

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPUR
PROGRAM STUDI TEKNOLOGI LABORATORIUM MEDIS
PROGRAM SARJANA TERAPAN

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Feni Elistia

**Perbedaan Kadar Glukosa Darah Puasa Pada Pasien Tuberkulosis Paru
Sebelum dan Sesudah Pemberian Obat Anti Tuberkulosis (OAT)**

xv + 26 halaman, 1 gambar, 8 tabel, dan 13 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis (TB) adalah penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh basil *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, yang menyebar ketika orang yang sakit TB mengeluarkan bakteri ke udara (misalnya melalui batuk). Pasien yang dinyatakan positif tuberkulosis paru harus melakukan pengobatan, pengobatan tuberkulosis memakan waktu minimal 6 bulan. Penggunaan obat anti tuberkulosis (OAT) tidak terlepas dari efek samping obat itu sendiri. Obat anti tuberkulosis diantaranya Rifampisin, Isoniazid dan Pirazinamid merupakan OAT yang bersifat hepatotoksik yang mengganggu fungsi hati sebagai suatu sistem penyangga glukosa darah yang sangat penting. Sehingga pengendalian level glukosa darah sangat sulit. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk Mengetahui kadar glukosa darah puasa pada pasien tuberkulosis paru sebelum dan sesudah pemberian obat anti tuberkulosis (OAT). Jenis penelitian bersifat analitik dengan desain penelitian yang digunakan *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan di puskesmas Panjang dan Sukaraja kota Bandar Lampung pada bulan Maret-Juni 2022. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata kadar glukosa darah puasa pasien tuberkulosis paru sebelum pemberian OAT adalah 94.19 mg/dl dan rata-rata kadar glukosa darah puasa setelah pemberian OAT adalah 101.50 mg/dl. Data dianalisa dengan menggunakan uji t dependen menunjukkan p-value 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan kadar glukosa darah puasa pasien tuberkulosis paru sebelum dan sesudah pemberian obat anti tuberkulosis.

Kata Kunci : Tuberkulosis paru, pengobatan tuberkulosis, Glukosa darah
Daftar Bacaan : 25 (2002-2021)

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**Differences In Fasting Blood Glucose Levels In Pulmonary
Tuberculosis Patients Before And After Anti-Tuberculosis Medicine
(OAT)**

xv + 26 pages, 1 pictures, 8 tables, dan 13 attachments

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by the bacillus *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which is spread when a person with TB expels the bacteria into the air (eg through coughing). Patients who are tested positive for pulmonary tuberculosis must undergo treatment, tuberculosis treatment takes a minimum of 6 months. The use of anti-tuberculosis drugs (OAT) can not be separated from the side effects of the drug itself. Anti-tuberculosis drugs such as Rifampicin, Isoniazid and Pyrazinamide are hepatotoxic anti-tuberculosis drugs that interfere with liver function as a very important blood glucose buffer system. So controlling blood glucose levels is very difficult. The purpose of this study was to determine fasting blood glucose levels in pulmonary tuberculosis patients before and after administration of anti-tuberculosis drugs (OAT). This type of research is analytic with the research design used cross sectional. The study was conducted at the Panjang and Sukaraja health centers, Bandar Lampung city in March-June 2022. The results showed that the average fasting blood glucose level of pulmonary tuberculosis patients before administration of OAT was 94.19 mg/dl and the average fasting blood glucose level after administration of OAT was 101.50 mg/dl. The data were analyzed using the dependent t test showing a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) so it can be concluded that there are differences in fasting blood glucose levels of pulmonary tuberculosis patients before and after administration of anti-tuberculosis drugs.

Keywords : Pulmonary tuberculosis, tuberculosis treatment, Blood glucose
Reading list : 25 (2002-2021)