

## **ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang :** Tuberkulosis Paru dikenal sebagai penyakit kronis yang dapat menurunkan daya tahan fisik penderitanya secara serius, di Indonesia tuberkulosis paru merupakan penyebab kematian paling tinggi diantara penyakit menular lainnya. Diagnosis yang akurat dilakukan melalui pemeriksaan dahak oleh petugas laboratorium dengan mikroskopis. Untuk itu diperlukan mutu sedian preparat TB yang baik untuk pemeriksaan dahak. Ada beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi mutu sedian dahak diantaranya kualitas specimen, ketebalan specimen, kerataan specimen, kebersihan specimen, pewarnaan specimen dan ukuran specimen. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara umur, jenis kelamin, pendidikan, masa kerja dan logistik terhadap kualitas sedian preparat TB dari hasil cross check pada Puskesmas di kota Jambi tahun 2020.

**Metode :** Desain penelitian pada penelitian ini adalah *cross sectional study* dengan jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 51 responden dari 20 Puskesmas di kota Jambi. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan *uji chi square*.

**Hasil :** Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa variabel yang mempunyai hubungan terhadap pembuatan sedian preparat TB adalah pelatihan ( $p=0,01$ ) dan logistik ( $p=0,016$ ) variabel yang tidak memiliki pengaruh adalah umur ( $t$  tes = 0,7), jenis kelamin ( $p= 0,1$ ), pendidikan ( $t$  test = 0,327) dan masa kerja (  $t$  test = 0,9).

**Kesimpulan :** terdapat hubungan antara pelatihan dan logistic terhadap kinerja petugas laboratorium TB dikot Jambi penelitian ini hendaknya petugas laboratorium selalu meningkatkan kemampuan keterampilan terutama melalui pelatihan-pelatihan baik dalam workshop/seminar maupun webinar .

**Kata Kunci** : Pembuatan sediaan dahak, cross check

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Pulmonary tuberculosis is known as a chronic disease that can seriously reduce the physical endurance of the sufferer, in Indonesia pulmonary tuberculosis is the highest cause of death among other infectious diseases. Accurate diagnosis is made through examination of sputum by laboratory personnel with a microscope. For this reason, it is necessary to have good quality TB preparations for sputum examination. There are several factors that affect the quality of the sputum preparation, including the quality of the specimen, the thickness of the specimen, the thickness of the specimen, the cleanliness of the specimen, the coloring of the specimen and the size of the specimen. This study aims to determine the relationship between age, gender, education, years of service and logistics on the quality of TB preparations from the cross check results at the Puskesmas in Jambi city in 2020.

**Methods:** The research design in this study was a cross-sectional study with the number of samples in this study found 51 respondents from 20 health centers in the city of Jambi. Data were analyzed using chi square test.

**Results:** The results of this study indicate that the variables that have a relationship with the manufacture of TB are training ( $p=0.01$ ) and logistics ( $p=0.016$ ). The variables that have no effect are age (t test = 0.7), gender ( $p = 0.1$ ), education (t test = 0.327) and years of service (t test = 0.9).

**Conclusion:** there is a relationship between training and logistics for TB laboratory officers in Jambi City City. In research, laboratory officers always improve their abilities, especially through trainings in both workshops and webinars.

**Keywords:** Preparation of sputum preparation, cross check