

## ABSTRAK

### HUBUNGAN KADAR GLUKOSA DARAH TERHADAP HASIL PEMERIKSAAN *MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS* PADA PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS DI DAERAH KETAPANG BANYUWANGI

Tuberkulosis (TB) hingga sekarang tergolong tinggi walau bermacam-macam cara penesrapan siasat penanggulangan diterapkan. Kasus baru TB terjadi hingga 10,4 juta serta 1,4 juta merenggang nyawa karena TB yang telah terdata oleh World Health Organization (WHO). Peningkatan glukosa darah berakibat penyebaran infeksi tuberkulosis dapat memperparah, tuberkulosis tidak aktif muncul dengan hasil pengobatan yang tidak optimal. Penelitian ini mempunyai tujuan agar mengetahui hubungan kadar glukosa darah terhadap pemeriksaan *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* pasien terduga tuberkulosis di Daerah Ketapang Banyuwangi. Metode penelitian ini yaitu dengan rancangan analitik korelasional. Hasil penelitian yang dilakukan pada 118 orang yang melakukan pemeriksaan skrining tuberkulosis, 32 orang yang memenuhi syarat sebagai populasi. Dan 30 (tiga puluh) orang yang memenuhi syarat inklusi sebagai sampel penelitian. Hasil tes cepat molekuler pasien menunjukkan 6 (enam) orang positif (+), dan hasil biakan pasien menunjukkan 3 (tiga) orang positif (+) dan 3 (tiga) orang lainnya negatif (-). Sedangkan hasil pemeriksaan KGP pada 3 (tiga) pasien tuberkulosis yang dilakukan secara periodik (setiap minggu) selama 5 (lima) minggu adalah berkisar 78mg/dL-150mg/dL. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ialah terdapat hubungan signifikan kadar glukosa darah pada hasil pemeriksaan *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* pasien tuberkulosis pada pasien pertama, kedua dan ketiga di Daerah Ketapang Banyuwangi.

Kata kunci : kadar glukosa darah, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, tuberkulosis

## **ABSTRACT**

### **RELATIONSHIP BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS TO MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS EXAMINATION RESULTS IN SUGGESTED TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN THE KETAPANG AREA, BANYUWANGI**

*Tuberculosis (TB) is currently relatively high even though various prevention strategies have been implemented. Up to 10.4 million new cases of TB occurred and 1.4 million died due to TB as recorded by the World Health Organization (WHO). An increase in blood glucose results in the spread of tuberculosis infection which can worsen, inactive tuberculosis appears with suboptimal treatment results. This research aims to determine the relationship between blood glucose levels and Mycobacterium tuberculosis examination in patients suspected of tuberculosis in the Ketapang Banyuwangi area. This research method is a correlational analytical design. The results of research conducted on 118 people who underwent tuberculosis screening examinations, 32 people met the requirements as the population. And 30 (thirty) people met the inclusion requirements as research samples. The results of the patient's rapid molecular test showed 6 (six) people were positive (+), and the patient's culture results showed 3 (three) people were positive (+) and 3 (three) other people were negative (-). Meanwhile, the results of KGP examinations on 3 (three) tuberculosis patients carried out periodically (every week) for 5 (five) weeks were around 78mg/dL-150mg/dL. The conclusion of the research is that there is a significant relationship between blood glucose levels and the results of Mycobacterium tuberculosis examination of tuberculosis patients in the first, second and third patients in the Ketapang Banyuwangi area.*

*Keywords: blood glucose level, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, tuberculosis*