

Karakteristik gambaran radiografi toraks pada pasien HIV dengan TB paru berdasarkan diagnosis mikrobiologis dan klinis di RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo = Characteristic of chest radiograph findings in HIV patients with lung tuberculosis based on microbiologic and clinical diagnosis in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

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Abstrak

Latar belakang : penegakkan diagnosis TB paru pada pasien HIV dapat dilakukan berdasarkan pemeriksaan mikrobiologis dan klinis. Rekomendasi WHO 2007, memperbolehkan penegakan diagnosis berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan klinis dengan dan tanpa melalui pemeriksaan mikrobiologis. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendapatkan perbedaan karakteristik gambaran radiografi toraks pasien HIV dengan TB paru yang didiagnosis berdasarkan pemeriksaan mikrobiologis dan klinis.

Metode : Penelitian ini adalah comparative cross sectional study. Subyek penelitian diambil secara consecutive dan dipilih berdasarkan catatan hasil pemeriksaan BTA sputum, kultur, Genexpert®, CD4+, dan radiografi toraks. Subyek penelitian dikelompokkan menjadi mikrobiologis dan klinis. Dilakukan pembacaan ulang radiografi toraks.

Hasil : gambaran radiografi toraks dengan frekuensi terbanyak pada kelompok diagnosis mikrobiologis adalah infiltrat/konsolidasi, fibroinfiltrat, limfadenopati, kavitas dan kalsifikasi. Sisanya efusi pleura, milier, fibrosis, bronkiektasis, pneumotoraks dan normal. Pada kelompok diagnosis klinis, gambaran radiografi toraks dengan frekuensi terbanyak adalah infiltrat/konsolidasi, kavitas, limfadenopati, fibroinfiltrat dan sisanya kalsifikasi, efusi pleura, milier, fibrosis, bronkiektasis, dan normal. Terdapat perbedaan bermakna karakteristik gambaran radiografi toraks fibroinfiltrat pada kelompok diagnosis mikrobiologis dan klinis. Frekuensi fibroinfiltrat terbanyak adalah di kelompok mikrobiologis dengan sebaran lokasi tersering di lapangan atas paru.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat perbedaan bermakna karakteristik gambaran radiografi toraks fibroinfiltrat pada kelompok diagnosis mikrobiologis dan klinis dengan lokasi tersering di lapangan atas paru.

Background : To diagnose Pulmonary Tuberculosis in HIV patient can be done based on microbiology examination and clinically. WHO 2007 recommendation, allowing diagnosis based on clinical examination with and without microbiological examination. This study aims to obtain the different characteristics of chest radiographs of HIV patients with pulmonary TB were diagnosed based on clinical and microbiological examination.

Methods : This study is a comparative cross-sectional study. Subjects were taken consecutively and selected based on the results of sputum smear examination, culture, Genexpert®, CD4+, and chest x-ray. The study subjects were grouped into microbiological and clinical. Then we do expertise review.

Results : The most chest x-ray finding in the microbiological group is infiltrates/ consolidation. Following by fibroinfiltrat, lymphadenopathy, cavities and calcification. The rest are pleural effusion, miliary, fibrosis, bronchiectasis, pneumothorax and normal . In the group of clinical diagnosis, the highest frequency chest x-ray finding is infiltrates/ consolidation. Following by cavities, lymphadenopathy, fibroinfiltrat and the rest are calcification, pleural effusion, miliary, fibrosis, bronchiectasis and normal. There is significant

differences of fibroinfiltrat on microbiological and clinical diagnosis groups. The highest frequency of fibroinfiltrat is in the microbiological group with the most common sites in the upper of the lung field. Conclusions : There is significant differences of fibroinfiltrat on microbiological and clinical diagnosis groups with the most common sites in the upper lung field.</i>