

HUBUNGAN DIABETES MELITUS TERHADAP KEJADIAN EFEK SAMPING OBAT ANTITUBERKULOSIS PADA PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS DI RS SENTRA MEDIKA CISALAK TAHUN 2017

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Abstrak

Pengendalian Tuberkulosis (TB) makin dipersulit dengan peningkatan jumlah penderita Diabetes Melitus (DM). Beberapa hal yang perlu diperhatikan pada tatalaksana TB dengan DM adalah efek samping obat dan interaksi obat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara DM terhadap kejadian efek samping obat antituberkulosis (OAT) pada pasien TB di RS Sentra Medika Cisalak tahun 2017. Desain penelitian *cross sectional* dengan teknik *simple random sampling*. Data dikumpulkan dengan melihat rekam medis pasien. Populasi penelitian adalah semua pasien TB di RS Sentra Medika Cisalak tahun 2017. Sampel berjumlah 200 pasien dengan usia di atas 30 tahun yang sudah menjalani pengobatan OAT kategori 1 fase intensif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan dari 200 sampel, sebanyak 157 sampel mengalami efek samping OAT dan 43 sisanya tidak. Dari 157 sampel tersebut, 73 sampel memiliki DM positif. Efek samping terbanyak yang ditemukan adalah Hepatitis imbas obat/*drug induced liver injury* (DILI). Hasil analisis bivariat dengan uji *Chi-Square* didapatkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang bermakna / signifikan antara DM ($p= 0,000$) dengan efek samping OAT (OR =4,469). DM mempengaruhi kejadian efek samping pada pengobatan antituberkulosis fase intensive kategori 1. DM mempengaruhi fungsi hepar sehingga meningkatkan risiko DILI pada pengobatan OAT.

Kata Kunci : Tuberkulosis, Diabetes Melitus, Efek Samping

THE ASSOCIATION OF DIABETES MELLITUS AND ADVERSE EFFECTS OF TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT ON TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN SENTRA MEDIKA CISALAK HOSPITAL IN 2017

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Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) control is further complicated by an increase in the number of people with Diabetes Mellitus (DM). Important things to remember in the management of TB with DM are adverse effect and drug interactions. This study aims to determine the association between DM and the incidence of antituberculosis drug adverse effects in Tuberculosis patients at Sentra Medika Cisalak Hospital in 2017. Cross sectional study design used in this study with simple random sampling. Data were collected by seeing medical records. The population in this study were all Tuberculosis patients in Sentra Medika Cisalak Hospital in 2017. 200 sample were taken with age above 30 years who had undergone category 1 antituberculosis intensive treatment. The results showed that from 200 patients, 157 patients had side effects of OAT and the remaining 43 were not. The most common side effects found were Drug-Induced Liver Injury (DILI). Out of 157 patients, 73 patients had DM positive. The result of bivariate analysis with Chi-Square test showed that there was a significant association between DM ($p = 0,000$) and adverse effect of antituberculosis drug ($OR = 4,469$). DM influences the adverse effect incident of category 1 antituberculosis intensive treatment. DM affects liver function, thereby increasing the risk of DILI in OAT treatment.

Keywords : Tuberculosis, Diabetes Mellitus, Adverse Effects