

ABSTRACT

Background : *Multidrug Resistant* Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) is a type of tuberculosis bacteria resistance to Anti-Tuberculosis Drugs (OAT) where one of the drugs belongs to the aminoglycoside class as a cause of nephrotoxicity in the kidneys. The duration of treatment causes the magnitude of side effects on kidney function. Indications of decreases kidney function can be known by measuring the level of creatinine in the blood.

Research Objectives : To determine the description of creatinine levels in *MultiDrug Resistant* Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) patients at Respira Pulmonary Hospital Yogyakarta.

Research Method : This typed of researched was descriptive quantitative with a retrospective researched design used observational methods. The data used was secondary data with 26 MDR-TB patients as subjects at Respira Pulmonary Hospital Yogyakarta.

Research Results : Of 26 MDR-TB patients, 11 patients (42.31%) had creatinine leveled above normal with an average of 1.53 mg/dl. The highest distribution of patients with elevated creatinine leveled above normal was male patients, 8 patients (30.77%), early elderly patients, 5 patients (19.23%), short-term treatment patients, 7 patients (26, 92%) and patients without comorbidities totaled 8 patients (30.77%).

Conclusion : The percentage of normal creatinine levels in MDR-TB patients was 57.69% and above normal creatinine levels were 42.31%.

Keywords : Creatinine, MDR-TB, serum

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Tuberkulosis *MultiDrug Resistant* (TB-MDR) adalah jenis resistensi bakteri Tuberkulosis terhadap Obat Anti-Tuberkulosis (OAT) dimana beberapa obat termasuk golongan aminoglikosida sebagai penyebab nefrotoksisitas ginjal. Lamanya pengobatan menimbulkan besarnya efek samping yang ditimbulkan. Indikasi penurunan fungsi ginjal dapat diketahui dengan mengukur kadar kreatinin dalam darah.

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengetahui gambaran kadar kreatinin pada pasien Tuberkulosis *MultiDrug Resistant* (TB-MDR) di Rumah Sakit Paru Respira Yogyakarta

Metode Penelitian : Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian *retrospektif* menggunakan metode observasional. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder dengan subjek sebanyak 26 pasien TB-MDR di Rumah Sakit Paru Respira Yogyakarta.

Hasil Penelitian : Dari 26 pasien TB-MDR, terdapat 11 pasien (42,31%) memiliki kadar kreatinin di atas normal dengan rerata 1,53 mg/dl. Sebaran pasien dengan kenaikan kadar kreatinin di atas normal paling banyak adalah pasien laki-laki berjumlah 8 pasien (30,77%), pasien usia lansia awal berjumlah 5 pasien (19,23%), pasien pengobatan jangka pendek berjumlah 7 pasien (26,92%) dan pasien tanpa penyakit penyerta berjumlah 8 pasien (30,77%).

Kesimpulan : Persentase kadar kreatinin normal pasien TB-MDR adalah sebesar 57,69% dan di atas normal sebesar 42,31%.

Kata kunci : Kreatinin, TB-MDR, serum