ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis (TB) adalah masalah kesehatan global dengan 9 juta kasus baru dan 2 juta kematian setiap tahun. Ini adalah penyebab kematian ketiga setelah penyakit kardiovaskular dan infeksi saluran pernafasan akut.

Tujuan: Mengetahui karakteristik umum penderita TB paru berdasarkan usia, jenis kelamin, tingkat pendidikan, pekerjaan dan hubungan antara status gizi dengan konversi sputum pasien TB Paru di RSUD dr Pirngadi

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik *korelasi analitik* dengan desain *cross sectional*, serta menggunakan teknik pengambilan sampling *total sampling*, analisis pada penelitian ini menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat.

Hasil : hasil penelitian responden usia terbanyak yaitu 26-45 tahun sebanyak 34 responden (50,0%). Berdasarkan jenis kelamin, laki-laki sebanyak 41 responden (60,3%), dengan tingkat pendidikan SMA paling banyak sebesar (45,6%) atau 31 responden. Berdasarkan pekerjaan paling banyak adalah wiraswasta yaitu 27 responden (39,7%). IMT responden paling banyak *Underweight* sebanyak 24 responden (36,8%). Didapatkan konversi sputum positif lebih banyak yaitu 43 responden (63,2%). Hubungan status gizi dengan konversi sputum pada pasien TB paru terdapat hhubungan dengan nilai P value 0,688 dan arah korelasi positif (+)

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan positif yang signifikan antara status gizi (IMT) terhadap konversi sputum dengan nilai *value* 0,688 dan p= 0,001. Kekuatan hubungan bersifat kuat, responden lebih banyak berjenis kelamin laki laki, mayoritas berusia 26-45 tahun (Dewasa), serta mayoritas berpendidikan tamat SMA/SLTA, mayoritas wiraswasta, Mayoritas IMT dengan kategori *underweight*. Mayoritas responden mengalami konversi sputum sebesar 63,2%.

Kata Kunci : Status Gizi, TB Paru

ABSTRACT

Background: *Tuberculosis (TB) is a global health problem with 9 million new cases and 2 million deaths every year. It is the third cause of death after cardiovascular disease and acute respiratory infections.*

Objective: *To determine the general characteristics of pulmonary TB sufferers based on age, gender, education level, occupation and the relationship between nutritional status and sputum conversion of pulmonary TB patients at Dr Pirngadi Hospital*

Method: *This research uses analytical correlation techniques with a cross sectional design, and uses total sampling techniques. The analysis in this research uses univariate and bivariate analysis.*

Results: *The research results showed that the majority of respondents aged 26-45 years were 34 respondents (50.0%). Based on gender, men were 41 respondents (60.3%), with the highest level of high school education being (45.6%) or 31 respondents. Based on occupation, the majority were self-employed, namely 27 respondents (39.7%). Most respondents' BMI was Underweight, with 24 respondents (36.8%). There were more positive sputum conversions, namely 43 respondents (63.2%). There is a relationship between nutritional status and sputum conversion in pulmonary TB patients with a P value of 0.688 and the direction of the correlation is positive (+)*

Conclusion: *There is a significant positive relationship between nutritional status (BMI) and sputum conversion with a value of 0.688 and p= 0.001. The strength of the relationship is strong, the majority of respondents are male, the majority are aged 26-45 years (Adults), and the majority have completed high school/high school education, the majority are self-employed, the majority have a BMI in the underweight category. The majority of respondents experienced sputum conversion of 63.2%.*

Keywords: *Nutritional Status, Pulmonary TB*