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**Analisis Hubungan Pemeriksaan Laboratorium Sistemik Terhadap Nilai Indeks Bakteri Pada Pasien Kusta Tipe Multibasiler (Mb) Di Balai Kesehatan Kulit, Kelamin Dan Kosmetika Kota Makassar**

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar belakang :** Kusta tipe multibasiler (MB) merupakan bentuk penyakit dengan jumlah basil yang tinggi, yang dinilai melalui Indeks Bakteri (IB). Pemeriksaan hematologi rutin seperti kadar hemoglobin dan hitung jenis leukosit diperkirakan berkaitan dengan respons tubuh terhadap infeksi kronis, namun keterkaitannya dengan nilai IB belum banyak dikaji. **Tujuan :** Mengetahui ada tidaknya hubungan antara hasil pemeriksaan laboratorium sistemik dan nilai Indeks Bakteri pada pasien kusta tipe MB. **Metode :** Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan analitik observasional dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Data diperoleh dari rekam medis 29 pasien kusta MB periode 2024–2025 di Balai Kesehatan Kulit, Kelamin dan Kosmetika Kota Makassar. Variabel yang dianalisis meliputi hemoglobin, jumlah leukosit, neutrofil, limfosit, dan mixed cells. Uji korelasi Spearman digunakan untuk menilai hubungan antarvariabel dengan batas kemaknaan  $p < 0,05$ . **Hasil :** Sebagian besar pasien menunjukkan hasil pemeriksaan darah dalam rentang normal. Analisis statistik memperlihatkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara seluruh parameter hematologi yang diteliti dengan nilai Indeks Bakteri. **Kesimpulan :** Pemeriksaan hematologi rutin belum dapat digunakan sebagai indikator yang berkaitan langsung dengan tingkat kepadatan basil pada pasien kusta tipe MB.

**Kata Kunci :** Kusta multibasiler, Indeks Bakteri, Pemeriksaan Laboratorium, Hemoglobin, Leukosit, Neutrofil, Limfosit.

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**ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SYSTEMIC  
LABORATORY EXAMINATION AND BACTERIAL INDEX VALUES IN  
MULTIBACILLARY (MB) LEPROSY PATIENTS AT DERMATOLOGY,  
VENEREOLOGY AND AESTHETICS HEALTH CENTER IN MAKASSAR**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Multibacillary (MB) leprosy is a clinical form of the disease characterized by a high bacterial load, which is assessed through the Bacterial Index (BI). Routine hematological examinations, such as hemoglobin levels and differential white blood cell counts, are thought to be related to the body's response to chronic infection; however, their correlation with BI values has not been extensively studied. **Objective:** To determine whether there is a correlation between systemic laboratory examination results and Bacterial Index values in MB-type leprosy patients. **Methods:** This study employed an observational analytic design with a cross-sectional approach. Data were obtained from the medical records of 29 MB leprosy patients for the 2024–2025 period at the Dermatology, Venerology, and Aesthetics Health Center of Makassar City. Variables analyzed included hemoglobin, total leukocyte count, neutrophils, lymphocytes, and mixed cells. Spearman's correlation test was used to evaluate the relationship between variables, with a significance p value  $p < 0.05$ . **Results:** Most patients showed blood test results within the normal range. Statistical analysis revealed that there were no significant correlations between any of the hematological parameters studied and the Bacterial Index values. **Conclusion:** Routine hematological examinations cannot yet be used as direct indicators of bacterial density in MB-type leprosy patients.

**Keywords:** Multibacillary leprosy, Bacterial Index, Laboratory examination, Hemoglobin, Leukocytes, Neutrophils, Lymphocytes.