

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN KUALITAS SPUTUM SECARA MAKROSKOPIS DENGAN KUALITAS HASIL PEWARNAAN GRAM PASIEN SUSPEK PNEUMONIA

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Pneumonia merupakan infeksi saluran pernapasan yang memerlukan pemeriksaan penunjang laboratorium, salah satunya pewarnaan Gram pada sputum. Kualitas sputum secara makroskopis diduga berpengaruh terhadap kualitas hasil pewarnaan Gram dalam membantu interpretasi mikroorganisme penyebab infeksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kualitas sputum secara makroskopis dengan kualitas hasil pewarnaan Gram pada pasien suspek pneumonia di RSUD Giri Emas. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Sampel sebanyak 48 spesimen sputum dipilih menggunakan teknik purposive sampling. Variabel penelitian meliputi kualitas sputum secara makroskopis dan kualitas hasil pewarnaan Gram, dengan analisis data menggunakan uji Chi-Square. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar sputum memiliki kualitas makroskopis baik sebanyak 36 sampel (75%), sedangkan 12 sampel (25%) berkualitas kurang baik. Kualitas hasil pewarnaan Gram menunjukkan 34 sampel (70,83%) terwarnai dengan baik dan 14 sampel (29,17%) terwarnai samar atau tidak jelas. Hasil uji Chi-Square menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara kualitas sputum secara makroskopis dengan kualitas hasil pewarnaan Gram ($p < 0,000$; $p < 0,05$). Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kualitas sputum secara makroskopis dengan kualitas hasil pewarnaan Gram, dimana semakin baik kualitas sputum maka semakin baik pula kualitas hasil pewarnaan Gram pada pasien suspek Pneumonia di RSUD Giri Emas.

Kata Kunci : Kualitas makroskopis, Pewarnaan Gram, Pneumonia, Sputum

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MACROSCOPIC SPUTUM QUALITY AND GRAM STAIN RESULT QUALITY IN PATIENTS WITH SUSPECTED PNEUMONIA

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Pneumonia is a respiratory tract infection that requires laboratory supporting examinations, one of which is Gram staining of sputum. The macroscopic quality of sputum is suspected to influence the quality of Gram staining results in assisting the interpretation of infectious microorganisms. This study aimed to determine the relationship between the macroscopic quality of sputum and the quality of Gram staining results in suspected pneumonia patients at RSUD Giri Emas. This study used an analytic observational design with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 48 sputum specimens were selected using a purposive sampling technique. The study variables included macroscopic sputum quality and Gram staining quality, with data analysis using the Chi-Square test. The results showed that most sputum samples had good macroscopic quality, namely 36 samples (75%), while 12 samples (25%) had poor quality. Gram staining results showed that 34 samples (70.83%) were well stained, and 14 samples (29.17%) were poorly stained or unclear. The Chi-Square test results showed a significant relationship between macroscopic sputum quality and Gram staining quality ($p < 0,000$; $p < 0.05$). This study shows, there is a significant relationship between macroscopic sputum quality and Gram staining quality, where better sputum quality results in better Gram staining outcomes in suspected Pneumonia patients at RSUD Giri Emas.

Keywords : Gram staining, Macroscopic quality, Pneumonia, Sputum