

RINGKASAN**ANALISIS EFEK SAMPING ETIONAMID PADA PASIEN TB RO
DENGAN TERAPI JANGKA PENDEK DAN TERAPI INDIVIDUAL
(Penelitian dilaksanakan di Poli Rawat Jalan TB MDR RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya)****Maria Ulfa**

Etionamid merupakan salah satu obat anti tuberkulosis yang harus ada dalam paduan terapi jangka pendek. Penggunaan etionamid diketahui dapat menyebabkan efek samping terhadap kelenjar tiroid berupa hipotiroid maupun hipotiroid subklinis. Hipotiroidisme sering muncul dengan manifestasi subklinis yang sering kali ditutupi oleh kondisi lain seperti arthralgia, depresi, displasia ektodermal, dan psikosis yang akhirnya tidak terdiagnosa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa profil fungsi tiroid dan waktu yang dibutuhkan hingga terjadi kenaikan serum TSH setelah pemberian etionamid serta faktor risiko yang mempengaruhi.

Pengambilan data dilakukan secara retrospektif menggunakan rekam medis pasien TB MDR yang mendapatkan etionamid di poli rawat jalan TB MDR Rumah Sakit Dr Soetomo Surabaya. Terdapat 51 rekam medik yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi, dan 3 rekam medik yang masuk kriteria eksklusi karena data hasil pengukuran serum TSH tidak dilakukan saat pasien masih mendapatkan etionamid. Total sampel diperoleh 48 rekam medik pasien.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan hanya 1 pasien dengan efek samping hipotiroid yang menerima regimen terapi individual yang mengandung etionamid bersama PAS dan 4 pasien mengalami hipotiroid subklinis. Dari keempat pasien yang mengalami hipotiroid subklinis, 1 pasien menerima regimen terapi individual etionamid bersama PAS, 1 pasien menerima regimen terapi individual dengan etionamid saja dan 2 pasien menerima regimen terapi jangka pendek. Terdapat 1 pasien dengan DM yang menerima regimen terapi individual etionamid bersama PAS dan mengalami hipotiroid subklinis. Manajemen efek samping untuk mengatasi efek samping sesuai dengan pedoman TB RO dari Kemenkes tahun 2019.

ABSTRACT**SIDE EFFECTS ANALYSIS OF ETHIONAMID IN MDR TB PATIENTS WITH
SHORT-TERM AND INDIVIDUAL THERAPY**

**(The research was carried out at MDR TB Outpatient Clinic in Dr. Soetomo Hospital
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Maria Ulfa

Ethionamide is one of the anti-tuberculosis drugs that must be present in combination with short-term therapy. Ethionamide is known to cause side effects on the thyroid gland in the form of hypothyroidism and subclinical hypothyroidism. Hypothyroidism often presents with subclinical manifestations that are often masked by other conditions such as arthralgia, depression, ectodermal dysplasia, and ultimately undiagnosed psychosis. This study aimed to analyze the profile of thyroid function and the time it takes to increase serum TSH after ethionamide administration and the associated risk factors.

The data were collected retrospectively by using the medical records of MDR TB patients who received ethionamide at the MDR TB Outpatient Polyclinic at Dr. Soetomo Surabaya. There were 51 medical records that met the inclusion criteria, and 3 medical records that met the exclusion criteria because the TSH serum measurement data was not done while the patient was still receiving ethionamide. So that the total sample obtained 48 patient medical records.

The results showed that only 1 patient with hypothyroid side effects received an individual therapy containing ethionamide with PAS and 4 patients developed subclinical hypothyroidism. Of the four patients developed subclinical hypothyroidism, 1 patient received an individual therapy containing ethionamide with PAS, 1 patient received an ethionamide-only in individual therapy and 2 patients received short-term therapy. There was 1 DM patient who received an individual therapy containing ethionamide with PAS and developed subclinical hypothyroidism. Management of side effects to overcome side effects is in accordance with the guidelines for TB RO from the Indonesian Ministry of Health 2019.