

ABSTRAK

Kasus tuberkulosis (TB) di Indonesia memasuki dua pertiga total kasus terbesar di dunia, yaitu sebesar 8% pada tahun 2018. Tuberkulosis disebabkan oleh *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Tuberkulosis dapat menyerang beberapa organ, salah satunya organ paru-paru. Penderita TB paru dilaporkan dapat mengalami koinfeksi dengan bakteri lain. Sebanyak 37 (7.9%) pasien TB di Manila dilaporkan mengalami koinfeksi dengan *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (*S. pneumoniae*) pada tahun 2018. Penelitian koinfeksi *S. pneumoniae* pada pasien TB belum pernah dilakukan sehingga penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis prevalensi *S. pneumoniae* pada pasien TB BTA positif dan negatif. Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan metode studi literatur. Sebanyak tujuh jurnal menghasilkan angka prevalensi *S. pneumoniae* pada pasien TB, baik pada HIV negatif maupun positif. Satu jurnal lainnya menghasilkan angka prevalensi MTB pada pasien pneumonia. Angka koinfeksi *S. pneumoniae* tertinggi adalah 44.7% dan terendah adalah 2.7%. Prevalensi *S. pneumoniae* paling banyak terjadi pada pasien TB BTA positif dan tidak ditemukan pada pasien TB BTA negatif.

Kata kunci: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, Basil Tahan Asam, Koinfeksi, Tuberkulosis

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) cases in Indonesia entered two-thirds of the largest cases in the world, at 8% in 2018. Tuberculosis is caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Tuberculosis can attack several organs, one of them are lungs. Patients with pulmonary TB may experience coinfection with other bacteria. Thirty seven (7.9%) pulmonary TB patients in Manila were reported to have coinfection with Streptococcus pneumoniae (S. pneumoniae) in 2018. The study of S. pneumoniae coinfection in TB patients has never been done. This study was conducted to analyze the prevalence of S. pneumoniae in TB patients with positive and negative Acid-Fast Bacilli (AFB) result. This study was performed using the literature review method. Seven journals showed S. pneumoniae prevalence in TB patients, both in HIV negative and positive patients. Another journal showed MTB prevalence rates in pneumonia patients. The highest S. pneumoniae coinfection value was 44.7% and the lowest was 2.7%. The prevalence of S. pneumoniae was most common in AFB-smear positive and was not found in AFB-smear negative TB patients.

Keyword: Streptococcus pneumoniae, Acid-Fast Bacilli, Coinfection, Tuberculosis