

INTISARI

Nuritha Fatharani, Amiroh Kurniati, Ratna Herawati, 2017. *Perbedaan Hasil Pemeriksaan Enzim Transaminase pada Pasien MDR-TB Dalam Terapi di RSUD Dr Moewardi Surakarta*. Progam Studi D-IV Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta.

MultidrugResistant-tuberculosis merupakan TB yang resisten terhadap rifampisin dan isoniazid dengan atau tanpa OAT tipe lainnya. Obat yang digunakan dalam terapi MDR-TB diketahui dapat menyebabkan hepatotoksik yang diketahui dengan peningkatan kadar enzim transaminase. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbedaan hasil pemeriksaan kadar enzim transaminase pada pasien MDR-TB dalam masa terapi (0, 6, 12 bulan).

Penelitian ini bersifat observasional analitik dengan metode potong lintang. Data berdasarkan data sekunder dengan jumlah sampel 51 data pasien MDR-TB. Penelitian dilakukan pada Februari-Maret 2017 di RSUD Dr Moewardi. Data diolah menggunakan SPSS dengan uji *Kolmogorov Smirnov* untuk melihat normalitas data, uji *repeated ANOVA* dengan signifikansi $p < 0,05$, dan uji *Paired Sampel T-test* dengan $p < 0,05$, interval kepercayaan 95%.

Hasil penelitian disimpulkan tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna hasil pemeriksaan enzim transaminase dalam masa terapi 0,6, dan 12 bulan ($p=0,060$ dan $p=0,101$). Perbedaan bermakna didapat pada masa terapi SGOT 0 dengan 6 bulan ($p=0,017$) masa terapi SGOT 0 dengan 12 bulan ($p=0,047$) dan masa terapi SGPT 0 dengan 6 bulan ($p=0,033$).

Kata kunci: *MDR-TB*, SGOT, SGPT, masa terapi, RSDM

ABSTRACT

Nuritha Fatharani, Amiroh Kurniati, & Ratna Herawati. 2017. The Differences of Transaminase Enzyme Examination Results of Patients with Multi-drug-resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) under Therapies in Regional Public Hospital (RSUD) of Dr. Moewardi in Surakarta. The Study Program of Four-Year Diploma (D-IV) in Medical Laboratory Technology. The Faculty of Health Sciences. Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta.

Multi-drug-resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) is a type of tuberculosis which is resistant to treatments with rifampin and isoniazid with or without other types of anti-tuberculosis drugs (ATD). Medicines used in MDR-TB therapy are identified causing hepatotoxic signalized with increased transaminase enzyme levels. This study aims at investigating the differences of transaminase enzyme examination results of patients with multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) under therapies (0, 6, 12 months).

This research belongs to observational analytical study with cross-sectional method. Secondary data were 51 samples of patients with MDR-TB. This study was conducted from February to March 2017 in Regional Public Hospital (RSUD) of Dr. Moewardi. Data were processed using SPS with Kolmogorov Smirnov test to observe the data normality, repeated ANOVA with significance level of $p < 0.05$, and paired sample T-test with $p < 0.05$ and confidence interval of 95%.

The results conclude that there is not any significant differences of transaminase enzyme examination results of patients with MDR-TB under 0, 6, and 12 months of therapies ($p = 0.060$ and $p = 0.101$). Significant differences appear to happen on *serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase* (SGOT) therapy in 0 and 6 months ($p = 0.017$), SGOT therapy in 0 and 12 months ($p = 0.047$) and *aspartate glutamate pyruvate transaminase* (SGPT) therapy in 0 and 6 months ($p = 0.033$).

Keywords: *MDR-TB*, SGOT, SGPT, therapy period, RSDM