

ABSTRACT

*According to World Health Organization (WHO) data, the highest number of people with Diabetes Mellitus in Indonesia is after India, China and the United States. WHO predicts an increase in the number of people with Diabetes -Mellitus in Indonesia from 8,4 million in 2000 to around 21,3 million in 2030. The international Diabetes Federation (IDF) in 2009, predicts an increase in the number of people with Diabetes Mellitus from 7,0 million in 2009, there were 12,0 million people in 2030. Although there were differences in prevalence rates, the second report showed an increase in the number of people with Diabetes Mellitus as much as 2-3 times in 2030. Haji Hospital Medan 2017. The research sample is by total sampling. It is known from 100 respondents, found 50 (55%) respondents aged 26-40 years, 34 (38,3%) respondents aged 18-25 year and 16 (6,7%) respondents aged > 40 years. It is known from 100 respondents, found 64 (56,7%) female respondents and 36 (43,3%) male respondents, it is known from 100 respondents, found 85 (58,3%) Diabetes Mellitus type II respondents and 15 (41,7%) Diabetes Mellitus type I respondents. Of the 100 respondents, 63 (55%) respondents were positive and 37 (45%) respondents were negative. After doing a statistical test using the Chi-square method it was found that p-value or value (p) = 0,005 where if $p < 0,05$ then it means that H_0 is rejected, while H_a is accepted. So it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between Diabetes Mellitus and pulmonary **Tuberculosis***

Keywords : *Diabetes Mellitus, Age, Gender, Tuberculosis*