

# **FAKTOR RESIKO KEJADIAN PENINGKATAN KADAR TRANSAMINASE PADA PENGGUNAAN OBAT ANTI TUBERKULOSIS PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS PARU RST WIJAYAKUSUMA PURWOKERTO TAHUN 2020**

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## **Abstrak**

Kasus penyakit tuberkulosis terbanyak yang dilaporkan di Indonesia terdapat di provinsi dengan kepadatan penduduk yang tinggi termasuk Jawa Tengah. Kombinasi obat antituberkulosis lini pertama yaitu pirazinamid, isoniazid, dan rifampisin berpotensi menyebabkan hepatotoksitas yang ditandai oleh peningkatan kadar transaminase. Insiden peningkatan kadar transaminase ini menyebabkan resistensi obat dan kegagalan terapi. Penting untuk mendeteksi dini peningkatan kadar transaminase oleh obat antituberkulosis dengan cara mempelajari faktor risiko predisposisinya. Tujuan penelitian adalah meneliti hubungan antara faktor risiko kejadian peningkatan kadar transaminase akibat penggunaan obat antituberkulosis pada pasien tuberkulosis paru yang ada di RST Wijayakusuma Purwokerto. Jenis penelitian ini adalah studi analitik observasional dengan desain cross-sectional. Sebanyak 80 sampel dipilih secara *random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan melihat dan mencatat di rekam medis pasien. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi-squared* dan uji *Regresi Logistik*. Hasil analisis bivariat dengan uji Chi-Square didapatkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara usia lanjut ( $p=0,000$ ), jenis kelamin perempuan ( $p= 0,035$ ), gizi kurang ( $0,000$ ), lama pengobatan ( $p=0,026$ ) dan riwayat konsumsi obat lain ( $p=0,008$ ). Faktor yang paling berpengaruh adalah usia lanjut ( $OR= 8,815$ ) terhadap kejadian peningkatan kadar transaminase.

**Kata kunci:** Tuberkulosis, hepatotoksik, kadar transaminase, faktor resiko

# **RISK FACTORS OF INCREASED TRANSAMINATION LEVELS IN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DRUGS PATIENTS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS RST WIJAYAKUSUMA PURWOKERTO 2020**

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## **Abstract**

Most of the tuberculosis cases reported in Indonesia were in provinces with high population density, including Central Java. The combination of first-line antituberculosis drugs including pyrazinamide, isoniazide and rifampicin has the potential to cause hepatotoxicity as indicated by an increase in transaminase levels. Incidence of elevated transaminase levels leading to drug resistance and treatment failure. Early detection of elevated transaminase levels by antituberculosis drugs is important by studying predisposing risk factors. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between risk factors and the incidence of increased levels of transaminases due to the use of anti-tuberculosis drugs in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis at RST Wijayakusuma Purwokerto. This type of research is an observational analytic study with a cross-sectional design. A total of 80 samples were selected by random sampling. Data collection is done by viewing and recording the patient's medical record. Data were analyzed using the Chi-squared test and Logistic Regression test. The results of the bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square test showed that there was a significant relationship between old age ( $p = 0,000$ ), female gender ( $p = 0.035$ ), malnutrition ( $0,000$ ), length of treatment ( $p = 0.026$ ) and a history of taking other drugs. ( $p = 0.008$ ). The most influential factor was the elderly ( $OR = 8.815$ ) on the incidence of elevated transaminase levels.

**Key Words :** *Tuberculosis, hepatotoxicity, therapeutic drug monitoring, risk factor*