

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan suatu penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh infeksi bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Obat Anti Tuberkulosis (OAT) adalah obat yang berperan penting untuk penyembuhan penyakit tuberkulosis, namun OAT mempunyai efek samping terhadap hepar yaitu dapat menyebabkan hepatotoksitas berupa kerusakan hati yang ditandai dengan meningkatnya aktivitas enzim *alkalin phosphatase*.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Mengetahui gambaran aktivitas *alkaline phosphatase* (ALP) pasien TBC yang sedang melakukan pengobatan di RSUP Dr Sardjito Yogyakarta berdasarkan karakteristik responden seperti umur, jenis kelamin.

**Metode Penelitian:** Jenis Penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan menggunakan desain penelitian *cross-sectional*. Jumlah sampel yang digunakan untuk penelitian ini sebanyak 30 sampel. Data yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif, dalam bentuk tabel dan diagram lingkaran.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pasien TBC yang sedang menjalani pengobatan di RSUP Dr Sardjito Yogyakarta paling banyak berjenis kelamin laki-laki dan berusia >50 tahun. Dari 30 sampel pasien TBC didapatkan aktivitas *alkaline phosphatase* tinggi sebanyak 6 (20%), normal sebanyak 22 (73,3%), dan rendah sebanyak 2 (6,7%).

**Kesimpulan:** Presentase aktivitas *alkaline phosphatase* tinggi yaitu 20%, normal sebanyak 73,3% dan rendah sebanyak 6,7%. 2. Sedangkan berdasarkan karakteristik jenis kelamin diperoleh hasil aktivitas *alkaline phosphatase* tinggi yaitu pada laki-laki sebesar 66,67% sedangkan berdasarkan umur yaitu >50 tahun sebanyak 50%.

**Kata Kunci:** Aktivitas *alkaline phosphatase*, tuberkulosis, serum.

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection. Anti-tuberculosis (OAT) are drugs that play an important role in curing tuberculosis, but anti-tuberculosis drugs have side effects on the liver, which can cause hepatotoxicity in liver damage which is marked by increase in alkaline phosphatase activity.

**Purpose:** To determine the description of alkaline phosphatase activity (ALP) in TB patients who are undergoing treatment at Dr Sardjito General Hospital Yogyakarta based on the characteristics of the respondents such as age, gender.

**Method:** This type of research was analytic observational using a cross-sectional research design. The number of samples used for this study were 30 samples derived from the serum of TB patients who were undergoing treatment at Dr Sardjito General Hospital, Yogyakarta. The data obtained were then analyzed descriptively, in the form of tables and pie charts.

**Results:** Research shows that TB patients who were undergoing treatment at Dr Sardjito General Hospital Yogyakarta were mostly male and aged >50 years old. Of the 30 samples of TB patients, 6 (20%) had high alkaline phosphatase activity, 22 (73.3%) normal, and 2 (6.7%) low.

**Conclusion:** Percentage of high alkaline phosphatase activity is 20%, normal is 73.3% and low is 6.7%. 2. Meanwhile, based on gender characteristics, the results of high alkaline phosphatase activity were obtained, namely in men by 66.67%, while based on age, namely > 50 years, it was 50%.

**Keywords:** Alkaline phosphatase activity, tuberculosis, serum.