

ABSTRACT

**DRUG UTILIZATION STUDY OF ANTI TUBERCULOSIS
DRUG IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENT
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Indonesia occupied 4th place in the world with high cases number of tuberculosis. Tuberculosis cases increased because there were problem, such as unsuccessful tuberculosis program, spread of infection HIV, and increased resistance cases especially isoniazid and rifampicin. The purpose of this study were to reviewing anti tuberculosis drug profile include dose, combination, and frequency of anti tuberculosis drug; and identify to drug related problem. This study was conducted prospectively to analyze drug utilization of anti tuberculosis drug in pulmonary tuberculosis patient who was hospitalized on March 16 – May 31 2015. Inclusion criteria for this study were adult patient (≥ 18 years old), tuberculosis patient with special condition, tuberculosis patient with pneumonia, and patient with complete data (medical record). The results obtained show that the number of new patient of pulmonary tuberculosis (33.3%) were much less compared to the relapse and lost to follow-up cases (66.7%). Combination anti tuberculosis drug 1st category in intensive phase was HRZE (46%), continuation phase was HR (6%). Combination anti tuberculosis drug 2nd category in intensive phase was HRZES (24%), continuation phase was HRE (3%). Therapy in pulmonary tuberculosis patients with Drug Induced Hepatotoxic (DIH) were E-Ofloxacin (3%), E-S-Ofloxacin (12%), and HRES (3%). Drug related problems found in this study were nausea vomiting (22%), hypersensitivity (6%), and increased of SGPT and SGOT (18%). 4 various of drug interaction that may appeared, they were isoniazid with acetaminophen and antacid (24%); and rifampicin with antacid and fluconazole (12%).

Keyword: Drug Utilization Study, Prospective, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Anti Tuberculosis Drug