ABSTRACT

PHARMACEUTICAL CARE IMPLEMENTATION IN SOLVING DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS OF FIRST LINE ANTITUBERCULAR DRUGS IN TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS WITH INTENSIVE PHASE
(Study at Inpatient Ward and Outpatient Unit Jember Chest Hospital)

Background: Tuberculosis is an infection disease that caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis and can attack lungs and other organs. Tuberculosis patients in intensive phase are at risk of getting drug-related problems because of long term anti tubercular drugs use, drug interactions, adverse reaction events, and compliance. Implementation of pharmaceutical care must be prioritized to patients with tuberculosis.

Objectives: To analyze the implementation of pharmaceutical care in solving drug-related problems of first line anti tubercular drugs in tuberculosis patients with intensive phase at Inpatient Ward and Outpatient Clinic Jember Chest Hospital.

Methods: Observational prospective study was conducted during May-July 2018. Data were obtained from patient’s medical record, patients visit, and communication with other health care professions. Drug-related problems identification was conducted, including causes and their interventions to solve the problems. DRPs were identified by using classification of PCNE V8.01 2017 version.

Results: 103 patients with tuberculosis who treated with first line anti tubercular drugs and in intensive phase were included during this study. There were 167 DRPs identified in 85 patients (83%). The DRPs were effect of drug treatment not optimal (28%) including dose too low or too high and adverse drug events (72%) including nausea & vomiting, elevation of hepatic enzyme, itchy, hyperuricemia, epigastric pain, vertigo, elevation of renal function test, rashes, and fever. There were 281 causes for drug problems. 72% interventions were accepted by physician.

Conclusions: Pharmaceutical care implementation was importantly needed in solving DRPs of anti tubercular drug in tuberculosis patients. 88% drug-related problems were solved. From all of patients, 75% have sputum conversion at the end of intensive phase that indicated effectiveness of tuberculosis therapy. Good collaboration and communication among health professionals were needed in the treatment of tuberculosis patients.

Keywords: Anti tubercular drug, pharmaceutical care, drug-related problems