

ABSTRACT

**DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS (DRPs) OF ANTITUBERCULOSIS
DRUGS IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS**

(Study at Inpatient and Outpatient Units of Jember Chest Hospital)

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Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and most MTB will attack lungs (80%). Long treatment of antituberculosis drugs use can cause patient getting drug-related problems (DRPs) such as adverse drug reaction, noncompliance, and the occurrence of complications. To analyze an actual problem(s) of antituberculosis drugs in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis in Jember Chest Hospital, an observational retrospective study was conducted 6 months (January-June 2018). Data were collected from patient's electronics medical record (n=146). DRPs were identified by using classification of PCNE V8.02 2017 and conducted by interprofessional collaboration and communication between physician and clinical pharmacist in Jember Chest Hospital.

There were 42 DRPs identified in 29 patients (20%). The DRPs were unnecessary drug treatment (2%), no effect of drug treatment (5%), and adverse drug events (93%) including itchy caused by rifampisin (41%), elevation of liver function test caused by pyrazinamide (18%), nausea and vomiting caused by rifampisin, isoniazid and pirazinamid (15%), hyperuricemia caused by pyrazinamide (10%), vertigo caused by streptomycin and kanamycin (10%) and neuritis perifer caused by isoniazid (5%). Based on this study, rifampisin was the most drug that caused problems in TB treatment (46%).

From all patients that have problems in TB treatment, 52% were resolved with 7% are partially resolved. Good collaboration and communication among health professionals were needed to increase the success rate of TB treatment, especially with an occurrence of drug related problems.

Keywords: Antituberculosis drugs, drug related problems (DRPs), pulmonary tuberculosis, antituberculosis agents.