

**PERBANDINGAN KADAR *C-REACTIVE PROTEIN* (CRP)  
METODE *FLUORESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY* (FIA)  
PADA PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS PENGOBATAN AWAL DAN LANJUTAN**

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**ABSTRAK**

*C-Reactive Protein* (CRP) diukur untuk membantu menentukan penyakit dengan peradangan, memantau hasil pengobatan untuk beberapa penyakit, dan berfungsi sebagai penanda inflamasi. Pemeriksaan CRP dapat dilakukan pada pasien tuberkulosis (TB), karena TB dapat menyebabkan inflamasi. Metode pemeriksaan CRP yang digunakan adalah *Fluorescence Immunoassay* yang merupakan metode kuantitatif. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kadar CRP pada pasien TB pengobatan awal dan lanjutan dan mengetahui perbedaan kadar CRP pada pasien TB pengobatan awal dan lanjutan. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Mei 2024 di RSUD Al-Ihsan Bandung. Jenis penelitian ini adalah *study comparative* (perbandingan) dengan desain *cross sectional*. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 32 sampel pasien TB, dengan 16 pasien TB pengobatan awal dan 16 pasien TB pengobatan lanjutan. Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan kadar CRP meningkat > 5 mg/L pada pasien TB pengobatan awal sebanyak 12 orang (75%) dan kadar CRP normal < 5 mg/L sebanyak 4 orang (25%). Sedangkan pada pasien TB pengobatan lanjutan didapatkan kadar CRP meningkat > 5 mg/L sebanyak 4 orang (25%) dan kadar CRP normal < 5 mg/L sebanyak 12 orang (75%). Berdasarkan uji statistik *Mann Whitney* didapatkan nilai  $p = 0,008 < 0,05$  yaitu terdapat perbedaan kadar CRP yang signifikan antara pasien TB pengobatan awal dan pengobatan lanjutan.

Kata kunci : *C-Reactive Protein* (CRP), Pasien TB Pengobatan Awal, Pasien TB Pengobatan Lanjutan

**COMPARISON OF C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) LEVELS  
FLUORESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY (FIA) METHOD IN TUBERCULOSIS  
PATIENTS ON INITIAL AND CONTINUED TREATMENT**

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**ABSTRACT**

*C-Reactive Protein (CRP) is measured to help determine diseases with inflammation, monitor treatment outcomes for some diseases, and serve as an inflammatory marker. CRP examination can be performed on tuberculosis (TB) patients, because TB can cause inflammation. The CRP examination method used is Fluorescence Immunoassay which is a quantitative method. The purpose of this study was to determine CRP levels in patients with initial and continued treatment of TB and to determine differences in CRP levels in patients with initial and continued treatment of TB. The study was conducted in May 2024 at Al-Ihsan Hospital Bandung. This type of research is a comparative study with a cross-sectional design. The samples used were 32 samples of TB patients, with 16 TB patients on initial treatment and 16 TB patients on continued treatment. The results of this study showed that CRP levels increased  $> 5 \text{ mg / L}$  in early treatment TB patients as many as 12 people (75%) and normal CRP levels  $< 5 \text{ mg / L}$  as many as 4 people (25%). Whereas in TB patients with continued treatment, it was found that CRP levels increased  $> 5 \text{ mg/L}$  in as many as 4 people (25%) and normal CRP levels  $< 5 \text{ mg/L}$  in as many as 12 people (75%). Based on the Mann-Whitney statistical test, the  $p\text{-value} = 0.008 < 0.05$ , which means that there is a significant difference in CRP levels between early treatment and continued treatment of TB patients.*

*Keywords : C-Reactive Protein (CRP), Initial Treatment TB Patients, Continued Treatment TB Patients*