

ABSTRACT

DRUG UTILIZATION STUDY OF ANTITUBERCULOSIS DRUGS IN PEDIATRIC TUBERCULOSIS PATIENT WITH AIDS (Study at Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya East Java)

MEIVITA YUSMALA DEWI

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) is a disease caused by infection of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It has been a leading health problem for many years and remains a major cause of death worldwide. Complications may occur in pediatric patient with AIDS. It needs proper treatment and management that appropriate with patient's condition.

Objective: The aims of this study was to analyze the profile of antituberculosis drugs used in tuberculosis infection with AIDS, and to identify drug related problems (DRPs) of antituberculosis drug.

Method: It was a retrospective study during period January 2010 to December 2013 at Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya East Java.

Result: The results showed that from 22 pediatric tuberculosis patients with AIDS, the majority was male (54%) with the age of 1-5 years old (68%). The common symptoms that occurred were cough (68%) and fever (54%). Drug related problems that found in this study were adverse drug reaction, like abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, pruritis, and increase of SGOT & SGPT, and antituberculosis interaction with antiretroviral (evafirenz) 4%.

Conclusion: Antituberculosis drugs use in TB infection with AIDS were isoniazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamide, and ethambutol in combination. They were administered once daily orally for two months followed by a two-drug (isoniazid and rifampicin) regimen. Streptomycin was administered once daily with intramuscular route.

Keywords: *tuberculosis infection, AIDS, pediatric, antituberculosis drugs, isoniazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamide, ethambutol, streptomycin, drug related problem*