

ABSTRACT

ANTITUBERCULOSIS UTILIZATION IN PULMONARYTUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS

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Background : Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It contributes to the high mortality rate in the world.

Complication may occur in patient with pulmonary TB. It needs proper treatment and management which are appropriate with patient's condition.

Objective : This study aimed to analyze the use of antituberculosis drugs in pulmonary tuberculosis patients and to identify drug-related problems of antituberculosis.

Methods : It was a retrospective study during period January, 1st 2014 to December, 31st 2016 at The Universitas Airlangga Hospital Surabaya. Research protocol was ethically approved by the Hospital Ethics Committee. Inclusion criteria were ambulatory patients in TB clinic diagnose with pulmonary TB, aged 18-60 years, and received antituberculosis regimens. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Result : The results showed that from 131 patient, (62%) were males, around 42% patients aged 45 – 60 years old. Common symptoms observed were cough (36%). Most patients received intensive phase therapy (90%). The 4-drug fixed-dose combination (FDC) were mostly prescribed to patients than separate drug regimens. Dose regimens include RHZE/S once daily during intensive phase therapy and RH in intermittent dosing during maintenance therapy. DRP's identified were side effects such as nausea, pruritis, pin and needles and drug-drug interactions (19%).

Conclusion : 4-drugs combinations were administered once daily for intensive therapy, while 2-drugs combinations given during maintenance treatment in intermittent dosing interval.

Keywords: *antituberculosis, fixed-dose combinations, pulmonary tuberculosis*