

ABSTRAK

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GAMBARAN RASIO NEUTROFIL-LIMFOSIT (RNL) DAN RASIO MONOSIT-LIMFOSIT (RML) PADA PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS

1x + 71 Halaman + 8 Tabel + 9 Lampiran

Tuberkulosis paru merupakan penyakit menular disebabkan oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Bakteri tuberkulosis menular melalui udara yang terkontaminasi dengan partikel dahak seseorang yang terinfeksi tuberkulosis ketika batuk, bersin, atau berbicara. Bakteri tuberkulosis akan menuju paru-paru melalui saluran pernafasan. Penularan biasa terjadi di ruangan dengan sedikit cahaya. Peningkatan atau penurunan RNL dan RML menjadi penanda aktifnya bakteri tuberkulosis di dalam tubuh. RNL dan RML merupakan salah satu diagnosis penunjang untuk penanda inflamasi akibat bakteri maupun virus. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran Rasio Neutrofil-Limfosit dan Rasio Monosit-Limfosit pada pasien tuberkulosis. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Rumah Sakit Islam Jemursari Surabaya pada bulan Februari – Maret 2024. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif analitik. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 35 responden dengan menghitung RNL dan RML melalui pemeriksaan darah lengkap dengan menggunakan alat Hematology Analyzer untuk mengetahui jumlah sel neutrofil, sel monosit dan sel limfosit. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian nilai Rasio Neutrofil Limfosit lebih dari normal (57,1%), sedangkan Rasio Monosit Limfosit dalam rentang normal (62,9%).

Kata kunci: Tuberkulosis paru, Rasio Neutrofil-Limfosit, Rasio Monosit-Limfosit

ABSTRACT

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NEUTROPHIL-LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) AND MONOCYTE-LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (MLR) IN TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS

1x + 71 Page + 8 Tables + 9 Appendices

Pulmonary tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Tuberculosis bacteria are transmitted through air contaminated with sputum particles of a person infected with tuberculosis when coughing, sneezing, or talking. Tuberculosis bacteria will travel to the lungs through the respiratory tract. Transmission is common in rooms with only a little bit of light. An increase or decrease in the NLR and MLR are markers of the active presence of tuberculosis bacteria in the body. NLR and MLR are one of the supporting diagnoses for markers of inflammation caused by bacteria and viruses. The purpose of this study is to find out the overview of Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio and Monocyte-Lymphocyte Ratio in tuberculosis patients. This research was conducted at the Jemursari Islamic Hospital Surabaya in February – March 2024. The type of research is descriptive analytical. The number of samples was 35 respondents by calculating the NLR and the MLR through a complete blood count using the Hematology Analyzer tool to determine the neutrophil absolut, monocyte absolut and lymphocyte absolut. Based on the results of the study, the value of the Lymphocyte Neutrophil Ratio was more than normal (57.1%), while the Lymphocyte Monocyte Ratio was in the normal range (62.9%).

Keywords: Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio, Monocyte-Lymphocyte Ratio