

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Tuberkulosis ekstraparu adalah tuberkulosis yang menyerang organ lain paru seperti pleura, kelenjar getah bening, abdomen, traktus geniturinarius, kulit, tulang, selaput otak dan jantung, dan perikarditis. Lokasi anatomi yang paling umum untuk TB ekstra paru adalah kelenjar getah bening dan pleura, meskipun dapat ditemukan hampir di semua lokasi dalam tubuh. **Tujuan :** Untuk mengetahui karakteristik pasien EPTB di Kota Jambi tahun 2018-2022. **Metode :** Jenis penelitian yang dilakukan adalah studi *retrospektif* rekam medik. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Juni - Oktober 2023. Sampel penelitian adalah seluruh pasien EPTB di RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi 2018 – 2022 sebanyak 84 sampel dengan teknik *total sampling*. Analisa data univariat disajikan dalam bentuk distribusi frekuensi. **Hasil:** Prevalensi EPTB tahun 2018 sebanyak 3 pasien, tahun 2019 sebanyak 11 pasien, tahun 2020 sebanyak 22 pasien, tahun 2021 sebanyak 17 pasien dan tahun 2022 sebanyak 31 pasien, paling banyak berjenis kelamin perempuan (53.6%), berdasarkan pada kelompok umur dewasa akhir (26.2%), diagnosa terbanyak melalui pemeriksaan radiologi (53,6%), lokasi terbanyak adalah meningen (35.7%), terapi terbanyak adalah OAT kategori I (76.2%), sebagian besar tidak memiliki faktor komorbid (82.1%) dan hasil akhir terapi sebagian besar mengalami perbaikan (54.8%). **Kesimpulan :** Kejadian EPTB lebih banyak terjadi pada tahun 2022, di lokasi meningen, usia > 18 tahun dengan diagnosis radiologi, mendapatkan terapi OAT, tidak memiliki faktor kormobid, hasil akhir penyakit adalah meninggal.

Kata Kunci : EPTB, *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*.

ABSTRACT

Background : Extrapulmonary tuberculosis is tuberculosis that attacks organs other than the lungs such as the pleura, lymph nodes, abdomen, genitourinary tract, skin, bones, meninges and heart, and pericarditis. The most common anatomical locations for extrapulmonary TB are the lymph nodes and pleura, although it can be found almost anywhere in the body. **Objective** To determine the characteristics of EPTB patients in Jambi City in 2018-2022. **Methods:** The type of research conducted was a retrospective study of medical records. The research was conducted in June October 2023. The affordable population in the study were all EPTB patients at Raden Mattaher Jambi Hospital 2018-2022 as many as 84 samples with total sampling technique. Univariate data analysis is presented in the form of frequency distribution and data processing using the computerized SPSS program IBM version 25.0. **The Results:** The prevalence of EPTB in 2018 was 3 patients, in 2019 there were 11 patients, in 2020 there were 22 patients, in 2021 there were 17 patients and in 2022 there were 31 patients, most of whom were female (53.6%), based on the late adult age group (26.2%), the most diagnoses were through radiological examinations (53.6%), the most common location was the meninges (35.7%), the most common therapy was OAT category I (76.2%), most did not have comorbid factors (82.1%) and the final results of therapy mostly improved (54.8%). **Conclusion:** EPTB incidents occurred more frequently in 2022, in the meninges location, age > 18 years with a radiological diagnosis, receiving OAT therapy, having no comorbid factors, the final outcome of the disease was death.

Keywords: EPTB, Mycobacterium Tuberculosis.