ABSTRAK

Penyakit Tuberculosis (TB) tetap menjadi masalah kesehatan global yang signifikan, khususnya di Indonesia, termasuk di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur. Meskipun pemeriksaan mikroskopis sediaan dahak telah lama menjadi metode diagnostik utama, penggunaan rapid antibodi diagnostik test menjadi relevan sebagai alternatif skrining. Namun, keterbatasan akses dan pemahaman tentang teknologi ini menghambat identifikasi dini *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, terutama di tingkat lokal seperti Kabupaten Timor Tengah Utara. Sehingga, tujuan penelitian yang dilakukan yakni mengeksplorasi korelasi antar pemeriksaan *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* menggunakan rapid antibodi diagnostik test dengan metode konvensional menggunakan sediaan mikroskopis di Puskesmas Mamsena, Kabupaten Timor Tengah Utara, Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur. Diharapkan penelitian ini akan memberikan wawasan yang berguna dalam upaya pencegahan, diagnosis, dan penanganan TB di tingkat lokal.

Penelitian ini memakai observasional cross sectional. Sampel yang dipakai yakni Serum dan sputum pasien Suspek *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* sebanyak 50 sampel. Data akan dianalisis memakai uji hipotesis Uji Chi-Square.

Hasil uji korelasi Chi-Square pada penelitian ini memperoleh tingkat korelasi rapid antibodi diagnostik test dengan sediaan mikroskopis didapatkan nilai sig 0.003 ($p<0.05$) yang bisa dikatakan jika ditemukan keterkaitan yang signifikan antara rapid antibody diagnostik test dengan sediaan mikroskopis.

Kata Kunci : Suspek *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, Rapid Antibodi Test, Sediaan Mikroskopis

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a significant global health problem, especially in Indonesia, including in the Province of East Nusa Tenggara. Although microscopic examination of sputum smears has long been the main diagnostic method, the use of rapid antibody diagnostic tests has become relevant as an alternative screening. However, limited access and understanding of this technology hinders early identification of Mycobacterium tuberculosis, especially at the local level such as North Central Timor Regency. Thus, the purpose of the study was to explore the correlation between Mycobacterium tuberculosis examination using rapid antibody diagnostic tests with conventional methods using microscopic preparations at the Mamsena Health Center, North Central Timor Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province. It is hoped that this study will provide useful insights in efforts to prevent, diagnose, and treat TB at the local level.

This study used an observational cross-sectional study. The samples used were serum and sputum from patients with suspected Mycobacterium Tuberculosis as many as 50 samples. The data will be analyzed using the Chi-Square Test hypothesis test.

The results of the Chi-Square correlation test in this study obtained a correlation level of the rapid antibody diagnostic test with microscopic preparations with a sig value of 0.003 ($p < 0.05$), which can be said to be a significant relationship between the rapid antibody diagnostic test and microscopic preparations.

Keywords: Suspected *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, Rapid Antibody Test, Microscopic Preparation.