

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPURWATI
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Perbedaan Profil Hematologi Pada Penderita Tuberkulosis Sebelum Dan Sesudah Pengobatan Fase Intensif Di Beberapa Puskesmas Kabupaten Lampung Tengah Tahun 2025

xv + 41 halaman, 5 tabel, 4 gambar, 14 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis (TB) adalah penyakit infeksi menular yang masih menjadi masalah kesehatan di Indonesia, termasuk di Kabupaten Lampung Tengah. Pengobatan TB dilakukan dalam dua fase, yaitu fase intensif dan fase lanjutan, yang dapat memengaruhi profil hematologi pasien. Efek samping obat anti-TB (OAT), seperti Rifampisin, Isoniazid, Pirazinamid, dan Etambutol, diduga berdampak terhadap parameter hematologi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan profil hematologi (hemoglobin, hematokrit, eritrosit, leukosit, trombosit, RDW CV, dan RDW SD) pada penderita TB sebelum dan sesudah menjalani pengobatan fase intensif di beberapa puskesmas Kabupaten Lampung Tengah. Jenis penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan one-group pretest-posttest. Didapatkan sebanyak 34 responden melalui teknik purposive sampling sesuai kriteria inklusi. Pemeriksaan hematologi dilakukan sebelum dan sesudah fase intensif pengobatan OAT. Analisis data menggunakan uji *T-paired* dan *Wilcoxon*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 34 responden, 22 orang (64,7%) berada pada kelompok usia produktif (19–60 tahun), jumlah responden laki-laki dan perempuan masing-masing sebanyak 17 orang (50%). Hasil analisis data menunjukkan hanya parameter Leukosit ($p=0,007$) yang mengalami perubahan signifikan setelah pengobatan fase intensif, sementara parameter lainnya seperti Hemoglobin ($p=0,544$), Hematokrit ($p=0,397$), Eritrosit ($p=0,095$), Trombosit ($p=0,134$), RDW CV ($p=0,211$), dan RDW SD ($p=0,644$) tidak menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan ($p>0,05$).

Kata Kunci : Pengobatan Fase Intensif, Profil Hematologi, Tuberkulosis.
Daftar Bacaan : 40 (2013 – 2025)

**TANJUNGKARANG MINISTRY OF POLYTECHNIC
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**Difference in Hematology Profiles n Tuberculosis Patients Before and After
Intensive Phase Treatment in Several Health Centers in Central Lampung
Regency in 2025**

xv + 41 pages, 5 tables, 4 images, 14 attachments

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease that remains a health issue in Indonesia, including in Central Lampung Regency. TB treatment is conducted in two phases, namely the intensive phase and the continuation phase, which can affect the hematological profile of patients. The side effects of anti-TB drugs (OAT), such as Rifampicin, Isoniazid, Pyrazinamide, and Ethambutol, are suspected to impact hematological parameters. This study aims to determine the differences in hematological profiles (hemoglobin, hematocrit, erythrocytes, leukocytes, platelets, RDW CV, RDW SD) in TB patients before and after undergoing intensive treatment in several community health centers in Central Lampung District. The type of research is observational analytical with a one-group pretest-posttest approach. A total of 34 respondents were obtained through purposive sampling according to the inclusion criteria. Hematological examinations were performed before and after the intensive phase of OAT treatment. Data analysis used paired T-tests and Wilcoxon. The results showed that out of 34 respondents, 22 individuals (64.7%) were in the productive age group (19–60 years), with an equal number of male and female respondents, each totaling 17 individuals (50%). The data analysis results indicated that only the leukocyte parameter ($p=0.007$) experienced a significant change after the intensive treatment phase, while other parameters such as hemoglobin ($p=0.544$), hematocrit ($p=0.397$), erythrocytes ($p=0.095$), platelets ($p=0.134$), RDW CV ($p=0.211$), and RDW SD ($p=0.644$) did not show significant differences ($p>0.05$).

Keywords : Intensive Phase Treatment, Hematological Profile, Tuberculosis.

Reference : 40 (2013 – 2025)