

**KARAKTERISTIK PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS PARU
DENGAN HIV DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL
PADANG TAHUN 2021-2024**



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ABSTRACT

CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITH HIV AND PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AT RSUP DR. M.DJAMIL PADANG IN 2021-2024

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The prevalence of TB-HIV in West Sumatra in 2024 was 43 per 100.000 population. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection lowers CD4⁺ counts, leading to an immunocompromised state that raises the risk of reactivating latent tuberculosis infection. This study aimed to identify the characteristics of pulmonary tuberculosis patients with HIV at RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang from 2021 to 2024.

This is a descriptive study. The sampling method used was total sampling, utilizing secondary data from medical records. The study included 104 cases that met the inclusion criteria.

The results showed that the most common age group was 26-35 years old (31.73%), male gender (83.65%), senior high school education level (59.62%), self-employed occupation (47.12%), unmarried status (61.54%), and residing outside Padang (44.23%). The most frequent clinical symptoms were dry cough (16.41%), underweight BMI (51.92%), and new TB cases (76.92%). Rapid molecular test revealed drug-sensitive TB (92.31%), CD4⁺ count <200 cells/mm³ (83.65%), achieved an undetectable viral load after six months of therapy (80.77%), and the behavioral risk factor was men who have sex with men (MSM) (53.85%). Treatment completion outcome was achieved in 49.04% of cases.

This study concludes that the characteristics of TB-HIV patients were productive age males from the MSM group, often presenting with late-stage disease. However, the majority achieved good outcomes, including viral suppression and completion of TB treatment.

Keywords: Pulmonary TB, HIV, Co-infection, Characteristic

ABSTRAK

KARAKTERISTIK PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS PARU DENGAN HIV DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG TAHUN 2021-2024

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Prevalensi TB-HIV di Provinsi Sumatera Barat tahun 2024 adalah 43 per 100.000 penduduk. Infeksi *Human Immunodeficiency Virus* (HIV) menurunkan jumlah sel CD4⁺ sehingga menyebabkan kondisi *immunocompromised* yang dapat meningkatkan risiko reaktivasi infeksi tuberkulosis laten. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik pasien tuberkulosis paru dengan HIV di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang tahun 2021-2024.

Jenis penelitian adalah deskriptif. Metode pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah *total sampling* dengan mengambil data sekunder berupa data rekam medis. Penelitian ini memiliki 104 sampel yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi.

Hasil Penelitian mendapatkan usia terbanyak adalah 26-35 tahun (31,73%), jenis kelamin laki-laki (83,65%), tingkat pendidikan SMA/SMK (59,62%), pekerjaan wiraswasta (47,12%), status tidak menikah (61,54%), domisili luar Padang (44,23%), gejala klinis batuk kering (16,41%), IMT kurus (51,92%), dan TB kasus baru (76,92%). Hasil TCM SO (92,31%), jumlah CD4⁺ < 200 sel/mm³ (83,65%), *viral load* setelah enam bulan terapi tidak terdeteksi (80,77%), kelompok risiko LSL (53,85%). Luaran pengobatan TB terbanyak yaitu pengobatan lengkap (49,04%).

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan karakteristik pasien TB-HIV didominasi oleh laki-laki usia produktif dari kelompok LSL, dengan diagnosis sering terlambat. Namun, mayoritas pasien menunjukkan respons pengobatan optimal melalui capaian supresi virus dan pengobatan TB lengkap.

Kata kunci: TB Paru, HIV, Koinfeksi, Karakteristik