

Akurasi pemeriksaan dahak BTA dibandingkan dengan biakan M. Tuberculosis pada pasien terduga TB paru = Accuracy of sputum smear compared with culture in patients with Tuberculosis suspect

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Abstrak

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Latar Belakang: dahak BTA mikroskopik adalah teknik diagnostik cepat yang paling

banyak digunakan untuk mendiagnosis TB paru. Di RSUP Persahabatan, pemeriksaan dahak BTA mikroskopik membutuhkan tiga pemeriksaan sampel dahak lebih dari dua hari, (sewaktu pertama, pagi, sewaktu kedua). Pengambilan dua sampel dahak akan mengurangi waktu, uang dan beban kerja laboratorium mikrobiologi

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan sensitivitas dan spesifisitas pemeriksaan dahak BTA mikroskopik dari tiga bahan pemeriksaan dahak dan dua bahan pemeriksaan dahak.

Metode: Kami secara acak mengumpulkan data demografi dan hasil laboratorium (hasil dahak BTA dan hasil biakan M.tuberculosis) dari pasien terduga TB kasus baru di RSUP Persahabatan dari data bulan Januari 2012 hingga Desember 2013. Subjek harus berusia minimal 15 tahun dan bukan pasien TB MDR dan bukan pasien HIV

Hasil: Dari 360 pasien terduga TB paru, sebanyak 210/360 (58,3%) memiliki hasil biakan M. tuberculosis positif. Sensitivitas 100% dan spesifisitas 69.2% pada hasil pemeriksaan BTA mikroskopik tiga kali (S1, P, S2) dan hasil pemeriksaan BTA mikroskopik dua kali sensitivitasnya 89.8% dan spesifisitas 94.1%.

Kesimpulan: Hasil pemeriksaan dahak BTA mikroskopik 2 kali pemeriksaan memberikan spesifisitas yang lebih tinggi bila dibandingkan dengan hasil pemeriksaan 3 kali dahak BTA mikroskopik dan memiliki sensitivitas yang masih cukup tinggi.

ABSTRACT
Background: Sputum smear microscopy is the rapid diagnostic technique that most

widely used for diagnosing pulmonary tuberculosis. In Persahabatan hospital, sputum smear microscopy requires three sputum sample examinations over two days, (spot1, morning, spot2). Collection of two sputum samples would reduce time, money and work load of microbiology laboratory.

Objectives: This study aimed to get sensitivity and specificity of sputum smear microscopy from three sputum samples collection and two sputum samples collection.

Methods: We randomly collected demography and laboratory data (sputum smear and M.tuberculosis culture result) of presumptive TB new cases in Persahabatan hospital from January 2012 to Desember 2013. Subjects must be 15 years old minimum, non multidrug-resistant TB presumptive and have non reactive HIV status.

Results: Of 360 presumptive TB patients, 58.3% have M.tuberculosis positive culture results. Sensitivity and specificity of sputum smear microscopy from three sputum

samples collection (S1, M, S2) are 100% and 69.2%. Smear microscopy of two samples collection Sensitivity and specificity sputum smear microscopy 89.8% and 94.1%.

Conclusion: Sputum smear microscopy test result from 2 sputum collections gives increase specificity compared to smear microscopy of 3 samples and have highly sensitivity.

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