

Proporsi tuberkulosis paru pada pasien penyakit paru obstruktif kronik di Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Persahabatan Jakarta = Proportion of pulmonary tuberculosis in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients at Persahabatan Hospital

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Penyakit paru obstruktif kronik (PPOK) merupakan penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas di dunia. Beberapa faktor risiko PPOK juga merupakan faktor risiko terjadinya tuberkulosis (TB). Beberapa penelitian di luar ditemukan prevalens TB paru pada pasien PPOK sekitar 2,6% - 10%. Indonesia khususnya di RSUP Persahabatan belum ada data proporsi TB paru pada pasien PPOK. **Objektif:** tujuan penelitian ini adalah mendapatkan angka proporsi TB paru pada pasien PPOK di RSUP Persahabatan Jakarta. **Metode:** desain penelitian ini adalah potong lintang. Pasien PPOK (belum diobati dengan obat anti tuberkulosis) yang berkunjung di poliklinik Asma/PPOK RSUP Persahabatan yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Subjek diperiksa dahak BTA dan pemeriksaan Xpert MTB/RIF. Saat pasien berkunjung, dilakukan anamnesis gejala, eksaserbasi, riwayat merokok, penggunaan kortikosteroid (oral atau inhalasi), komorbid, skor CAT, penilaian status gizi, spirometri dan foto toraks. Semua data dilakukan analisis dengan uji chisquare. **Hasil:** subjek terbanyak adalah laki-laki (97,3%) dengan kelompok usia 60-79 tahun (74,3%), dengan komorbid terbanyak penyakit jantung (41,9%), gejala klinis terbanyak batuk berdahak (81,1%). Berdasarkan derajat PPOK terbanyak adalah GOLD 3 (44,6%) dan frekuensi eksaserbasi tersering 0-1 (78,4%) dengan menggunakan steroid sebanyak 59,5%. Pada penelitian ini didapatkan pemeriksaan dahak BTA positif 1,4% dan Xpert MTB/RIF positif 2,7%, artinya pemeriksaan Xpert MTB/RIF mempunyai angka kepositifan lebih tinggi dibanding dahak BTA. Dalam penelitian ini didapatkan proporsi TB paru pada pasien PPOK sebanyak 2,7%. Dalam Penelitian ini tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna secara statistik antara derajat PPOK, status gizi, penggunaan kortikosteroid, status merokok dengan prevalens TB paru pada pasien PPOK ($p > 0,05$). Pada penelitian ini didapatkan hubungan bermakna pada frekuensi eksaserbasi PPOK, hasil pemeriksaan dahak BTA dan hasil pemeriksaan Xpert MTB/RIF dengan proporsi TB paru ($p < 0,05$). **Kesimpulan:** proporsi TB pada pasien PPOK di RSUP Persahabatan Jakarta adalah 2,7%. Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna secara statistik antara frekuensi eksaserbasi PPOK dengan proporsi TB paru pada pasien PPOK ($p = 0,0006$). Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna secara statistik antara hasil pemeriksaan dahak BTA dan hasil pemeriksaan Xpert MTB/RIF dengan proporsi TB paru pada pasien PPOK dengan nilai $p < 0,05$ ($p = 0,000$).

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ABSTRACT

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the world. Some of the risk factors for COPD are also risk factors for tuberculosis (TB). Some studies abroad have found the prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis in COPD patients were 2.6 - 10%. There are no data on the prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis patients with COPD in Indonesia, particularly in The Department of Pulmonology Persahabatan Hospital, Jakarta. **Objective:** the purpose of this study is to obtain proportion of

pulmonary TB in COPD patients in The Department of Pulmonology Persahabatan Hospital, Jakarta. Methods: this is a cross-sectional study. COPD patients (anti-tuberculosis drugs naive) who visit the Asthma/COPD clinic Persahabatan Hospital which meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Subjects went through acid-fast bacilli sputum smear and Xpert MTB/RIF examination. On patients visit, symptoms, exacerbations history, history of smoking, use of corticosteroids (oral or inhaled), comorbidities, CAT scores, assessment of nutritional status, spirometry and chest X-ray data had been obtained. All data were analyzed with chi-square test. Results: most subjects were male (97.3%) in the age group 60-79 years (74.3%), with mostly found comorbid was heart disease (41.9%), and mostly found clinical symptoms was productive cough (81.1%). Based on classification of COPD is GOLD 3 (44.6%) and the most exacerbation frequency was 0-1 (78.4%) with 59.5% history of steroid usage. In this study, examination of AFB sputum smear positive 1.4% and the Xpert MTB/RIF positive 2.7%, It shows Xpert MTB/RIF examination has a higher positivity rate than AFB sputum smear. The proportion of pulmonary tuberculosis in patients with COPD was 2.7%. We also found no statistically significant relationship between classification of COPD, nutritional status, use of corticosteroids, smoking status with the proportion of pulmonary tuberculosis in COPD patients ($p > 0.05$) but we found a significant difference in the exacerbations frequency of COPD, the results of sputum smear examination and the results of Xpert MTB/RIF with proportion of pulmonary TB ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion: the proportion of tuberculosis in patients with COPD in The Department of Pulmonology Persahabatan Hospital Jakarta is 2.7%. There is a statistically significant difference between the frequency of exacerbations of COPD with proportion of pulmonary TB in patients with COPD ($p = 0.0006$). An association is statistically significant different between the results of sputum smear examination and the results of Xpert MTB/RIF with the proportion of pulmonary tuberculosis in patients with COPD with a value of $p < 0.05$ ($p = 0.000$)., Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a major cause of morbidity and

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