

ABSTRAK

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Judul : **Gambaran Hepatotoksisitas Penggunaan Anti -
tuberkulosis Pada Pasien Tuberkulosis di RSUP
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Tuberkulosis (TB) adalah penyakit infeksi oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Penularan terjadi melalui perantara air liur atau dahak dari penderita. Salah satu pengobatan yang tepat yang sering di gunakan adalah menggunakan obat anti tuberkulosis (OAT). Tetapi beberapa obat anti tuberkulosis mempunyai efek samping gangguan fungsi hati. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat gambaran hepatotoksisitas obat TB dari pasien tuberkulosis di Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Persahabatan Jakarta. Pada penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan deskriptif non eksperimental yaitu dengan cara pendekatan cross sectional. Pengambilan data dilakukan secara retrospektif dan pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan metode simple random sampling. Berdasarkan 40 sampel data, diperoleh hasil berdasarkan jenis kelamin, jenis kelamin laki-laki lebih besar dibanding jenis perempuan, dikarenakan laki-laki lebih aktif dibanding perempuan. Berdasarkan hasil SGPT sebanyak 6 penderita (15%) tidak mengalami hepatotoksisitas sedangkan 19 penderita (47,5%) mengalami hepatotoksisitas ringan, 12 penderita (30%) mengalami hepatotoksisitas sedang dan 3 penderita (7,5 %) mengalami hepatotoksisitas berat. Berdasarkan hasil SGOT sebanyak 19 penderita (47,5%) tidak mengalami hepatotoksisitas sedangkan 12 penderita (30%) mengalami hepatotoksisitas ringan, 4 penderita (10%) mengalami hepatotoksisitas sedang dan 5 penderita (12,5%) mengalami hepatotoksisitas berat. Berdasarkan hasil bilirubin sebanyak 23 penderita (57,5%) tidak mengalami kenaikan bilirubin total sedangkan 17 penderita (42,5%) mengalami kenaikan bilirubin total. Dengan hasil tersebut dapat dikatakan sebagian besar sampel mengalami gangguan pada hati pada hasil SGPT tetapi dalam kategori hepatotoksisitas ringan.

Kata kunci : Tuberkulosis, Hepatotoksisitas Obat Antituberkulosis, SGPT, SGOT, Bilirubin total.

ABSTRACT

Name : Elisabeth Abriani Pamimmi
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Title : **Overview of the Hepatotoxicity use of Antituberculosis in Tuberculosis Patients at The Jakarta Rawamangun Persahabatan Center Public Hospital for the Periode 2019**

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* bacteria. Transmission occurs through intermediary saliva or sputum from the patient. One of the right treatments that is often used is to use anti-tuberculosis drugs (OAT). But some anti-tuberculosis drugs have side effects of impaired liver function. The purpose of this study was to describe the hepatotoxicity of TB drugs from tuberculosis patients at the Jakarta Friendship Center General Hospital. In this study, using a non-experimental descriptive design, namely the cross sectional approach. Data was collected retrospectively and the sample was taken using simple random sampling method. Based on 40 data samples, the results obtained are based on gender, male gender is greater than female, because men are more active than women. Based on the results of SGPT, 6 patients (15%) did not experience hepatotoxicity while 19 patients (47.5%) had mild hepatotoxicity, 12 patients (30%) had moderate hepatotoxicity and 3 patients (7.5%) had severe hepatotoxicity. Based on the results of AST, 19 patients (47.5%) did not experience hepatotoxicity while 12 patients (30%) had mild hepatotoxicity, 4 patients (10%) had moderate hepatotoxicity and 5 patients (12.5%) had severe hepatotoxicity. Based on the results of bilirubin, 23 patients (57.5%) did not experience an increase in total bilirubin while 17 patients (42.5%) experienced an increase in total bilirubin. With these results, it can be said that most of the samples had liver problems in the SGPT results but were in the mild hepatotoxicity category.

Key words: Tuberculosis, Hepatotoxicity of Antituberculosis Drugs, SGPT, SGOT, Total Bilirubin.