

INTISARI

Latar Belakang :Tuberkulosis disebabkan karena infeksi oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Kepatuhan pengobatan tuberkulosis merupakan faktor penting untuk kesembuhan dan peningkatan status gizi anak yang ditandai dengan kenaikan berat badan. Kesembuhan akan mengoptimalkan penyerapan zat gizi tubuh.

Tujuan Penelitian : untuk mengetahui pengaruh fase pengobatan tuberkulosis paru anak terhadap kenaikan berat badan di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional dengan metode *cross sectional*. Sebanyak 99 rekam medis diteliti, 65 rekam medis masuk kriteria inklusi. Data yang digunakan adalah data rekam medis pasien pada RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Hasil Penelitian : Data rekam medis yang diisi secara lengkap 37 anak laki-laki dan perempuan 28 anak. Dilihat dari umur, umur paling dominan adalah kurang dari 5 tahun sebanyak 45 anak dan 5 tahun keatas sebanyak 20 anak. Hasil uji *Wilcoxon* didapatkan signifikansi kenaikan berat badan dari sebelum pengobatan ke pengobatan fase awal ($p = 0,000$), kenaikan berat badan dari fase awal ke lanjutan dengan nilai ($p=0,000$). Hasil tersebut menunjukkan adanya kenaikan berat badan signifikan karena nilai ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan : terdapat pengaruh fase pengobatan terhadap kenaikan berat badan pasien tuberkulosis anak pada RSUD Panembahan Senopati

Kata Kunci : tuberkulosis, pengobatan tuberkulosis, pediatri, berat badan.

ABSTRACT

Background : Tuberculosis is caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection. Compliance with tuberculosis treatment is an important factor for healing and improving the nutritional status of children, characterized by weight gain. Healing will optimize the absorption of the body's nutrients.

Purpose : to determine the effect of pediatric tuberculosis treatment phases to weight increment in Penembahan Senopati Bantul Hospital.

Method : this study used observational design with cross-sectional approach. Data used was secondary data from medical record in Panembahan Senopati Hospital. This study obliged complete medical record of patients who had undergone full treatment.

Results : sixty five medical records were studied. Thirty seven records of male patients and 28 records of female patients had been studied. Based on age, 45 patients were less than 5 years old and 20 patients were 5 years old and older. From Wilcoxon test, with significance ($p < 0,05$), weight increment before and after initial phase of treatment is significant ($p = 0,000$) and weight increment before and after continuation phase of treatment is also significant ($p = 0,000$)

Conclusion : Both initial and continuation phases of tuberculosis treatment effect weight increment in pediatric pulmonary tuberculosis patients in Panembahan Senopati Bantul Hospital.

Keywords : tuberculosis, tuberculosis treatment, pediatrics, weight.