

ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) is a chronic and infectious disease, which accounts for two-thirds of global cases. Anti-tuberculosis drugs have side effects, including adverse effects to the kidneys.

Objective: This study was conducted to determine the relationship between drug consumption duration and proteinuria in pulmonary tuberculosis patients in Jambi City.

Methods: This study used an analytical study design with a cross sectional design and sampling techniques used non-probability sampling methods with a consecutive sampling approach. This research was conducted at several Community Health Centers in Jambi City from January to May 2023. The relationship between duration of drug consumption and proteinuria in pulmonary tuberculosis patients was analyzed using fisher's exact test.

Results: The total sample in this study was 71 adult TB patients. The majority of TB patients were male (69%), early adulthood (64.8%), have been taking medication for less than two months (56.3%), the symptoms of renal disorders were mostly gastrointestinal disorders (71.8%). The results of proteinuria in this study (9.9%). The results of statistical analysis obtained p value of 0.691.

Conclusion: There is no significant relationship between duration of drug consumption and proteinuria in pulmonary tuberculosis patients in Jambi City.

Keywords: tuberculosis, duration of OAT consumption, proteinuria

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan suatu penyakit kronik dan menular, yang menyumbang dua pertiga kasus global. Obat Anti Tuberkulosis (OAT) memiliki efek samping, diantaranya efek samping ke ginjal.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan lama konsumsi obat dengan proteinuria pada pasien tuberkulosis paru di Kota Jambi

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian analitik dengan menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional* dan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *non-probability sampling* dengan pendekatan *consecutive sampling*. Penelitian ini dilakukan di beberapa Puskesmas di Kota Jambi pada Januari hingga Mei 2023. hubungan lama konsumsi obat dengan proteinuria pada pasien tuberkulosis paru di analisis menggunakan *fisher's exact test*

Hasil: Jumlah sampel pada penelitian ini adalah 71 pasien TB dewasa. Pada pasien TB mayoritas berjenis kelamin laki laki (69%), usia dewasa awal (64,8%), lama pengobatan didominasi oleh jurang dari dua bulan (56,3%), gejala gangguan ginjal mayoritas mengalami gangguan gastrointestinal (71,8%). Hasil proteinuria pada penelitian ini (9,9%). Hasil analisis statistik didapatkan p value sebesar 0,691

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara lama konsumsi obat dengan proteinuria pada pasien tuberkulosis paru di Kota Jambi

Kata Kunci : tuberkulosis, lama konsumsi OAT, proteinuria