

## ABSTRACT

### PROFILE OF COTRIMOXAZOLE USAGE IN HIV/AIDS PATIENTS WITH PNEUMOCYSTIS PNEUMONIA (study at RSUD Dr. Saiful Anwar Malang)

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**Backgrounds:** AIDS or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is symptoms of disease cause by infection human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP) is the most common opportunistic infection in patients with HIV infection. PCP can be treated with cotrimoxazole, clindamycin, dapsone, pentamidine, primaquine, atovaquone, and corticosteroids. Cotrimoxazole is most effective drug in treating PCP and first line agent as PCP prophylaxis.

**Objectives:** To identify the usage of cotrimoxazole in patients with HIV/AIDS in regard with clinical and laboratory data including dose, route of administration, dosage form, frequency, duration of use and any drug related problem (DRP).

**Methods:** Observational retrospective study from January to December 2014 for patients receiving cotrimoxazole as PCP prophylaxis and January 2013 to December 2015 for PCP treatment.

**Results:** Cotrimoxazole 960 mg once daily was frequently used as PCP prophylaxis, while 960 mg three to four times daily given to treat PCP. Furthermore, a dose of 1440 mg four times daily was prescribe to treat severe PCP infections. Route of administration was dominantly oral. There was no DRP identified during study period.

**Conclusions:** Cotrimoxazole given for PCP have greater dose than as PCP prophylaxis. The dose given were depended on severity of infection. In this study there was no DRP identified.

Keywords: Cotrimoxazole, *Pneumocystis pneumonia*, *Pneumocystis jirovecii* HIV/AIDS.