

**PEMERIKSAAN JUMLAH LIMFOSIT PADA PENDERITA
TUBERKULOSIS DENGAN METODE APUSAN DARAH
TEPI DAN *HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER***

**(*COUNTING OF LYMPHOCYTES USING BLOOD SMEAR
METHOD AND HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER IN
PATIENTS WITH TUBERCULOSIS*)**

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Intisari

Tuberkulosis merupakan penyakit yang biasanya menyerang paru-paru. Pada saat tuberkulosis baru mulai akan didapatkan jumlah leukosit yang sedikit meninggi dengan hitung jenis penggeseran ke kiri dan jumlah limfosit masih dibawah normal. Bila penyakit mulai sembuh, jumlah leukosit kembali normal dan jumlah limfositnya masih tinggi. Pemeriksaan laboratorium dibutuhkan dalam menunjang diagnosis penyakit tuberkulosis. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran jumlah limfosit pada penderita tuberkulosis paru dengan metode apusan darah tepi dan *hematology analyzer*. Pemeriksaan jumlah limfosit menggunakan metode apusan darah tepi dan *hematology analyzer*. Pengambilan sampel darah dilakukan di Laboratorium Balai Besar Kesehatan paru masyarakat Surakarta. Data yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Hasil pemeriksaan jumlah limfosit pada 30 penderita tuberkulosis di BBKPM Surakarta menunjukkan bahwa pada metode apusan darah tepi terjadi peningkatan jumlah limfosit sebanyak 9 sampel (30%), penurunan jumlah limfosit sebanyak 10 sampel (33,3%), dan sebanyak 11 sampel (36,6 %) normal. Sedangkan pada metode *hematology analyzer* terjadi peningkatan jumlah limfosit sebanyak 1 sampel (3,3%), penurunan jumlah limfosit sebanyak 11 sampel (36,6%), dan sebanyak 18 sampel (60%) normal.

Kata kunci : Tuberkulosis, limfosit, apusan darah tepi, *hematology analyzer*

Abstract

Tuberculosis is a disease that usually affects the lungs. At the beginning of tuberculosis the count of leukocytes slightly raised. the type of leukocytes counting goes to the left shift and the number of lymphocytes is still below normal. When the disease begins recoverable, count of leukocytes returns to normal and the number of lymphocytes is still high. Laboratory examination is needed to support diagnosis of tuberculosis. The purpose of this research is to know the description of the count of lymphocytes using blood smear method and *hematology analyzer* in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. The examination of this research is counting of lymphocytes with two method blood smear and using *hematology analyzer*. The samplings use vein blood of patients tuberculosis at Balai Besar Kesehatan Paru Masyarakat Surakarta. The data in this research were analyzed by descriptive.

The results of lymphocyte count examination in 30 tuberculosis patients in BBKPM Surakarta showed that in the blood smear method there was an increase in the number of lymphocytes by 9 samples (30%), decrease of lymphocyte count as many as 10 samples (33,3%),

And as many as 11 samples (36,6%) normal. While on the *hematology analyzer* method there was an increase in the number of lymphocytes by 1 sample (3.3%), decrease in the number of lymphocytes as many as 11 samples (36.6%), and as many as 18 samples (60%) normal.

Keywords : Tuberculosis, lymphocytes, blood smear, *hematology analyzer*