

**ABSTRACT**

**SIDE EFFECTS ANALYSIS OF ELEVATED LIVER FUNCTION TEST  
IN TB DRUG RESISTANT WITH SHORT TERM THERAPY AND  
INDIVIDUAL THERAPY**

**(The research was carried out at MDR TB Outpatient Clinic at Dr. Soetomo Hospital  
Surabaya)**

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Drug-Resistant TB is a case of Tuberculosis (TB) in which the bacteria are considered not susceptible or do not respond to one or more types of drugs in the first line of Anti-Tuberculosis Drug regimen based on culture results. Anti-Tuberculosis Drugs are one of the most common groups of hepatotoxicity causes in worldwide. Globally, hepatotoxicity would occur when TB therapy accounts for more than 7% of all side effects. Several risk factors for the development of hepatotoxicity such as age, sex, body mass index (BMI) and acetylator status have been investigated in previous studies. This study aims to see the prevalence of hepatotoxic side effects in Drug-Resistant TB therapy with short-term and individual regimens and to analyze the risk factors for hepatotoxic side effects.

This study was conducted retrospectively to assess the role of these risk factors on the incidence of hepatotoxicity in the therapy of Drug-Resistant TB patients receiving short-term and individual therapy regimens at Dr. Soetomo, Surabaya. A total sample of 129 patients met the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

The results showed that the prevalence of hepatotoxic side effects was 54 cases. A total of 2 patients occurred hepatotoxicity in the first 2 weeks and 52 patients developed hepatotoxicity in the late 2 weeks. The management performed to overcome the side effects was in accordance with the Drug-Resistant TB guidelines from the Ministry of Health. History of alcohol use was the sole risk factor for hepatotoxicity.

Keyword: Hepatotoxic, DIH, Adverse Effect, TB MDR