 pasien (53,1%), 19 pasien (59,4%), 32 pasien (100%), dan 16 pasien (50,0%). Uji *One-Way Anova* menunjukkan terdapat hubungan hasil mikroskopis TB dengan hemoglobin (*p-value* 0.023), hematokrit (*p-value* 0.024), eritrosit (*p-value* 0.031), dan trombosit (*p-value* 0.022). Tidak ada hubungan hasil mikroskopis TB dengan MCV (*p-value* 0.892), MCH (*p-value* 0.719), MCHC (*p-value* 0.272), leukosit (*p-value* 0.909), limfosit (*p-value* 0.939), mid (*p-value* 0.786), dan granulosit (*p-value* 0.989).

Kata kunci : Tuberkulosis paru, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, BTA positif,  
profil hematologi  
Daftar bacaan : 36 (2012-2022)

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Correlation between TB Microscopic Examination Results with Hematological Profile in Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients at Panjang Health Center Bandar Lampung City

xiii+ 39 pages, 9 tables, 9 pictures and 14 attachments

## ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Pulmonary tuberculosis infection causes changes in the hematological profile. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between the results of microscopic examination of TB and the hematological profile in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. This type of research is analytic with cross sectional design and using One-Way Anova test. The study was conducted at the Panjang Health Center in Bandar Lampung City from March to June 2022. The sample in the study was 32 smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis patients. The results showed that the most patients were male, 18 patients (56.30%), the most patients aged 45-54 years were 9 patients (28.10%), based on the microscopic results of the most TB, namely BTA 1+ as many as 13 (40.60. %), based on the values of hemoglobin, hematocrit, erythrocytes, MCV, MCH, MCHC, platelets, leukocytes, lymphocytes, mid, and granulocytes at normal values as many as 15 patients (46.9%), 13 patients (40.6%), 18 patients (56.3%), 26 patients (81.3%), 22 patients (68.8%), 27 patients (84.4%), 28 patients (87.5%), 17 patients (53.1 %), 19 patients (59.4%), 32 patients (100%), and 16 patients (50.0%). The One-Way Anova test showed that there was a correlation between the microscopic results of TB with hemoglobin (p-value 0.023), hematocrit (p-value 0.024), erythrocytes (p-value 0.031), and platelets (p-value 0.022). There was no correlation between TB microscopic results with MCV (p-value 0.892), MCH (p-value 0.719), MCHC (p-value 0.272), leukocytes (p-value 0.909), lymphocytes (p-value 0.939), mid (p-value 0.939), -value 0.786), and granulocytes (p-value 0.989).

Keywords: Pulmonary tuberculosis, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, positive smear, hematological profile

Reading list : 36 (2012-2022)